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Thursday, August 3, 1972
Sravana 12, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 3, 1972/Sravana 12, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Contract Labour System

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*61. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noted the alarming increase in the contract system of labour all over the country;

(b) whether Government propose to stop the widespread use of this system in the public sector enterprises in view of the worsening conditions of contract labour; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 has so far proved inadequate in checking this harmful system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Full information as to whether the Contract Labour is on the increase is not readily available. However, no specific instance of increase in contract labour system has come to the notice of Government.

(b) The question of prohibition of employment of contract labour in specific establishments falling in the central sphere, including those of public sector undertakings can be considered by the Central Government, wherever necessary, in consultation with the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board constituted under Section 3 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

(c) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Central Rules framed thereunder came into force recently. Some of the States are yet to frame rules under the Act and bring them into force. Besides, a large number of petitions challenging the vires of the Act have been filed in various High Courts and the Supreme Court of India. Consequently, the enforcement of the Act and the Rules has, to a great extent, been hampered. However, this is a normal feature of any new law. The petitions are being contested by the Central and State Governments. A true assessment of the impact of the Act can be made only after judgments are delivered in the petitions filed in Courts and the field officers start the enforcement of the provisions of the Act and Rules.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know at the present moment what is the total strength of contract labour in the establishments which are directly under the Central Government and in the public sector undertakings under the Central Government?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Those figures are not readily available with us.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: At least about public sector undertakings he must be in a position to answer.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Even those figures are not available.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: After the passing of this Act, may I know whether the Labour Ministry has taken a single step in public undertakings to stop recruitment under the contract system anywhere?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): As stated in the main reply, just now we have started regulating contract labour under this Act. It is not feasible in the given condition of our economy to stop them altogether. Even to enumerate how many workers are working under contract labour in the public undertakings is a very difficult thing.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Under this Act, has the labour Ministry taken any step to stop further recruitment under the contract system in the public sector?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We have just begun regulating it. Prohibition of contract labour will come in due course. Just now that is not contemplated.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Apart from this Act, a decision was taken at the Indian Labour Conference that contract system will be abolished. Is it a fact that even the Railway Ministry and Defence Ministry have not implemented the various provisions of this Act? Has any step been taken to abolish contract labour at least in railways and other public undertakings under the Central Government?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: At the present stage it is not possible to think of absolute abolition of contract labour in railways, defence or any other public sector undertakings. The first stage is regulation. We are proceeding to see that employment is properly regulated and the workers are not deprived of their legitimate dues.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The hon. Deputy Labour Minister said that the figures are not available and he will furnish them to the House. But the Minister of Labour says that it is not possible to maintain such figures. When the question of permanent absorption comes, normally contract labour are given preference. If it is not possible to maintain the figures, how is it possible to decide who is a contract labour or casual worker at the time of absorption?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: What my colleague meant by trying to collect the figures is that we will make an effort to see how far casual labour or contract labour is employed so that they can be permamently absorbed.

Grievances of Dandakaranya Project Employees

*62. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the long-standing grievances of the Dandakaranya Project employees regarding their pay scales and other facilities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to settle these demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No long-standing grievances of the Project employees, regarding pay scales etc., are pending with the Government for decision.

(b) Efforts are always made by the Project Administration to remove the genuine difficulties of the employees, as and when they are brought to the notice of the Project authorities.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Is the Minister aware that the employees have served notice for starting a hunger strike on the refusal of the Ministry to meet their delegation and consider fulfilling their demands? Sir, do you know what are their demands for which they are going to resort to hunger strike? You will be surprised to know that one of their demands is grant of time scale of pay to ploughmen and others who are still paid a consolidated salary of Rs. 75 per month. This is a long-standing grievance even though the Minister is saying in his reply that there is no long-standing grievance. The second issue is the retrenchment of work-charged employees. It is a serious problem because you are going to retrench a large number of employees. Is it a fact that the Minister has refused to discuss this with the representatives of the employees?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We have received the notice of hunger strike on these two points. Regrading these four ploughmen who are being paid Rs. 75, they are neither on the regular staff of Dandakaranya project nor on the work-charged staff. They are casual workers employed out of the contingencies. Therefore, the question of increasing their pay does not arise. So far as work charged employees are concerned, the Dandakaranya project is a field organisation Whenever some work is finished somewhere, then the work charged employees have got to be retrenched. Because some projects have been completed, these 257 employees have to be retrenched. I do not know how far government can agree to their regular appointment

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister try to provide alternative jobs for them?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: It is very difficult to say that because they are work-charged employees and not regular employees. Had they been regular employees, they would have gone to some other departments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The work-charged employees are also employees, just like Ministers; no Minister is permanent.

MR. SPEAKER: Why not MPs also?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It is very clear from the reply of the hon Minister that 257 employees have been retrenched. All the 257 employees are local people. You know the conditions of the local people. Most of them are tribals. The Dandakaranya Project has been working for the last 15-20 years. He cannot simply say that there are no alternative jobs to be given to them. I would like to know from the hon Minister what efforts are being made to find alternative jobs for them.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: As I have said, these 257 employees were work-charged employees. They were employed temporarily for the completion of a particular work. As the work has been completed, they have to be retrenched As is known, the employees who are engaged for a particular job, when that particular job is completed, they are retrenched. As regards the question to give them employment somewhere, there are employment exchanges. They can get themselves registered there. The employment exchange will help them.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What is the service period of these employees? For how long they were serving?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Dandakaranya Employees' Association which is a recognised body had raised a dispute as to how many of these work-charged employees should be classified as industrial or as non-industrial and whether this classification has not yet been made and, if not, why not? I also want to know whether it is not a fact that in their notice of hunger-strike, they have particularly pointed out that on no less than 10 or 12 occasions—they have given the dates—they tried to approach the Administrator, the head of the Dandakarnya Project for a meeting and a discussion with them to find out whether these persons are surplus to requirement or not and that he refused to meet them even on a single occasion. That is why they have now been left to resort to peaceful hunger-strike. I want to know whether that is a fact or not. Why are they not pulling up the Administrator for this attitude to a recognised union and forcing the employees to take a step like this?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR): The hon. Member has mentioned certain items from the notice that has been served. It is very difficult to ascertain on the spot whether it is true that the Administrator has declined to meet them. I have to find out what is the position. Certainly, if he has declined to meet them, he will be instructed to meet them and discuss these matters.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the classification of industrial and non-industrial employees? Nothing has been done about it.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: All these issues will be taken up at the local level.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The original 2-line reply given by the Minister is typical, I should say, of bureaucratic mentality. It is heartless. Firstly, he says that there is no pending issue and, secondly, he says, if there is any occasion, the Project authorities usually take up the matter with the representatives of the employees. Those persons are refugees Is it possible for them with Rs. 75 to maintain their families? That is the reason why I said it is heartless.

May I know whether it is a fact that after 25 days of hunger-strike, they made a representation to the Ministry and, on the basis of that representation, the Ministry referred the matter to the Administrator and, if so, whether it is a fact, not once but twelve to fifteen times they have addressed letters to the Administrator asking him to meet them and discuss the things with them and whether he has refused to meet them and have a joint meeting with them? He has tried to suppress the whole thing. Is it not a fact that on being refused to have joint meeting with them that they have now again resorted to hunger-strike on the issue of their pay-scales and other facilities? I also want to know whether the Administrator himself twice admitted that by mistake they were excluded?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The hon. Member should know that Dandakaranya Project is functioning more or less as an autonomous authority. We cannot interfere every now and then. The matter has to be taken up by the Chief Administrator. When the matter is referred by the Chief Administrator to the Government, then we get hold of the thing. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: More than three lakhs of refugees are there. What kind of reply is this—'unless it is brought to their notice by the Chief Administrator'? There were complaints against commandants. Several commandants were removed. What kind of reply is this?

MR. SPEAKER: What kind of question is this? Do not prolong the question too much because you are also lost in your own question. I am completely lost in your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He has suppressed all the previous facts. Unless I correlate the facts, I cannot make him understand.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The only thing that I have been able to follow is this. He is asking why the Central Government does not interfere and decide the issue. The fact is that Dandakaranya Project is functioning as an autonomous authority. They have to deal with it. If they refer the matter to us, we will look into it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it your policy that the recognised union is not to be talked to by the Administrator, unless he refers it to you? Extraordinary things are being said here. (*Interruption*).

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: In the case of autonomous authorities, normally this is the way we deal. As we have got some information, as I said earlier, we are also taking up this matter with the Administrator. We shall see what further developments take place.

Educated unemployed in Delhi

*63. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of educated unemployed is increasing rapidly in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the figures of educated unemployed registered with Employment Exchanges in the Union Territory to-date; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to meet this growing problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Precise estimates of unemployment including that among the educated in the Union Territory of Delhi (or for that matter in the country as a whole) are not available. The available information relating to the number of educated work-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, on the live register of employment exchanges in Delhi, is given below:—

At the end of the year	*Number on the live register of Employment Exchanges*
1968	69,649
1969	85,062
1970	82,424
1971	76,582

(c) In addition to the employment opportunities generated as a result of implementation of various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, increasing number of job opportunities are expected to be created by the special employment oriented schemes and programmes taken up since the year 1970-71 including programmes for the benefit of educated persons initiated during the year 1971-72.

In the Union Budget for 1972-73 an aggregate provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made for special welfare schemes such as primary education; slum improvements; rural home sites; rural water supply etc. This amount includes a sum of Rs. 60 crores for special employment programmes which would be for the continuation of the various employment programmes taken up in 1971-72 and for organising new programmes both in rural and urban areas. These schemes will benefit the educated unemployed in the country including the

Union Territory of Delhi. An allocation of Rs. 30.55 lakhs has been made for special employment Programmes in the union territory of Delhi during 1972-73. Schemes in this regard are being formulated by Delhi Administration.

DR. SARADISH ROY: The statement is given in such a fashion that one will get the impression that the number of unemployed has decreased, whereas the fact is otherwise. I want to know how many post-graduates, graduates, undergraduates and matriculates had registered themselves with the Employment Exchange and how many of them were offered jobs in the last year and how it compares with the position in the previous year, 1970?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The hon. Member has asked me to furnish the number of graduates who have got themselves registered. This is a long list. May I read it or place it on the Table of the House?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Just tell the number.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The number is: registered in Delhi in 1968. .

MR. SPEAKER: They have not asked the years They want the number, as you know, at present.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: In 1968, the number registered was 66,325... (*Interruptions*) The hon. Member is asking for some years, 1968—the number registered is 66,325... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: But the figure given in the statement is 69,000

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I am giving you the figures for the period 1968-1971. In 1971, those who were registered was 80,700 and the number provided with jobs is 5516.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. But his figures do not tally with those given in the statement.. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): There is no mistake in the records. He wants to know the number of graduates and other things. I will give him. Arts Graduates—1970—5799. ... (*Interruptions*) I am giving all the figures of Matriculates, Secondary passed, etc What I say is that it is such a long list—Arts Graduates, Commerce Graduates, Engineering Graduates, etc. Do you want all the figures?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We have got the break-up.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Just now the Minister gave figures which do not tally with the figures given here in the statement. In the statement, the number is 69,649 in 1968 whereas he says 66,000. In 1971, the number according to the statement is 76,582 whereas he says it is 80,000. I want a clarification. Which figure is correct?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May be the number of unemployed might have increased in the mean time.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The figures that are mentioned here are taken from the live registers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: So are these figures.

MR. SPEAKER. There is no justification You should go by the figures you have supplied to the Members Why this explanation?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As there are so many categories on the live register, sometimes confusion may occur. I am prepared to place the entire figures as well as the break up on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, they may be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He has never been very good at figures.

DR. SARADISH ROY: I wanted to know how many of these unemployed persons were offered jobs during the last two years. Only from that I can know the position of unemployment.

MR. SPEAKER: How many of them were offered employment? Can you read it again?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The figures the hon. Member is asking are not readily available with us.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Just now you said 5000... (*Interruptions*) That is what he wants.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: If the member actually wants as to how many persons were provided with jobs, I can give the figures. But if he wants to know how many persons have been directed to the jobs, that I cannot tell. In 1971—5516 persons have been provided with jobs.

DR. SARADISH ROY: May I know whether it is a fact that regarding unemployed engineers, graduates and under-graduates, their employment potentialities have comparatively come down during the last 3 years?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: He may repeat the question. If he wants the break-up, how many engineers were there, how many were graduates and all that, we would require notice. This break-up is not available.

DR. SARADISH ROY: There are educated unemployed, engineers, diploma-holders and degree-holders. Their job potentialities have come down during the last 3 years. I want to know from you whether this is a fact or not.

SHRI R. K KHADILKAR: It has come down, but to make a categorical statement is very difficult on this issue. I will tell you why. You have to see the market for engineers at a particular time. For example, at the present juncture, civil engineers are more in demand and not the mechanical and electrical engineers. So it is very difficult to say at a particular time what the demand is.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: May I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that in registering names in employment exchanges in Delhi, lot of corrupt practice is going on, on the part of the employment exchange authorities in enrolling names in employment exchange, sending the names to employment centres without priority list, etc.?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We have received some complaints of that nature and we are investigating In certain places these practices may have been followed but it is not the general practice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In 1970, the total number of those who registered themselves as unemployed was 82,424. In 1971 this figure has come down. What is the mystery? Are we to understand that the number of them has gone down in Delhi? What was the target of the opportunities to be provided to the unemployed and has that target been achieved during the last year?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The question put forth by Mr. Vajpayee is a valid one. He asked why this has come down. I will tell you how.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not 'why' but 'how' now.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you say, yes, it has come down

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Yes, but he asked why it has come down. Every year some persons are provided with jobs After one year or even less he has to renew his registration in order to let us know that he is without employment. If he does not turn up that means, he has got a job.

MR. SPEAKER: If you go so long, supplementaries arise out of the second one also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I wanted to know whether there was decline in the employment opportunities. What was the target and what was the achievement?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Regarding educated unemployed, we have given the figures as they are; there are no set figures or targets. You know very well there are no set targets, but attempts are being made to provide as much employment opportunities as possible. One can't say everyone will be provided. That is not possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, next question.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I want to ask one important supplementary question on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; we have spent more than half an hour already, but we have not been able to cover many questions.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I have a very important supplemetanry question. Rs. 1.50 crores had been provided in last year's budget for tackling unemployment...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Rs. 50 lakhs were provided for giving 5000 jobs. Do you think that it is a worth-while organisation?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: In 1971-72, Rs. 1.50 crores had been provided ..

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is speaking without my permission. I have not allowed him.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I would like to know whether any time-limit has been fixed for each question...

MR. SPEAKER: How much time will the hon. Member take to sit down?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: On a point of information...

MR. SPEAKER: Let him kindly sit down.

SHRI K S. CHAVDA: On a point of information I would like to know whether any time-limit has been fixed for each question, so that I can plan suitably.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members are trying to cow down the Speaker and they are trying to brow-beat the Speaker. What is he to do in this House...

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is the other way round.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know the time fixed for each question for putting supplementary questions?

MR. SPEAKER: Can Shri Piloo Mody not sit quiet?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am only complaining that I have been brow-beaten on many occasions.

MR. SPEAKER: Can anybody brow-beat the hon. Member who is such a big man?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Only the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Amendment of Bonus Act to Include Central Government Employees

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*64. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI A. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leaders of the Defence, Railways, P&T and other Central Government undertakings have also demanded amendment of Bonus Act to include employees of these Departments for payment of Bonus;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government,

(c) whether the Committee on Bonus is also considering this point; and

(d) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Government have been unable so far to accept the demand However, in response to a recommendation made by the Consultative Committee of Parliament of the Department of Labour and Employment, Government are going to give further consideration to the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At the last meeting of the joint consultative machinery on the 24th March, 1972, it was said by the chairman of the council that if a committee was likely to be appointed, then this demand by the railway employees, and other industrial employees working directly under the Government in the departmental undertakings would be referred to the committee. Now that a committee has been constituted, I would like to know whether the unanimous recommendation of the consultative committee on Labour which met on the 24th July would be referred to that committee for consideration?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR): A committee for bonus review has been set up with a definite term of reference. This unanimous recommendation of the members of the Consultative Committee, as I have assured them, will be brought to the notice of Government in order to take whatever decisions they would like to I have never said automatically it would be referred to the bonus review committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon Minister has said that the unanimous recommendation would be referred to Government. I hope that this has already been referred to them But may I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that on the 28th or 29th of July, there was a walk-out at the joint consultative machinery, where the leader Shri A. P.

Sharma who was leading the employees' side walked out on this particular issue?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member come to his question straight.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the growing discontent among the defence, railway and other employees and the feeling in their minds that this should be included in the Bonus Act and bonus should be reviewed, and if so, what action has been taken to see that Government refer the matter to the committee which has been appointed?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I had read about the walk-out of Shri A. P. Sharma in the newspapers. I know that agitation has mounted at several places over this demand and we have taken note of it.

SHRI A. P SHARMA. The National Federation of Indian Railwaymen were the first to make a demand for minimum bonus to be paid to the railway workers at the Bombay Tripartite conference called by the Labour Minister. Subsequently, in the JCM, the Government representative said:

> "The question of coverage of the government industrial employees under the Payment of Bonus Act as well as the question of raising the minimum bonus under the Act were under the consideration of the Government and Government were considering setting up a Commission to go into these matters".

This is the commitment of Government at the highest forum that Government have set up to settle labour disputes. While replying to Q. 882 in this House, the Labour Minister said that the Pay Commission would take notice of it. Now he is referring to the unanimous recommendation of the Consultative Committee of the Labour Ministry. All these things are being said in sequence, but my question is whether Government are prepared to refer this question to the Bonus Commission that has been set up, if not, why not?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As I have said earlier, because there was a unanimous demand and a request that I should refer this demand to the Government, I have done it. On my own, I am not supposed to do it. The terms of reference have been drawn by Government and Government will have to take a decision.

Regarding the second part as to why we are not in a position to say categorically whether we will refer it here and now, at the present juncture, we cannot say this because we have to bear in mind the picture of the total economy and the burden this is likely to cause in case this is referred to. All these aspects will have to be taken into consideration before I could give any categorical reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Is the Minister aware of the fact that one Madhu Dandavate has already introduced a non-official Bill in this House on the same subject, and will Government be willing to support it?

SHRI R K. KHADILKAR: A decision will be taken at the appropriate time

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : देश मे बढ़ती हुई महंगाई से सभी लोगों को चिन्ता है और सरकार भी चिन्तित है। इस महगाई को ध्यान मे रखते हुए बोनस एक बहुत ही महत्व का विषय है, लेकिन सरकार ने इस के बारे में पिछले काफी समय से कोई उचित निर्णय नही लिया है और न ही कोई कानून बनाया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य मे इस विषय में कोई निर्णय लेने जा रही है, जिस से सारे देश के सभी वर्गों के मजदूरों को तत्काल लाभ पहुंच सके।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The hon. member is right in pointing out that prices are rising. We also equally share his concern about the rise in prices of essential commodities. But so far as bonus is concerned, I do not know how it is connected with this. Some measures will have to be devised by which prices could be kept under check.

I can welcome such a suggestion.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Are not Government aware that indecision on this issue will deprive lakhs of government employees in the industrial and commercial services of the benefits of the interim recommendations likely to come from the Bonus Review Committee?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Whatever view the Bonus Review Committee takes on it, we are awaiting their recommendations. I have no information as to whether they are going to make an interim report or not.

सिंध से आए शरणार्थी

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*65. श्री हरी सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान तथा उसके उपरान्त सिंध से कितने शरणार्थी भारत आए थे तथा वे किन स्थानों पर रह रहे हैं और प्रत्येक स्थान पर उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनका समय पर पुनर्वास करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि वे पाकिस्तान लौटते हैं तो क्या उन्हें वहां अपनी जान तथा माल का खतरा होने की आशंका है ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

(ख) सिंध से भारत में आए शरणार्थियों को बसाने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से यह पता चला है कि पाकिस्तान वापस जाने पर कुछ शरणार्थियों को अपनी जान के खतरे की आशंका है।

(घ) पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक होने के नाते उन्हें पाकिस्तान में अपने घरों को लौटने का अधिकार है।

विवरण

(i) भारत में राजस्थान और गुजरात में आने वाले शरणार्थियों की संख्या	52,619
(ii) उपर (i) मे दी गई शरणार्थियों की संख्या में से	
(क) वे जिन्हें शिविरों मे प्रवेश दिया गया है	15,390

स्थान का नाम	शरणार्थियों की संख्या
राजस्थान	
(क) बाडमेर	8,717
(ख) जैसलमेर .	60
गुजरात	
(ग) जुरा .	1,899
(घ) सूइगाम . .	3,396
(ङ) तराद	1,318
योग .	15,390

(ख) वे जो गावो मे अपने मित्रों और सबंधियो के साथ रह रहे हैं	24,039
राजस्थान	
(क) बाडमेर . .	18,918
(ख) जैसलमेर .	169
गुजरात	
(ग) कच्छ (घ) बनासकठा }	4,952
(ग) जिन्हे वापस भेजे दिया गया	13,190

SHRI HARI SINGH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether some refugees have requested the Government that they would like to rehabilitate themselves in the Indian territory and, if so, what is the reaction and what is the decision of the Government? In the same context, may I know whether, on the question of the refugees wishing to go back to Pakistan, the Labour Ministry

has had talks with the Government of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): I did not follow the first part of the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether some of them have offered to stay here

SHRI R. K KHADILKAR: It is not a question of their offer. The fact is, they have been registered as foreign nationals. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, it was explained the other day in the debate, what talks our Government had with President Bhutto about these matters.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, विस्थापितों के जो आकड़े राजस्थान के बारे में दिए गए हैं वे आकड़े सही नहीं हैं और मुझे अफसोस है कि राजस्थान की सरकार असेम्बली में एक आकड़े देती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार को दूसरे आकड़े भेजती है। असेम्बली में दिए गए आकड़ों के अनुसार राजस्थान में जो शरणार्थी आए हैं उन की कुल सख्या 15780 है और आप के वक्तव्य में कहा गया है कि उन की सख्या कुल 8717 है बाड़मेर में और जैसलमेर में 60 है। यह आंकड़ों में अंतर क्यों है? उसमें भी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जो शरणार्थी शिविरों में रहते हैं उन की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है? केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन के लिए अभी तक 4 लाख 82 हजार रुपया दिया है लेकिन उस में से केवल 1 लाख 22 हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ है जिस का अर्थ यह हुआ कि एक शरणार्थी पर चार महीने में केवल 7 पैसे खर्च किए गए। अभी मैं शरणार्थियों के शिविर देख कर आया हूं। (व्यवधान)... क्या मंत्री महोदय राजस्थान के शरणार्थी शिविरों की जांच के लिए केन्द्र से कोई अफसर भेजेंगे और क्या वह इस बात को देखेंगे कि जब तक यह मामला तय न हो तब तक उन्हें बीमारी से मरने नहीं दिया जायगा उन्हें समय पर राशन मिलेगा और भी उन्हें जिस खर्च की आवश्यकता है वह खर्चा उन्हें दिया जायगा? राजस्थान की सरकार अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर रही है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस जिम्मेदारी को लेगी?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The hon. Member met me two days back and pointed out certain difficulties that are experienced in the Rajasthan area where the refugees are staying in the camps. As to the first question as to why there is a discrepancy, we have given the figures, they are registered and are in the camps, there are a number of people staying with their relatives

So far as the ration part of the question is concerned, and other complaints, immediately after getting the reports from one of his partymen, along with him, I have deputed an officer I have convinced the hon Member from my own reports and records, we have given full authority to the Rajasthan Government, that is, the State Government, to take suitable measures regarding rations, medical and other facilities. If there is anything which is not being done, if it is brought to our notice that will be rectified.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: In view of the Simla agreement, may I know whether the Government of Pakistan has made any offer or suggestion for the safe return of the refugees to Pakistan?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The other day it was stated on the floor of the House, that in view of the agreement with Pakistan as well as certain conversations that took place with the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India, they are considering that they should take them back and try to resettle them, but so far as we are concerned, I cannot give here this categorical assurance. This is the position. By raising this question, I am afraid, sometimes unnecessarily a fear psychosis is likely to be created. Our attempt is to see that they go and settle down there with a sense of security and safety.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is mentioned in the statement that 13190 refugees have been sent back to Pakistan. I should like to know when they have been sent back to Pakistan.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Unfortunately, he is misreading the whole situation.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is in the statement.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: In the occupied territory we had erected refugee camps and these people were sent there. That is the position.

With your permission I want to correct one reply. Shri Vajpayee had mentioned some figures.

MR. SPEAKER: You should always address each other as hon. Member; that would be a sound practice.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We have sanctioned Rs. 24.82 lakhs and the Rajasthan Government had till now spent Rs. 15.29 lakhs.

Shifting of Stainless Steel capacity of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant to New Steel Plant at Salem

*66. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stainless steel capacity of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant is going to be shifted to the proposed new plant at Salem;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether stainless steel is currently the most profitable item in alloy steel production; and

(d) if so, whether the Durgapur Plant's profitability will be adversely affected by the proposed change in its product-mix?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the total production of cold rolled stainless steel sheets is only a small fraction of the total demand and since its price is not regulated, at present it constitutes the most profitable item in alloy steel production.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Am I to take it that there is no proposal pending at present for changing in any way the installed capacity of the Durgapur alloy steel plant with reference to the product mix which was there in the original project?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: There is a proposal to expand the production of the alloy steel plant in Durgapur which necessarily involves a change in the product mix and increase and addition also in certain areas.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Am I to take it that the proposal which was there sometime back for the stainless steel production plant installed at Durgapur to be shifted from there is no more there? He has already said that it is not to be shifted to Salem. Is there any proposal which would entail the stainless steel capacity at Durgapur not being utilised to its full capacity?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: There is no proposal.

SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN: Since the plant from Durgapur is not going to be transferred, may I know whether the construction of the Salem plant will be speeded up and if so when is it likely to come on steam?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am in the hands of the Speaker; I can give the information which of course has no relevance to the question put by Shri Indrajit Gupta. . . (*Interruptions.*) The hon. Member need not be so anxious; I am answering it. Every necessary step is being taken to speed up the construction of the Salem Steel plant.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Now that the Salem plant is not going to have the stainless steel plant from Durgapur as is known from the answer given by the hon. Minister, what steps are being taken to meet the deficit of alloy steel or stainless steel particularly in the south where there is no built-in capacity for this steel? Durgapur is very much to the north, so distant from the south.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am not able to follow the hon. member because he does not seem to have appreciated the answer that is being given. It has not been stated in the answer that there is not going to be production of stainless steel

in Salem. It has been stated that the present capacity of the Durgapur steel plant will not be shifted to Salem, which does not mean that Salem will not have additional stainless steel capacity. There is going to be stainless steel capacity in Salem; speaking from memory, I think it is 70,000 tonnes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : Only half a minute, because we have done only 5 questions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not a question of shifting the capacity to Salem. The question is about seamless steel. . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Shameless steel? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Alloy Steel Executives Association presented an elaborate memorandum to the Minister on 12th June pointing out that it is possible, without jeopardising the interest of Salem, to expand the capacity of Durgapur to produce stainless steel which would be of the commercial standard in regard to quality and price and if so, what is the reaction of Government to that memorandum?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : With great respect to the hon. member, I was unable to follow fully through all the gyrations and convolutions of his question. But I will answer it to the best of my ability. There is a proposal to expand the production of the alloy steel plant from the present production of 100,000 ingot tonnes to 300,000 ingot tonnes. This will involve increasing the production of alloy constructional steel from 29,000 ingot tonnes to 1,61,850 ingot tonnes. It also involves the setting up a Seamless tube plant which will utilise 74,500 tonnes of this type of seamless tubes. To my knowledge, there is no kind of steel called shameless steel. It is seamless steel or stainless steel. According to the assessment we have made, this will be the most profitable product-mix for the alloy steel plant in Durgapur, because the blooming mill that is at present in existence in Durgapur cannot be fully used if we expand the production of stainless steel whereas it can and will be used when we expand production of alloy and carbon constructional steel.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He has not replied to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody can reply to your questions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I said that it has been explained in the elaborate memorandum submitted to the Minister that instead of seamless steel, 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel can be produced and that will be more profitable. For that, full arguments were given.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : With utmost humility and most respectfully I request the hon. member to try to follow the answer I have given. I have stated categorically that we have found that the most profitable product-mix for Durgapur is expansion of alloy constructional steel and carbon constructional steel and setting up a seamless tube plant.

We say that because we want to make the best use of the blooming mill that is there. The lifting of papers does not necessarily lead to clarity on the matter

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I would like to point out. . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I referred to the memorandum. But he in his reply . .

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down. You are speaking without my permission. I am not going to allow anything to come on record if he continues like this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have referred to the memorandum in my question. The hon. Minister did not utter a single word about it in his reply.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to ask the Minister to reply to it. I am asking him to sit down. This gentleman is very incorrigible.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SOME HON. MEMBER : During Question hour?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Yes. Certainly, during the question hour.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, I am rising without a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Sir, during the question hour you ask members not to make any comments or sarcastic remarks. Then, is it not also incumbent upon the Ministers not to make any comments on the questions put or make some sarcastic remarks You will see that the Minister has given a highly arrogant reply . (*Interruptions*) Just as you pull up members, you must pull up the Minister. This is not the kind of reply which the Minister should give

MR SPEAKER . You are too touchy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am only respectfully submitting that whereas my question related to the memorandum. . . (*Interruption*).

MR SPEAKER : I have been telling him every time to resume his seat

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Sir, it is not for the Minister to make such remarks. You must pull up the Minister for this kind of arrogant reply. When you ask the members to behave, should you also not ask the Ministers to behave themselves?

MR. SPEAKER : I would request him to resume his seat. Please be within your limits.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What is the limit? You do not ask the Minister to keep within limits but ask us to do so. We cannot reconcile ourselves to this.

MR. SPEAKER : He is doing it every day. Do not do it every day

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What about this highly arrogant remark on the part of the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You cannot expect us to keep quiet. . .

MR. SPEAKER : He is being very rude.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA . The hon. Speaker must take the Minister to task for his remarks. When I am raising a point of order, why don't you give your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You must make your observation We did not expect this kind of attitude from the Speaker . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The member is defying the Chair. I am not going to tolerate this (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We are also not going to tolerate this from the Speaker. (*Interruptions*). We want to protest against the arrogant reply of the Minister. . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K S. CHAVDA : Sir, you are here to protect the rights of the members . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I have no alternative but to name him. . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA . Why don't you pull up the Minister. . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Every day this gentleman gets up and tries to cow me down. I am giving him a warning . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am a gentleman. You are also a gentleman, an hon. gentleman like ourselves. We happen to be as honourable as you are; no less, no more.

MR. SPEAKER : You may be as honourable, but you do not behave like that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This is not the way in which . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to tolerate it. I warn you not to do it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What warning? I raised a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Every day he is doing it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He raised a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: It was done during the question hour.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It can be done during the question hour.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not for him to give a ruling. . . (*Interruptions*) It is for the Speaker to give a ruling. Every day he is doing like this. There is a limit to this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Has it ever occurred to you why it is happening every day. . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I know you would like to conduct Parliament without any Opposition. But the country is going to have the Opposition, whether you like it or not. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER. Take it for granted, if you try to do like this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are not going to tolerate it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think 5 or 6 or 8 Members can get up every day and behave like this (*Interruptions*). I am prepared for that. I also warn you. Every day, you get up; every day, he gets up; every day, 5 or 6 Members get up to hold the House to ransom. (*Interruptions*). There is a limit to that. We have been able to do only 5 Questions. Everyday, there is defiance. Do you think 5 or 6 or 8 Members of you can get up and try to hold the House to ransom? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You always use the language of the police. That is not the language of the Speaker.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Perhaps, Shri Mishraji did not like the manner in which Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam replied. You could have asked Shri Mahan Kumarmangalam to satisfy Shri Mishraji. There is no question of any defiance. You say, every day, we get up. We are here to get up every day. You cannot deal with the Opposition like that.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot force me to give any ruling or to do any particular thing. . . (*Interruptions*). There should be some limit.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the hon. Members give me an opportunity? For the last 10 minutes I have been attempting to get it. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The hon. Minister is in the habit of speaking in the House like this and in that manner. He should understand that he cannot reply to Members like that.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister got up thrice . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are 4½ dozen Ministers here The hon. Minister, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam's way of saying things sometimes causes more displeasure than pleasure. It is not the fact of the case; it is the way he tries to put it. He has said something to Shri Samar Guha. . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You ought to pull up the Minister. You are helping them. (*Interruptions*) You should pull up the Ministers also.

MR. SPEAKER: Pull up for what (*Interruption*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You were having an exchange with Mr. Samar Guha because you thought that he was too long in his question and so on. At that stage Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam was replying to him. At that stage Mr. Mishra rose on a point of order. For the time being, let us leave aside the technicality whether any point of order is permissible during Question Hour or not (*Interruption*). He was seeking to draw your attention to a remark made by the Minister towards the conclusion of his reply in which he had said, referring to Mr. Samar Guha, that 'simply by lifting the papers there is not going to be any clarity'. To that remark the members here justifiably took exception. That was the point he was trying to bring to your attention. You should pull up the Ministers also. I do not know why such a pandemonium has been raised. A

legitimate thing he was drawing your attention to. do not think you understood what he was saying because of the noise.

MR. SPEAKER: I gave a chance to the Member. The Member was still on his legs. At that time Mr. Mishra got up on a point of order. I asked him to sit down . . . (*Interruption*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: After his reply I rose. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have also been ten times harsher than this to the Ministers. They also bear it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You always pull up members.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I make a humble submission, just for half a minute. When I used the word 'seamless', I was aware of the difference between 'seamless steel' and 'stainless steel' I have got that much of elementary knowledge. But, Sir, he ridiculed me—'shameless means what?'—as if I am just a layman coming from the streets.

MR SPEAKER: When I ask you to sit down, why do you not sit down? When you have already put a question, you again get up, then again you get up. Why do you not sit down? (*Interruption*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Would you not get angry, Sir, if he passes such remarks? I am a student of Chemistry, and he was ridiculing me as if I did not understand the word 'seamless'.

MR. SPEAKER: Every time when I give you the time, I have to think that it will be another problem to make you sit down. You always start doing this and that. Anybody will get annoyed over it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: One or two questions, I asked and not more. (*Interruption*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Did you not put a lot of questions to the Government in Punjab? (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: They were much better behaved in the opposition.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I know what the opposition in Punjab Assembly was. Passing this kind of general remark is no good. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have been in the opposition. We did not behave like that.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam is in the habit of ridiculing members. Please ask him to behave in the House properly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In all fairness you should ask him to apologise . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am sorry about this because I had never the intention of offending the hon. Member. I thought that in the give and take of the debate we say these things and during the last twenty minutes I have been trying to get up to say this. With great respect to all hon. Members, no offence was taken . There is nothing intended. Very often we cut jokes one with the other in the ordinary course of the debate. I had no intention to offend and I have never done it in the past and I have great respect for the hon. Member. I only wish that when some liveliness creeps into the question and the answer time or the debate, we should not be too sensitive. We, on this side, try not to be and I request the hon. Members not to be too sensitive on that side also. That is all. . . (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय माफी मांगे, यह आप उन से कहिये। आप उन से डरने क्यों हैं ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is all right.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request all of you to avoid such cutting short because they do not like it . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I clarify what Mr. Kumaramangalam said (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, it is difficult to understand when Mr Piloo Mody likes it and when he does not like it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe will have to abide by the temper of the House. If they do not like cutting short and if they do not like anything and they do

not take it in their own way, they go on retorting when they do not like it I would only request both sides to avoid it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The only thing is that we do not normally make fun of somebody's pronounciation of the language—that is what I would say—as between shameless and seamless.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: There is no attempt on my part to make fun of any such thing. The hon Member need not take it like that . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr Vajpayee really thought that it was 'shameless' but Mr. Kumaramangalam knew what it was.

MR. SPEAKER. If you were there, you would have said it

SHRI PILOO MODY: You must make allowances for everything

MR. SPEAKER: He said 'shameless' and he kept quiet . . . (*Interruptions*) All this because he is the Minister.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: May I only request that same atmosphere of jolly humour may prevail next time when a similar remark is made.

MR. SPEAKER: I only ask you to avoid it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Due to all this commotion, we could not get an opportunity to put the next question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is my turn, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Papers to be laid.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Security of Employees working in Durgapur Steel Plant

*67. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees are very often assaulted and threatened by the rowdies during working hours in the Durgapur Steel plant; and

(b) the steps taken by the management for the safety and security of the employees inside and outside the Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir, While there have recently been a few incidents of stabbing and assault inside the Plant, it would not be correct to say that the employees of the Plant are very often assaulted and threatened by rowdies during working hours.

(b) Patrolling by the State Armed Police and the Central Industrial Security Force Personnel has been introduced generally throughout the Plant The gates of the Plant are manned by the Central Industrial Security Force Personnel who check that only authorised persons enter the Plant As regards the township, the maintenance of law and order is primarily the responsibility of the State Government and the management secure the assistance of the State Government whenever necessary.

पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा अपहृत भारतीय पत्रकार दीपक बनर्जी की रिहाई

*68. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने एक भारतीय पत्रकार, श्री दीपक बनर्जी, जिसका पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने भारतीय क्षेत्र से अपहरण कर लिया था, के बारे में तथ्यों का पता लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसकी रिहाई के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अप्रैल से जुलाई 1971 के महीनों में दीपक बनर्जी की रिहाई का प्रश्न पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ कई बार उठाया गया था। लेकिन इस विषय पर पाकिस्तान से हमारे नोटों का कोई जवाब नहीं आया। नवम्बर में भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से कहा था कि एक दूसरे देश में पकड़े हुए नागरिकों का आदान प्रदान होना चाहिए।

दीपक बनर्जी का नाम उस सूची में शामिल था, जो इस प्रस्ताव के अनुरूप हमने पाकिस्तान को भेजी थी।

प्रभुसत्तात्मक स्वाधीन गणराज्य के रूप में बंगला देश के उदय के परिणामस्वरूप ढाका-स्थित भारतीय हाई कमीशन से कहा गया था कि वह दीपक बनर्जी का अता-पता बताए। लेकिन कोई सूचना नहीं मिल सकी है।

सरकार ने 11 जून के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में छपी खबर देख ली है जिसमें कहा गया है कि पाकिस्तानियों ने अपहरण के बाद दीपक बनर्जी को गोली से मार डाला था। सरकार ने ढाका-स्थित भारतीय हाई कमीशन से अनुरोध किया है कि वह टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में छपे लेख की सत्यता की जांच करे। कार्यरत पत्रकारों के भारतीय महासंघ के अध्यक्ष श्री कोलपे से भी और ब्यौरा लेने का अनुरोध किया गया है। टाइम्स आफ इंडिया ने श्री कोलपे को सूचना का स्रोत बताया है।

Distribution of Steel in Kerala

*69. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether manufacturers of Agricultural implements in Kerala State had to lay off the workers for months together due to non-supply of untested rails and high carbon steel; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure regular supply of these items in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) There is a general shortage of steel and this shortage is being experienced to some extent also in the State of Kerala. As regard lay off of workers, the State Government has reported that certain Agricultural Implements Manufacturing Units have declared partial lay off owing to non-availability of untested rails and high carbon steel.

(b) The shortage of material in this case is mainly due to the fact that most of the available untested rails had to be diverted to other high priority users like the State Electricity Boards for their programmes of rural electrification and minor irrigation. However, some quantities of used rails, which have recently been released from Court injunction, are being distributed to units manufacturing agricultural implements. In fact, on an urgent request from Kerala, one thousand tonnes of these used rails have already been allocated to Kerala, to be adjusted in due course against their share.

भारत-अमरीका संबंध

*70. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :
श्री एच० एम० पटेल :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जुलाई, 1972 के प्रथम सप्ताह में श्री निक्सन के निजी दूत धान मंत्री से मिले थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत-अमरिका संबधों को सुदृढ बनाने के लिए अमरिका से सहायता प्राप्त करने के बारे में कोई बात चीत हुई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) प्रेसिडेंट निक्सन के विशेष दूत श्री जान वी० कोनाली 5 जुलाई 1972 को शिमला में प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे।

(ख) और (ग) : बहुत से विषयों पर बातचीत हुई। बातचीत 'गोपनीय' थी। इस प्रकार की गोपनीय बातचीत के बारे में अथवा उसके परिणाम के बारे में जानकारी नहीं दी जाया करती है।

Talks with Soviet President at Calcutta

*71. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet President had a talk with him on his way to Hanoi on the 14th June, 1972, at Calcutta, if

so, the nature of the talks held with him.

(b) whether some discussion about Vietnam situation was also held and whether India offered her services for peace in that region; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Vietnam issue was one of the subjects discussed.

(c) These talks were confidential and it is not customary to disclose details or main features of such talks.

झारखंड और राउरकेला की खानों में कोयले के निक्षेप

*72. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झारखण्ड और राउरकेला की खानों में कोयले के समृद्ध भण्डार हैं परन्तु ये मनमाने ढंग से वितरण के लिए ठेकेदारों और अनेक गैर-कानूनी छोटे ठेकेदारों को दे दिए जाते हैं जिससे सरकार को भारी हानि होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान देकर कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार कोई सर्वेक्षण करा कर देश में कोयले के निक्षेपों की खोज करने का प्रयास करेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री एस० मोहन कुमारमंगलम्) : (क) और (ख). यह प्रकल्पित है कि प्रश्न का निर्देश पश्चिमी बोकारो कोयला क्षेत्रों में अवस्थित केडला और झारखण्ड खानों से संबंधीत है। वर्तमानतः अधीनस्थ न्यायालय हजारीबाग द्वारा बिहार सरकार को रिसीवर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है और यह सूचना मिली है कि उसने अनेक पार्टियों को कोयला उत्पादक संविदाकारों के रूप में नियुक्त किया है। राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम ने इस क्षेत्र में विस्तृत ब्यधन और पूर्वेक्षण कार्य किए हैं और लगभग 6070 लाख टन उपलब्य राशियां प्रमाणित की है जिनमें से कुछक में कोकिंग सम्पत्ति है। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ परामर्श के परिणामस्वरूप राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को इस क्षेत्र में एकीकृत कोयला खनन हेतु प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य समनुदेशित किया गया है ताकि अंत में निगम इन क्षेत्रों मे कार्य कर सके।

Non-visa Agreements with some foreign Countries

*73 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the success of the mission of his recent foreign tour ;

(b) whether non-visa agreements are likely to be reached with some other countries as well as in the case of Poland; and

(c) what are the other advantages to agreeing countries in addition to non-visa pact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) During the recent 18-day tour, Poland, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and the U.K. were visited There was also opportunity for exchanging views with leaders in London and Cairo. Wide ranging discussions on subjects of mutual interest were conducted with each of the Governments involved. As a result of this visit, there is a clearer understanding of the basic aspects of the situation in the sub-continent, and the Agreement reached at Simla Summit Conference has been welcomed and evaluated as a positive development for the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent. New possibilities for industrial collaboration and economic cooperation between India and each of these countries were also discussed.

(b) The agreement with Poland is not for the abolition of visas but of *visa*

fees, on a reciprocal basis. India already has similar agreements for abolition of visa fees with several other countries, including U.S.S.R., HUNGARY, GREECE, IRAN etc. The question of abolishing visas and/or visa fees on a reciprocal basis with other countries is under constant review by Government.

(c) The conclusion of bilateral agreements abolishing visas and/or visa fees creates good-will, strengthens friendly relations and will also, it is expected, increases tourism both ways.

Bonus Review Committee

*74. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN. Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the work of Bonus Review Committee;

(b) whether the Committee is likely to submit any interim report; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) : (a) The Committee was constituted on the 28th April, 1972 It has held sittings to hear Trade Union Representatives and was scheduled to meet the Employers' Associations from the 31st July to 2nd August, 1972

(b) and (c) The Committee is scheduled to meet on the 10th and 11th August, 1972 to decide the question of submitting an interim report.

National Wage Structure for Bidi Workers

*75 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state .

(a) whether two-day Conference of Labour Ministers of six States held in Mysore towards the end of June has urged upon the Government to convene an all-India Labour Ministers' Conference at an early date to evolve a national wage structure for bidi workers in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A statement showing the decisions taken at the Conference of Labour Ministers of six States held on the 24th and 25th June, 1972 at Mysore, on the subject of minimum wages in the bidi industry, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). The decision of the Conference have been brought to the notice of the Governments of the remaining States of the country where the bidi industry exists. After their concurrence is secured action at the all-India level will be taken to evolve a wage structure for the industry.

Statement

The Conference unanimously agreed on the following :—

(i) (a) the minimum rates of wages in respect of the beedi industry in all the States of the country should be uniform, with a permissible difference among the States and within each State of not more than 10-20 paise for rolling of 1,000 beedies; these rates should be brought into force in all the States on the same date and should also be revised from time to time on a common date;

(b) the Government of India should be approached to discuss these matters which have been agreed to at this Conference with the remaining States who were not present at the Conference so as to reach an agreement at the all-India level to have a uniform rate of wages in respect of beedi industry;

(c) After an agreement on an all-India basis is reached on the above lines, for which purpose the Government of India may initiate necessary action immediately with a view to conclude this agreement as early as possible, detailed discussions will have to be held at the official level to evolve the actual rates of wages.

(ii) The Conference also unanimously agreed that the final rates of wages that may be evolved should provide for the payment of a fall-back wage to the beedi worker in the event of short supply of raw material to the workmen concerned by the employer required to roll 1,000 beedies per day.

Impact of computers in Industries

*76. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a report from the Committee formed to study the impact of Computers in industries;

(b) if so, whether the report stated that the introduction of Computers may result in the reduction of number of persons employed; and

(c) whether Government are going to act on the basis of this report and curb the use of Computers in industries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has, *inter alia* observed that "Although there was no direct retrenchment of labour due to introduction of computers, there was reduction in the number of jobs available in the concerns immediately, since the vacancies resulting from natural wastage were filled by adjusting surplus employees from computerised departments."

(c) The Report of the Committee is under examination by the Government

Alleged irregularities and lapses Committed by Officers of Department of Rehabilitation

*77. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission had sought explanation from seven officers of the Rehabilitation Department for alleged irregularities and lapses;

(b) whether even after the lapse of three years, no explanation has been forwarded to the Commission; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in forwarding the explanations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The explanations of the officers concerned have since been forwarded to the Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) The delay was partly due to the time taken by the officers concerned to submit the explanations and partly due to the time taken in examining those explanations with reference to relevant files.

Holding Company for Steel

*78. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on any basic issues for giving concrete shape to the holding company for steel having an investment of about Rs 3000 crores; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM). (a) and (b) Government have taken decisions on a number of basic issues for giving concrete shape to the Holding Company for steel and associated input industries. A decision has been taken as to which of the public sector organisations under the Ministry of Steel and Mines will come within the ambit of the Holding Company It has also been decided that the Chairman of the Holding Company will be a Secretary to Government in so far as items of work dealt with by the Company are concerned. Decisions are still to be taken on some other issues like the most suitable management structure for the Company, its exact relationship with the Government on the one hand and with its subsidiaries and public financial institutions which hold shares in private sector enterprises in iron and steel sector and associated input industries on the other.

U.N. Conference on Human Environment

*79. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Conference on Human Environment has proposed to create a Governing Council to handle programmes concerning environment under the direct control of U.N. General Assembly;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council would be composed of 54 members, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. The Council would report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

The Governing Council will have the following main functions and responsibilities:

To promote international cooperation in the environment field and to provide general policy guidance, to receive and review periodic reports on the implementation of environmental programmes, to keep under review the world environment situation to promote the contribution of the relevant international scientific and other professional communities to the acquisition, assessment and exchange of information, to maintain under continuing review the impact of national and international environmental policies and measures on developing countries, and to review and approve annually the programme of utilisation of the resources of the proposed fund for the human environment.

(c) The Government of India welcomes the recommendation.

Violation of Plantation Labour Act in Tea gardens of West Bengal

*80. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry's attention has been drawn by several Trade Unions to cases of violation of Plantation Labour Act in the Tea Gardens of West Bengal and Assam; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to enquire into the complaints and set the things right?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Planta tions Labour Act, 1951 is administered by State Governments. Assam Government has informed that certain complaints were received by them from (1) Assam Cha Mazdoor Sangh and (2) Kachar Cha Sramik Union and they have since looked into the complaints and got rectified the irregularities in respect of certain tea gardens. In other cases prosecutions have been filed.

Information from West Bengal is not readily available.

Retired Officers employed with Companies

601. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Officers of the rank of Directors and above who retired from the D.G. S & D. Service, I S M., Washington and London Stores Department during the last two years and have now sought employment with various Companies;

(b) the names of the Companies and whether these Officers had official dealings with these Companies in some form or the other before retirement; and

(c) the cases in which Government sanction to the taking up of such employment in these Companies was taken?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) None of the officers of the rank of Directors and above who retired during the last two years has applied for permission to accept any employment with private companies and as such Government have no information if any one of them has sought employment with any company without obtaining Government's prior permission.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Review of method of Assessment of Bauxite from Samples at Nileshwar

602. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present method of assessment of percentage of bauxite from the samples at Nileshwar is defective and

bauxite content upto 40 per cent is being rejected as commercially insufficient;

(b) whether Government propose to get the method of assessment review by a Committee of qualified Chemists and get their free and franker commendation excluding the Director for acceptance of a reasonable percentage for purposes of exploitation;

(c) whether a large number of samples have already been declared as negative on the basis of defective assessment; and

(d) if so, whether a review of the analysis so far undertaken is proposed to be ordered in view of the difference of opinion in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The present method of assessment of Bauxite samples at Nileshwar is not defective. According to the Indian Standards Institution specifications, the minimum alumina content necessary for assessing the suitability of bauxite for the aluminium industry should be between 45% and 48%. The Geological Survey of India is assessing the Bauxite samples in the Nileshwar area with alumina content of 40% which is 5% less than that the minimum prescribed by Indian Standards Institution Material with less than 40% Alumina content is rejected in accordance with Indian Standards Institution specifications.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

National Arbitration Promotion Board guidelines for Arbitrators

603. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Arbitration Promotion Board in its recent meeting held in the first week of July in New Delhi, had finalised new guidelines for arbitrators, and also, aproved a panel of names of over 300 arbitrators; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of those guidelines as approved by the National Arbitration Promotion Board and also, the panel of names of approved arbitrators would be laid on the Sabha's Table?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) and (b). The draft guidelines for arbitrators were discussed in the Fifth meeting of the National Arbitration Promotion Board held at New Delhi on July 3, 1972. The Board decided that the aide memoire should be re-drafted in the light of the views expressed by different members and the revised draft be presented at the next meeting of the Board for its consideration.

The Board also released a panel of 324 arbitrators, copies of which have already been supplied to the Parliament's Library.

Meeting of National Arbitration Promotion Board

604. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Arbitration Promotion Board met in New Delhi in the first week of July, 1972;

(b) if so, the matters discussed and the names of persons who attended the National Arbitration Promotion Board meeting

(c) the decisions finally taken, and

(d) whether a summary of those decisions would be placed on the Table of the Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes; the fifth meeting of the Board took place in New Delhi on July 3, 1972.

(b) to (d). Copies of the proceedings of the above meeting, containing the inaugural speech of the Union Labour Minister, general discussions on various aspects of voluntary arbitration, specific decisions taken at the meeting, names of the persons who attended the meeting, etc. have since been supplied to the Parliament Library.

Ownership of Land to Refugees settled under Dandakaranya Project

605. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether majority of refugees settled under Dandakaranya Project have not yet been granted ownership of land; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tenancy rights (Pattas) are to be conferred by the State Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The procedure followed in preparation of Patta applications has been that the Dandakaranya Project staff prepare the maps and the individual allotment registers and make them over to the State Revenue staff who prepare Pattas on the basis of such maps and records. The finalisation of Pattas has, however, been delayed for the following reasons :—

(i) The level terracing and field bunding scheme, taken up to improve the soil, involved surrender of one acre of land by the beneficiary families and this the agricultural holdings of the families underwent change;

(ii) Some re-adjustment of agricultural holdings had to be effected in areas which came under the command of medium and minor irrigation schemes taken up by the Project. The holdings of families who have irrigated lands were suitably reduced.

(iii) As a result of desertions from time to time, the land left behind by the deserter families, had to be re-allotted to new settlers.

(iv) There has been a change, based on technical advice, in the norms of soil suitability and even land with 12" soil depth is now considered to be agriculturally suitable. The revised norms led to the discovery of some more agricultural land in the existing villages, and this necessitated the re-adjustment of some of the existing holdings of settlers.

(v) With the emergence of Bangladesh, there was a spate of heavy desertion of families from the Project area and uncertain conditions created by the desertions continued till about the end of March, 1972. Due to fresh induction of families and re-distribution of the lands of the deserter families, the preliminary records and maps prepared hitherto are having to undergo substantial changes.

As a result of the factors mentioned above, the records and applications for Pattas prepared by the Dandakaranya Project staff were rendered inaccurate and fresh surveys have become necessary. The Dandakaranya Project Administration are taking action for re-survey of the agricultural holdings and preparation of fresh records and Patta applications.

Loss of Production in Hindustan Copper Limited

606. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been loss in production of Copper, after the take-over of the Plant by the Hindustan Copper Limited from the Indian Copper Corporation, Ghatsila in Bihar;

(b) whether the top officials and managerial staff are responsible for such loss of production; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. A new Flash Smelter was commissioned at Ghatsila in December, 1971. The Smelter developed teething troubles and the production of blister copper during January and February, 1972 was only 111 tonnes and 273 tonnes respectively. The management of the Undertaking of Indian Copper Corporation was taken over by the Government on 10th March, 1972. The production of blister copper during March, 1972 and April, 1972 was respectively, 624 tonnes and 614 tonnes. The production of blister copper during May was 753 tonnes and it increased to 1114 tonnes during June, 1972. Thus, there has been no loss in production of copper after the take-over of the Undertaking of Indian Copper Corporation by

Hindustan Copper Ltd. In fact, the production improved after the takeover.

Although the operational defects of the new Flash Smelter have not been completely removed, Hindustan Copper Limited have taken effective steps to ensure that the Plant attains its rated capacity as early as possible.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment in Hindustan Copper Limited, Ghatsila

607. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why outsiders were brought on the 12th June, 1972 at Hindustan Copper Limited, Ghatsila for employment when the local qualified people had been waiting there for employment for a long time for the monthly salary of below Rs. 500;

(b) whether there was scuffle between the local aspirants and outsiders brought by management on 12th June, 1972; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The recruitment at the undertaking of the Indian Copper Corporation Limited is being done in accordance with the Award of the Tribunal. According to this Award, the relations of the existing employees of the Undertaking have the first preference in recruitment and only if suitable candidates in this category are not available the residents of the State of Bihar are given the next preference. This Award was being followed by the previous management of the Undertaking and is also being followed by Hindustan Copper Limited.

(b) Yes, Sir. There was a scuffle, in which one person was slightly hurt.

(c) Hindustan Copper Limited is making appointments at Ghatsila according to the terms of Award of the Tribunal. The question will however be re-examined after the mine is nationalized.

Demands of E. S. I. Doctors

608. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the doctors of Employees State Insurance Corporation had put certain demands and protested in support of their demands; and

(b) the demands of these doctors and the steps taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Employees State Insurance Corporation Medical Officers' Association Delhi, sent a memorandum containing their demands on 26-5-1972 to the Corporation.

(b) A statement showing the demands and action taken thereon as furnished by Employees State Insurance Corporation is attached.

Statement

Demand	*Action taken*
(1) Enhancement of *E S I* allowance from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- per month	(1) The question of continuance/enhancement of E.S.I. allowance is to be considered by the Standing Committee of E.S.I. Corporation at its next meeting which is likely to be held shortly.
(2) Enhancement of domiciliary visits allowance from Rs. 150/- per month to Rs. 200/- per month	(2) The matter will be considered by the Medical Benefit Council of the E. S. I. Corporation at its next meeting.
(3) Enhancement in the strength of Medical Officers in E. S. I. Dispensaries.	(3) Necessary action to assess the workload to consider the question of enhancement in the strength of Medical Officers has been initiated.

Issue of Licences for Mines under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act in Maharashtra

609 SHRI PRATAP SINGH NEGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the mine, their licenced capacities and the dates of issue of the respective licences under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act in under developed region of Vidarbha in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the production achieved in the last three years;

(c) when the last substantial expansion was sanctioned in respect of each of them; and

(d) whether there is shortfall in production; if so, how much in each case and the reasons of the shortfall, if any

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No.* LT-3239/72].

Participation of Collieries of Maharashtra State in World Bank Loan expansion Programme

610. SHRI PRATAP SINGH NEGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of collieries in the State of Maharashtra which participated in the World Bank loan expansion programme of 1961;

(b) the names of each of them together with the names of owners, the increased output targetted;

(c) the amount of machineries and equipments imported by each of them and the shareholders capital raised by each of them; and

(d) the output achieved by each of them and the reason of a shortfall in the output, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Six Collieries.

(b) to (d). Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-3240/72].

मध्य प्रदेश में इमारतें और ईंटें बनाने के लिये मिट्टी खोदने के लिये लाइसेंस देना

611. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में इमारतें और ईंटें बनाने के लिये मिट्टी खोदने हेतु सरकार से लाइसेंस लेना आवश्यक है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस मिट्टी रेत को भी 'खानों' की कोटि में शामिल कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इससे जनसाधारण को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :

(क) से (ग), जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में तांबे का खनन

612. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट क्षेत्र में तांबे के खनन के संबंध में अब कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस महत्वपूर्ण योजना को शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). इस समय भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड के सहयोग से, मध्य प्रदेश में बालाघाट जिले के माजज खण्ड में गहन समन्वेषी कार्यक्रम को कार्यन्वित किया जा रहा है। भारतीय

भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा औसतन 1.16 तांबांश वाली 230 लाख टन अयस्क की उपलब्ध राशियां पहले ही प्रमाणित की जा चुकी है।

इस समय इस क्षेत्र में 9 व्यधन यन्त्र लगाये गए है जिससे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र अतिरिक्त अयस्क की उपलब्ध राशियां प्रमाणित की जा सके।

हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड ने माजखण्ड में एक आधार शिविर स्थापित किया है। एक अनुभवी खनन अभियन्ता नियुक्त किया गया है। हालही में हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड ने प्रारंभिक सम्भाव्यता रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है जो सक्रिय रूप से सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Contract Labour in Assam Tea Gardens

614. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Assam the Tea Planters are taking to more and more contractors' labour replacing permanent labourers, and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) Assam Government has intimated that there has been no change regarding employment of permanent labour that is Contractors' labour is not replacing permanent labour.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from Coal Field Workers Union of Ledo-Borgolla and Margherita

615 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Coal Field Workers' Unions of Ledo-Borgolla and Margherita regarding the grievances of the workers;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) to (c). Notices of strike were given by Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress and Assam Coal Mines Workers Union, for the fulfilment of the following demands :—

(i) Implementation of the recommendation of the Central Wage Board in the Coal Mining Industry in respect of Assam in the Assam Railways and Trading Company collieries;

(ii) Immediate payment of cash compensation for abolition of concessional supply of foodgrains since the 19th December, 1966

At the intervention of the CIRM, a settlement was reached on 11-7-72 between the parties

भारतीय दूतावासों पर व्यय में कमी करना

616. **श्रीमति वी० आर० सिन्धिया** (ग्वालियर) : क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सभी भारतीय दूतावासों में मितव्ययिता लाने, उनकी कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने तथा विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीय नागरिकों के प्रति उनमें सहानुभूति पैदा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में भावी योजना क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) दृढ़ बजट नियंत्रण तथा कार्य कुशलता का पूरा ध्यान रखते हुए जहां भी संभव है पदों की कमी करके विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों की व्यवस्था में किफायतसारी की जा रही है। वर्तमान आयात के संबंध में कई किफायत के उपाय किए गए है जैसे कि यात्रा भत्ते, विदेश भत्ते, तथा प्रासंगिक व्यय में 5% की कटौती तथा प्रतिनिधित्व अनुदान

पर 10% की कमी। शिकायत के इन उपायों के फलस्वरूप सर्वत्र जीवन निर्वाह व्यय वृद्धि के कारण ऊंचे मकान भाड़े, स्थानीय रूप से नियुक्त कर्मचारियों के ऊंचे वेतन तथा विदेशों में व्यय में व्यापक वृद्धि तथा अबूधाबी, चीगमाई, पेनाग और कूटार में चार नए मिशन खोलने तथा बहरीन तथा मसकट के मिशनों का स्तर बढ़ाने के बावजूद भी 1972-73 के अनुमानित व्यय का 1971-72 के (12 8 करोड़) के व्यय के ही स्तर पर रखना संभव हो सका है। विदेशों के मिशनों का व्यय भारत सरकार के असैनिक व्यय का 63% है — यह विश्व के किसी भी देश द्वारा मिशनों पर किए जाने वाले व्ययों की न्यूनतम दर है।

विदेशों में नियुक्त कार्मिकों के संविदागत प्रशिक्षण द्वारा कर्मचारी-वर्ग के ढांचे तथा कार्यविधि और कार्यप्रणाली को वैज्ञानिक रूप देकर, विदेश-सेवा-निरीक्षकों द्वारा मौके पर ही निरीक्षण करा के और मिशनों के कार्यों का मुख्यालय द्वारा सुयोग्य पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा विदेशी मिशनों की कुशलता में वृद्धि की जाती है, सभी पदोन्नतियां योग्यता पर आधारित होती है तथा सरकार ने 50 वर्ष से ऊपर की आयु वाले अयोग्य अधिकारियों को सेवा-निवृत्त करने का अधिकार ग्रहण किया है।

सामान्यतया विदेशों में भारतीय मिशन विदेशों में रहनेवाले भारतीयों के प्रति संवेदना तथा सहानुभूतिपूर्ण व्यवहार करते हैं। उन्हें सहायता देने के लिए सभी मिशनों को दिशा निर्देश दे दिया गया है।

व्यक्तिगत शिकायतों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उनके दूर करने के उपाय भी किए जाते हैं।

(ख) इस संबंध में भविष्य की भी वही योजना है जैसी कि इस समय है और जो ऊपर दी गई है। फिर भी भविष्य में इनके दृढ़ता से पालन करने को सुनिश्चित करना है।

Indian Cultural Centres in Foreign Countries

617. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :
SHRI M. S. PURTY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreign countries where Government have opened cultural centres during the last three years, country-wise; and

(b) whether any of the cultural centres were closed during the last three years, if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) A cultural centre has been opened in Fiji,

(b) No, Sir.

Revision of minimum wages of Agricultural Labour

618. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering the question of revision of minimum wages of agricultural labour in the Central Sector; and

(b) if so, the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) A notification outlining the draft proposals for revision of the current rates of wages is expected to be published in the Gazette of India soon.

Construction of Butwal-Nepalgunj Sector of East-West Highway

619. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has agreed to undertake the construction of 300 Kilometre Butwal-Nepalgunj Sector of the East-West Highway on India-Nepal Border; and

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard and if so, the main features thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The East-West Highway is now named as Mahendra Rajmarg.

(b) Yes, Sir. The main features of the agreement in this regard signed on the 15th June, 1972 are as follows :—

(i) The Government of India has agreed to provide financial assistance of Rs. 25.82 crores in Indian Currency for construction of this project.

(ii) The Project is to be executed by the Board set up by H. M. G., Nepal for executing the Eastern Sector of the East-West Highway.

(iii) Every endeavour is to be made to complete the Project by 31st March, 1976.

(iv) The construction of the link road to Nepalgunj (21 Kms) and the link road to Krishna Nagar (19 Kms) is also included in this project.

(v) H. M. G., Nepal will provide necessary land for the Project free from all encumberances.

(vi) H. M. G., Nepal will provide the requisite foreign exchange against rupee payment for any plant and machinery to be imported for the Project.

(vii) Nepalese engineers and Overseers will be afforded facilities for training on the Project and employment facilities will be afforded to them on posts for which they are qualified by their training and experience.

Seminar on Indo-German relations

620. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Seminar on India and Indo-German relations is proposed to be held in Germany and also in India this year; and

(b) if so, the dates, venue and subject of the Seminar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the Cultural Exchange Programme between India and the Federal Republic of Germany for 1972-73, there is a proposal for organizing a seminar on India and Indo-German relations in the Federal Republic of Germany. However, no decision has yet been taken about its timing.

Import of Fertilisers

621. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has imported NPK complex fertiliser of various grades from USA and other countries for seeding programme of IFFCO and other agencies;

(b) whether it was technically possible to import DAP and MOP separately at comparatively cheaper prices for local manufacture of NPK complex fertiliser; and

(c) whether Government are going to import once again such costly NPK complex grades this year over-looking the interest of foreign exchange conservation ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The question whether instead of import of finished NPK complex fertilisers, DAP and MOP could be imported and used for granulation of NPK within the country is being examined.

(c) The decision whether NPK complex grades will continue to be imported will depend on the examination mentioned above.

Price of Iron Rods in Tripura

622. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether iron rods are being sold at Rs. 245 to Rs. 250 per quintal in Tripura;

(b) if so, the price of iron rods in the neighbouring States like West Bengal and Assam during this period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the rising price of Iron rods in Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) It is presumed that the Hon. Member is referring to steel bars and rods. These are supplied from the main Steel Plants at F. O. R. prices which are uniform all over the country, including Tripura. The price, for bars and rods (excluding flats) 14mm and below in straight lengths is Rs. 1081 per tonne. A substantial quantity of bars and rods is sold by billet rerollers at regulated prices.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indo-Hungarian Economic Commission

623. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Hungary have agreed to set up a Joint Commission to explore the avenues of increasing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, when the Commission is likely to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. When the Prime Minister visited Hungary from the 20th to 23rd June, 1972, it was agreed by the two sides to set up an Inter-Governmental Commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

(b) The Commission will be set up as soon as the details of the agreement are finalised.

Sikkim Government's demand for direct export through Indian Ports

624. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : SHRI HARI SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sikkim Government demanded from India facilities for direct export of its products through Indian Ports and separate Foreign Exchange account with the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Sikkim has requested for a simpler procedure in respect of customs and foreign exchange formalities to facilitate export of Sikkimese products.

(b) The Government of India have informed the Sikkim Durbar that they are always willing to consider modification of the existing procedures to avoid delays.

Agreement with Czechoslovakia

626. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached for long term planning based on increased mutual consultations between India and Czechoslovakia during Prime Minister's visit to Czechoslovakia;

(b) whether the Czech Government agreed to abolish the system of special account which had created several problems for India; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the visit, envisages that the Planning Commissions of India and Czechoslovakia will hold periodic

meetings to evolve long-term perspectives for economic, industrial, scientific, technological and commercial cooperation for mutual benefit. As regards the abolition of the special account, the details are to be mutually discussed and settled durmg the next round of trade talks.

Issue of Licences for fresh capacity of Aluminium Production

627 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to issue licences for fresh capacity of aluminium production, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) No fresh capacity for production of aluminium metal is proposed to be licensed during the remainder of the Fourth Plan The letter of intent issued to the Indian Aluminium Company for expansion of the Belgaum Smelter from 40,000 to 60,000 tonnes per annum may, however, be converted into a regular industrial licence

Re-Unification of Korea

628 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether both North and South Korea have lately pledged to unite again, and

(b) the steps being taken to establish proper diplomatic relations with the united Korea ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A Joint Communique was issued on July 4, 1972, signed by representatives of DPRK and the ROK, which indicated the steps for improving North-South relations and unifying the divided country

(b) The question of establishing diplomatic relations with a united Korea would arise after unification has been achieved.

Setting up of Aluminium Plant in Gujarat

629. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :
DR MAHIPATRAY MEHTA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish an aluminium plant at Bhuj in Gujarat, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the total cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) While there is no proposal at present to set up an Aluminium Plant at Bhuj in Gujarat, it is proposed to set up an export-oriented Alumina Plant in Gujarat

Following enquiries from several foreign countries for purchase of Alumina from India on a long term basis, the National Industrial Development Corporation was commissioned to prepare a detailed Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for an export-oriented Alumina Plant in Gujarat Since the cost estimates indicated in the Feasibility Report prepared in 1969 have become outdated, the cost estimates as well as the demand of both internal and external markets are at present being reexamined

Shifting of Aluminium Plant from Koyna

630 SHRI N K SANGHI :
SHRI ROBIN SEN

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to change the location of the alummium project from Koyna, and

(b) if so, the reasons for locating the project initially in Koyna and what compelling reasons have been there for a second thought on this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) The proposed location of the Koyna Aluminium Project is Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) and there is no proposal to change it.

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र

631. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**

श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोदी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये इस समय बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कार्य हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका विवरण क्या है;

(ग) निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) उस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा और निर्माण कार्य इस समय किस अवस्था पर है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). कारखाने को निर्धारित समय में पूरा करने के लिए इस समय 60,000 लोग चौबीस घटे काम कर रहे हैं । प्रथम धमन भट्टी कम्पलैक्स जिसमे चार स्टोव आरगैस शोधन सयत्र सहित एक धमन भट्टी, उपोत्पाद रिकवरी एकको सहित एक कोक ओवन बैटरी, एक सिन्टर बैंड, कच्चे माल की ढुलाई करने वाला सयत्र और तापीय शक्ति कारखाने में दो बायलरों वाले 55 मेगावाट के एक जनित्र शामिल है लगभग पूरा हो गया है और इसे परीक्षण के लिये चलाया जा रहा है । प्रथम चरण के निर्माण के साथ साथ 255 लाख टन क्षमता प्रोग्राम और 40 लाख टन के विस्तार पर भी काम हो रहा है । पहली धमन भट्टी के आगामी कुछ सप्ताहों में चालू कर दिए जाने की सम्भावना है । कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कारखाने का 177 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड का प्रथम चरण मार्च, 1973 तक पूरा होना है । 25 लाख टन के मध्यवर्ती चरण मार्च, 1974 तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है । प्रथम चरण पर 758 करोड़ रुपये खर्च आने का अनुमान है । दूसरे चरण की अनुमानित लागत अभी नहीं आंकी गई है ।

Representation regarding shifting of Hindustan Copper Project from Khetri to Calcutta

632. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA . Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government have represented to the Centre against the decision of Government to shift the headquarters of Hindustan Copper Project from Khetri to Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from Khetri Copper Project and other small deposits in Rajasthan such as Dariba and Chandmari Copper Deposit, Hindustan Copper Limited have under them, the Rakha Copper Project in Bihar; Agnigundala Copper Lead Project in Andhra Pradesh, Malanjkhand Copper Deposit in District Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh In March, 1972, the Company has also taken over the Management of Undertaking of Indian Copper Corporation, Ghatsila, Bihar. Considering the fact that the work of the Hindustan Copper Ltd. will thus be spread over a wide area of the country and the related commercial and administrative aspects of the matters, the Board of Directors of the Company made a recommendation to the Government that the Head quarters of the Company may be shifted to Delhi or alternatively to Calcutta. Government took the decision to shift the Head quarters of the Company to Calcutta as it is centrally located and is also a large commercial centre for selling the rolled products of brass, copper and for buying spare parts, mining machinery etc. The Government of Rajasthan was informed accordingly.

Implementation of Agreement between the Union and the Hindustan Construction Co., Limited

633. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agreement reached between the Union and the Hindustan Construction Company Limited has not yet been implemented;

(b) whether the Chief Labour Commissioner has submitted his report to him; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR) : (a) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. The Minister for Irrigation and Power and the Union Labour Minister have, however, been using their good offices in an effort to promote an amicable settlement Presumably reference in part (a) is to the reported understanding between the parties in April 1972 according to which the management were to pay, besides the minimum bonus of 4%, an additional amount of 6% as *ex-gratia* payment for 1970-71 during June 1972 This amount is reported to have since been paid by the management

(b) The Chief Labour Commissioner has been submitting reports on the situation in this establishment from time to time.

(c) Efforts to sort out the demand concerning increase in wages also are continuing.

Normalisation of relations with China

634. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new steps have been taken to normalise relations with China;

(b) if so, in what manner; and

(c) whether there are indications from the Government of China in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). India is still awaiting China's response to her earlier move in this regard.

Persuation of U.S. Government to stop Bombing in Vietnam

635. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to persuade U.S. Government to stop bombing in Vietnam and to withdraw the forces; and

(b) whether steps have been taken to mobilise world opinion in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government of India have consistently expressed in this House as well as in other forums, their opposition to the U.S bombings in Vietnam and urged the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Vietnam

(b) This reiteration of Government of India's stand is in itself a factor in mobilising world opinion.

Recognition of G.D.R.

636. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken regarding recognition of German Democratic Republic; if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay;

(b) whether more than 300 Members of Parliament belonging to all political parties have requested the Prime Minister to recognize German Democratic Republic without further delay; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, this question is under active consideration of Government, and will be decided soon taking all factors into consideration;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have taken note of the Memorandum signed by Members of both Houses of Parliament and state Legislatures. The decision is expected to be taken in the near future.

लोहे और इस्पात की आवश्यकता तथा उत्पादन

637. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में लोहे और इस्पात की मांग कितनी है और उसका उत्पादन कितना है; और

(ख) उक्त कमी की पूर्ति करने के संबंधी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और कितनी कमी पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा हाल में किये गये अध्ययन के आधार पर यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 1972-73 में तैयार साधारण इस्पात और कच्चे लोहे की मांग क्रमशः 61 से 62 लाख टन और 10 लाख टन होगी। 1971-72 में तैयार साधारण इस्पात का उत्पादन लगभग 44 लाख टन था और विक्रय कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन लगभग 10 टन लाख था।

(ख) देश में कच्चे लोहे की कमी नहीं है। जहां तक इस्पात का संबंध है, कमी को पूरा करने के लिये गये उपायों में देशीय उत्पादन को बढ़ाना, आयात को उदार बनाना, निर्यात को विनियमित करना और वितरण को दोषरहित बनाना है। यदि 1972-73 में 55 लाख टन का उत्पादन लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जाता है तो इससे तथा वास्तविक आयात से मंगाये गये माल से अनुमानित आवश्यकता की आंशिक पूर्ति हो जाएगी।

बेरोजगारी भत्ता

638. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वाधीनता के 25 वर्ष पूरे हो जाने से बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) बेरोजगार भत्ता पर प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० क० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Non-Deposit of E.P.F. by Damoda Patmohana and Western Kajora Coal Mines in West Bengal

639. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Damoda Patmohana, Western Kajora Coal Mines in West Bengal have not paid Provident contribution of about Rs. one crore and even mis-appropriated workers' share;

(b) the exact amount which has not been paid by each of the above managements;

(c) the action taken against them for realisation of dues and results thereof; and

(d) the reasons why the Defence of India Rules have not been applied to the managements for misappropriation of Provident Fund?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Coal Mines Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) For the period upto March, 1972, these collieries have defaulted in payment of Provident Fund dues amounting to Rs. 30.8 lakhs. Non-payment of members' share of contribution recovered from their wages amounts to breach of trust.

(b) Details of dues are given below :—

Name of colliery	Dues on account of P. F. contribution & administrative charges	Dues on account of damages	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patmohona . .	4,32,742.57	75,480.48	5.08,223 05
Damoda . .	17,79,114 36	2,19,615.58	19,98,729 94
Western Kajora .	4,85,188 93	87,782 93	5.72.971 86
Total	26,97,045 86	3,82,878 99	30,79,924 85

(c) *Patmohana* . Certificate cases for the period upto August, 1967 have been filed. The Colliery has been allowed to pay the principal dues on account of contribution and administrative charges by the Court in monthly instalments of Rs. 15,000/-. The colliery has filed writs in high courts challenging validity of the demand on account of the damages These are sub-judice Notices in respect of the default for the period August 1971 to December 1971 have been issued. A case U/S 406 IPC has also been filed against this colliery which is sub judice.

Damoda . Certificate cases for the period upto December 1969 have been filed and the colliery has been allowed by the Court to pay the dues in monthly instalments of Rs. 25,000/-. For the period May and June, 1970 and from November 1970 to August 1971 certificate cases are being filed

Western Kajora: Certificate cases for the period May, 1968 to November, 1968 and from December, 1968 to December, 1970 have been filed. These cases are subjudice. For the default for January, 1971 to January 1972 notices are being issued.

(d) Non-payment of Provident Fund dues is a violation of the C M.P.F. Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and the C.M.P.F. Scheme framed thereunder. Since this Act has its own penal provisions action has to be taken under this Act. However the question of taking action against defaulting employers of West Bengal under Maintenance of Internal Security Act of West Bengal is under examination.

Rent paid for IBM Machines by H.E.C., Ranchi

640. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA .

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi had paid several lakhs of rupees as rent for certain I.B.M. machines;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the H.E C. to take I.B M. machines on rent instead of purchasing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Upto March, 1972 HEC had paid Rs. 17.20 lakhs towards rental of IBM machines.

(b) At prevent 41 IBM machine are installed in Heavy Engineering Corporation. The annual rent, including maintenance charges, cost of spares, and expenditure towards stationing a permanent engineer to maintain the machines, is Rs. 3.67 lakhs.

(c) The advantage in renting the machines is that they can be replaced by the latest ones, at no extra cost, and there is no problem of disposing obsolete machines.

Setting up of a Steel Plant in Purulia (West Bengal)

642. SHRI ROBIN SEN:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the setting up of a steel plant at Purulia in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government are not considering setting up any large integrated steel plant in Purulia but an application for an industrial licence for a small alloy steel plant, based on electric furnace, is under Government's consideration.

(b) The plant, if approved, would be for alloy steel strips & wire rods other than stainless and heat resistant steel strips & wire rods, of roughly about 25000 tonnes capacity in terms of billets.

अवन्तिका' और मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन के कर्मचारियों की कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि

643. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन स्थित दैनिक 'अवन्तिका' और मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस मे कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी स्थायी हैं; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के लिये भविष्य निधि को कितनी राशि सरकार के पास जमा की गई और अभी कितनी राशि बकाया है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खिलनकर) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—
(क) दैनिक 'अवन्तिका' और 'मैहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस' कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते। अतः मांगी गई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Distribution of Iron and Steel in Kerala

644 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the broad principles adopted for the distribution of Iron and Steel to each State for its own purpose;

(b) whether due to the non-availability of sufficient quantity of iron and steel materials in Kerala, construction works in the State are badly delayed; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the quota and give full supply of allotted quota to the Kerala State in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (c). Under the present distribution system there is no statewise allocation. Allocations of steel are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee taking into account the end use for which steel is required, the availability and competing demands.

Steel supplies to Small Scale Industries all over the country are at present mostly routed through the respective State Small Scale Industries Corporations. The Corporation make their assessment of the requirements of the units in their States and place their consolidated demands on the Joint Plant Committee. The material received is distributed by the Corporations through their depots.

Steel is also supplied to Small Scale units from the stockyards of the main steel producers on the recommendations of the State Director of Industries.

(b) There is a general shortage of steel and this shortage to some extent is also being experienced in the State of Kerala.

गुट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों का सम्मेलन

645. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :
श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों का एक शिखर सम्मेलन बुलाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Over-age Jobless Graduates

646. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than one fourth of India's Graduates are jobless in the country;

(b) if so, whether this number of unemployed Graduates include those Graduates and Post-Graduates who in spite of their best efforts could not get jobs and have given up their efforts being over-age by now;

(c) whether Government are providing some relaxation in age so that these overaged Graduates and Post-Graduates may get jobs; and

(d) the number of jobs expected to be provided to these unemployed persons during the Fifth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Precise estimates are not available. However, according to the provisional data based on the special schedule canvassed at the 1971 Population Census, out of a total of 19,82,685 graduates and post-graduates who reported, 2,60,942 (13.16%) were unemployed and were trying for a job. Another 5.48% of such persons reported themselves to be unemployed who were not trying for a job. These data have not been cross classified by age and, therefore, it is not possible to say how many graduates and post-graduates are over-age by now.

(c) The Government have raised the upper age limit for recruitment to Class III (Ministerial) non-gazetted posts to 25 years The upper age limit for all Services (including Class II Services), recruitment to which is made through the combined competitive examinations such as I A.S. etc, has been raised to 26 years

(d) Precise information is not available.

Continuance of Bombing of Vietnam until certain conditions are accepted by Hanoi

647. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent announcement by President Nixon of the USA to the effect that the US would return to Vietnam Peace talks, but bombing would continue until certain conditions were fulfilled by Hanoi; and

(b) if so, what were the conditions set by the US for stoppage of bombing of Vietnam and withdrawal of blockade of Hanoi's ports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to President Nixon's statement of the 8th May, 1972 these conditions were that all US prisoners of war should be returned and that there should be an internationally supervised cease-fire throughout Indo-China.

In his press conference on June 29, however, President Nixon mentioned three conditions for stoppage of bombings. These conditions were : To prevent the imposition of a Communist Government on South Vietnam, to protect the remaining U.S. forces in South Vietnam, and, in addition, obtaining the release of American POWs.

Copper Mines in Hilly Districts of U.P.

648. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether rich copper mines and other mines have recently been found in hilly districts of Pithoragarh and Almora of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the estimated quantity of copper and other metals found there in the area; and

(c) whether any survey is being conducted to locate other mines like gold zinc and lead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) As a result of the investigations conducted by Geological Survey of India for base-metals in Askote area, Pithoragarh district, occurrences of copper and lead have been observed but it is too early to say anything about the economic viability of these occurrences. Besides base-metals, good deposits of magnesite, limestone and Talc occur in these districts.

(b) Investigations in respect of copper and other base-metals are in progress and no estimates can be indicated at this stage.

The estimated reserves of other minerals in the district of Almora and Pithoragarh are as follows:—

(a) Magnesite	54 million tonnes.
(b) Limestone	37 million tonnes (Cement grade limestone from Calcrone of Tejam and Pithoragarh)

(c) The Geological Survey of India is engaged in conducting the surveys to locate copper, lead and zinc in Askote area; magnesite in Thal and Dewathal; limestone in Gangolihat area of Pithoragarh district and magnesite and soapstone in Kanda-Masauli area of Almora district; and Phosphorite in Pithoragarh district, Uttar Pradesh.

Handing over of War Criminals to Bangladesh

649. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether preperations have been completed for handing over General Niazi to Bangladesh for trial;

(b) if so, whether other prisoners of war including General Farman Ali will also be handed over;

(c) if so, the time by which these prisoners will be sent to Bangladesh; and

(d) whether these prisoners will remain under the custody of Indian Army or Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d). Government of India has not so far received any communication from the Government of Bangladesh on the subject of trial of prisoners of war or on handing them over for such trial.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखानों के विस्तार के लिए भारत-रूस सहयोग करार

650. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :
श्री बनमाली पटनायक :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार के लिए भारत और रूस के सहयोग के संबंध में हाल ही में मास्को में एक करार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) और (ख) . जी हां । 3 जुलाई 1972 को मास्को में जिस करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे वह करार भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की क्षमता क 25 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड प्रतिवर्ष से 40 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड प्रति वर्ष तक विस्तार करने के

लिए रूस का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के बारे में है। रूसी संगठनों द्वारा उपलब्ध की जाने वाली सेवाओं के खर्च का भुगतान रूस द्वारा दिये जाने से किया जाएगा।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का विस्तार

651. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार सबंधित विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन इस बीच प्राप्त हो गया है और सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विस्तार के पश्चात इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी; और

(ग) इस योजना पर सरकार द्वारा कितने अतिरिक्त व्यय किया जायेगा और इसका विस्तार क्षेत्र क्या होगा ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) से (ग). भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की 25 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड की वर्तमान क्षमता को और विस्तार करके इसे 40 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड करने के लिए केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी और रूपांकन ब्यूरो, राची, विस्तृत प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदना तैयार कर रहा है। विस्तृत प्रायोजन प्रतिवेदन मिलने पर ही इस परियोजना के अतिरिक्त व्यय सही अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है।

Proper maintenance of Gurudwaras in Pakistan

653. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the S.G.P.C. has made representations to the Government to ask the Pakistan Government to take steps for the proper upkeep and maintenance of the Gurdwaras and to arrange for free frequent pilgrimage by Sikh worshippers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of holy shrines and pilgrimages would be taken up with the Pakistan Government again in future

Bearing of Arbitration Costs

654. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether at the recent meeting of the National Arbitration Promotion Board, a suggestion had been made that the Government should bear the arbitration costs to facilitate acceptance of voluntary arbitration as a speedier method of settling industrial disputes; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR). (a) and (b). The employers and workers representatives on the Board requested the Government to bear the arbitration costs so that parties could be encouraged to take greater recourse to voluntary arbitration The representatives of the State Governments on the Board, however, found it difficult to support this proposal unless the matter had been thoroughly examined by the State Governments in all its aspects. It was then decided that the matter would be examined in detail by the Central Government and a paper on the subject placed before the Board.

Protest to U.S.A.

655. SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the warning by an American expert on the Asian affairs to the Nixon Administration that military aid to Pakistan may provoke a renascent and newly powerful India;

(b) whether the Indian Government have protested in this regard to the Nixon Administration; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of that Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have no reason to believe that the US Government has recommended the supply of arms to Pakistan. Government have also received indications recently from the US Government that the supply of arms to Pakistan is not presently being considered by them. The question of protesting to the US Government does not, therefore, arise.

Recovery of arrears from Pakistan regarding Postal and Telecommunication Account

656. SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to recover the arrears to be paid by Pakistan in the matter of postal and telecommunication accounts;

(b) the approximate amount to be recovered from Pakistan in this and other matters; and

(c) the time by which these amounts are likely to be recovered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The matter was pursued, through diplomatic and other channels, in the past with the Government of Pakistan and will be taken up with them again on a suitable occasion in future.

(b) Rs. 1,61,22,169.44 on account of postal dues and Rs. 63,55,300 on account of tele-communication dues.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the time required for the settlement of this matter.

Suggestions by Expert Committee on Unemployment

657. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee on Unemployment set up by the Centre have suggested certain ways for more jobs; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Unstarred Question No. 361 in the Lok Sabha on 16-3-1972.

Closure of work in Bailadila Group of Mines

659 DR RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been stoppage of work in No 5 and 14 deposits of Bailadila Group of Mines;

(b) whether both the All-India Trade Union Congress and International Trade Union Congress have approached the Management to meet some of the burning issues of the workers and the management refused to meet their demands; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir. The Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (AITUC), Bailadila Branch and Mines Workers' Union (INTUC), Bailadila Branch went on an illegal lightning strike in Bailadila Deposit No. 5 and Deposit No. 14 from 13th to 18th June, 1972 and 15th to 18th June, 1972 respectively.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The dispute was amicably settled through signing of an agreement on 18-6-72. The workmen resumed work from 19-6-1972 in both the Projects.

Boycott of Indian Delegation to the ILO Conference

660 DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the Indian delegation to I.L.O. Conference at Geneva;

(b) the circumstances that led to the boycott of the Indian delegation by All India Trade Union Congress and Hind Mazdoor Sabha; and

(c) what efforts had been made by Government to avert such a development?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The Indian delegation to the 57th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June, 1972, was composed of two delegates of Government and one delegate each representing Employers and Work people along with two advisers for each delegate. In addition, the Union Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation attended the Conferece as a Visiting Minister. A complete list of the Indian delegation is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3241 /72].

(b) The All India Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha were invited to join the delegation by deputing one adviser each, as on the occasion of the 56th Session of the Conference held in 1971. However, they demanded that all the three Organisations, namely, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the All India Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, should not only have an equal number of representatives in the Workers' group but each Organisation should be in a position to nominate a delegate by rotation on a parity basis. The three Organisations could not come to an agreement on this basis and as such, in accordance with the Constitution of the I.L.O., the Workers' representatives were chosen in agreement with the Indian National Trade Union Congress, which is the most representative organisation of workers in the country.

(c) Consultations were undertaken with the three Central Organisations of Workers with a view to evolving a system of sending a composite delegation to meet the requirements of multiple trade union centres but a solution satisfactory to the interests concerned did not emerge.

Production in H.E.C., Ranchi

661. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi suffered a huge loss in April to June this year because of sharp decline in production;

(b) the extent of utilisation of its installed capacity in these months; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) As compared to the production during the period. April-June 1971, there was an increase in production during the corresponding period of 1972. The financial review for the period will be available towards the end of August, 1972.

(b) The production during the period accounted for utilization of 22.5% of the total installed capacity of the three units of the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

(c) The low utilization of the capacity in the Heavy Engineering Corporation has been due to a variety of reasons, including over-lapping of constructional activities with the operational phase in the initial years, long gestation period needed to build up production in a project of this size, deficiencies in management over the years and unsatisfactory industrial relations.

The capacity utilization during the quarter, April-June 1972, was advarsely affected by the strike of the Central Training Institute Artisans and frequent power failures.

Growth of Unemployment

662. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which unemployment has been growing according to the figures provided by the live register of Employment Exchanges during the last three years.

(b) the rate at which the number of educated unemployed has been rising; and

(c) the rate at which the educated unemployed have been finding jobs through the Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):

(a) and (b).

Year	Number of job-seekers on live Register at the end of the year		Percentage increase over the preceding year	
	All categories	Educated* included in Col. 2	All categories	Educated* included in Col. 2
1	2	3	4	5
1969	34,23,885	15,26,250	+13.7	+16.6
1970	40,68,554	18,21,616	+18.8	+19.4
1971	50,99,919	22,95,564	+25.3	+26 0

(c) :

Year	No. of placements effected in respect of Educated* job-seekers through the Employment Exchanges during the year	Percentage increase over the preceding year
1	2	3
1969	1,58,287	+5.1
1970	1,77,049	+11.9
1971	2,08,512	+17.8

*Matriculates and above.

Production in Collieries taken over by Government

663. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation has been made of the working of the Collieries, the management of which has been taken over by Government and if so, with what result;

(b) whether since such taking over, there has been a fall in the raisings of Coal, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The working of the collieries, the management of which has been taken over by the Government, has been reviewed recently. It revealed that the raising have only been marginally varying from month to month. There has been no discernible increase in production mainly due to the shortage of railway wagons for movement of coal, inadequate demand for coking coal, frequent interruptions in power supply and lack of sand for stowing. Inspite of the production having been regulated, the stocks have gone up by 0.5 million tonnes during the last 9 months. It also revealed that the operation costs of collieries for the period 17-10-71 to 31-3-72 have gone up on account of (i) payment of full

variable dearness allowance to workers, (ii) conversion of a large number of contractors workers into departmental labour and payment to them of the Wage Board scales. and (iii) covering certain categories formerly kept outside the Wage Board, under the Wage Board Award.

2. It is proposed to reorganise and reconstruct the taken over mines with Polish assistance, open new projects and rationalise the workings of the existing mines. These steps are expected to result in increased production.

Indo-Swadeshi Joint Commission

664. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Sweden have agreed to set up a Joint Commission on economic, industrial and technical cooperation; and

(b) if so, the terms of the said agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. When the Prime Minister visited Sweden in June, 1972, it was agreed to set up a Joint Commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

(b) The details of the Joint Commission have not yet been finalized.

Closure of Libraries and Reading Rooms run by Indian Mission in Nepal

665. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI P. K. DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether libraries and reading rooms run by foreign missions in Nepal have been ordered to be closed by Nepal Government;

(b) whether this order affects the reading rooms run by Indian Embassy also; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). All libraries and reading rooms run by foreign missions outside Kathmandu have been ordered to be closed by the Nepal Government. Our libraries and reading rooms falling in this category have been closed. The reading room and library run by the embassy in Kathmandu continues.

Industrial Relations Law

666. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recasting of the Industrial Relations Law is under consideration;

(b) If so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) the main features of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government intend to bring forward the necessary legislation as early as possible. As the scheme is yet to be finalised, it is not possible to indicate its main features.

Workshop on Employment Generation in Collaboration with I.L.O.

667. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee on Unemployment set up by the Union Government has organised a Workshop on Employment Generation in collaboration with ILO; and

(b) if so, the long term and short term programmes being devised so that the current deterioration in employment position is stemmed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The workshop is mainly being held with a view to assisting the Expert Committee whose terms of reference include,

inter-alia suggesting both short-term and long-term strategies for employment generation. The recommendations of the workshop will be taken into consideration by the Expert Committee while finalising their report. In the meanwhile, the Government has been making all possible efforts for generation of increasing number of employment opportunities not only through the various development programmes included in the Five Year Plans but also through a number of special schemes which initiated since 1970-71. A special provision of Rs. 25 crores was allocated in the Budget for 1971-72 for organising programmes specially for the benefit of educated unemployed, including technically qualified persons. In the Union Budget for 1972-73 an aggregate provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made for Special Welfare Schemes including a provision of Rs. 60 crores for special employment programmes.

Skilled Workers of Singapore Shipyard

668. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Skilled workers have been allowed to proceed to Singapore to join a local shipyard there; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Two Indian firms of Surat have entered into a job contract with a Ship building Co. of Singapore. 128 Welders and technicians who are regular employees of Indian firms have been issued passports valid for one year only. Of these 66 skilled workers have already left for Singapore for doing the job contracted for with the Singapore Shipbuilding Co.

जनेवा में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के सम्मेलन में किया गया निर्णय

669. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1972 में जनेवा में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के सम्मेलन में क्या-क्या निर्णय किए गए;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किन निर्णयों पर अमल किया जायगा ; और

(ग) इनको कब तक पूरा अमली रूप दिया जायेगा ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) :(क) से (ग). सामान्य मामलों के अतिरिक्त, जून, 1972 को जनेवा में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रम सम्मेलन के 57वें सत्र की कार्यसूची में निम्नलिखित विषय समाविष्ट थे :—

(i) नियोजन के लिए न्यूनतम आयु

(ii) नौभार के प्रबंध (पत्तन) के नए तरीकों की सामाजिक प्रतिक्रियाएं

(iii) स्वचालन की श्रमिक और सामाजिक उलझनें तथा अन्य तकनीकी प्रगतियां।

(iv) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के संविधान के अनुच्छेद में शासी निकाय की सदस्यता से संबंधित 'अड़तालिस', 'चौबीस', 'चौदह और बारह' आंकड़ों के लिए 'छप्पन', 'अट्ठाईस', 'अठारह' और 'चौदह' की स्थानापन्नता ।

दोहरी बातचीत की पद्धति के भाग में उपरोक्त (i) और (ii) मदों पर प्रथम या प्रारंभिक बातचीत के रूप में विचार किया गया था। दोनों पर सम्मेलन ने प्रस्तावित निर्णयों को स्वीकार किया जो हर मामले में अगले (1973) के सत्र में एक अभिसमय और एक सिफारिश अपनाने की दृष्टि से आगे की बातचीत का आधार बनेंगे ।

उपरोक्त (iii) मद पर सामान्य बातचीत के रूप में विचार किया गया था और सम्मेलन ने इस विषय पर एक संकल्प स्वीकार किया । इस संकल्प की, सम्मेलन में स्वीकार

किए गए अन्य संकल्पों के साथ, सदस्य राज्यों को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए संचरण से पहले शासी निकाय द्वारा जाच की जाएगी।

जहा तक उपरोक्त (iv) मे उल्लिखित मद का सबध है, सम्मेलन ने शासी निकाय की सदस्यता को 48 (24 सरकार, 12 नियोजकों और 12 श्रमिकों) से बढा कर 56 (28 सरकार 14 नियोजकों, और 14 श्रमिकों) करने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम सगठन के सविधान मे एक संशोधन को स्वीकार किया। इस सशोधन को लागू किए जाने से पहले इसे मुख्य औद्योगिक महत्व की कम से कम 10 मे से 5 सरकारो सहित कम से कम दो तिहाई सदस्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुसमर्थन किया जाना है। भारत सरकार ने सशोधन का समर्थन किया था और अपेक्षित औपचारिताओं पर संशोधन के पूर्ण होने पर सशोधन के प्रपत्र की अनुसमर्थन करने की कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

इस्पात का वितरण

670. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मत्री यह बताने के की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस्पात की वितरणनिती को उपभोक्ता प्रधान बनाने के लिए क्या-क्या नया कदम उठाये गये है और इससे उपभोक्ताओ को सीधे इस्पात मिल जाता है और यदि हा, तो किस तरह ;

(ख) क्या लघु उद्योगो के लिए विभिन्न राज्य के लघु उद्योग निगमों को इस्पात दे दिया जाता है और वे ही लघु उद्योगों को इस्पात देते है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 मे अब तक प्रत्येक राज्य को क्रमश: कितना कितना इस्पात दिया गया और क्या इस बारे मे एक ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शातुनबाबू राव) :

(क) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि देश मे उपलब्ध इस्पात जहा तक हो सके वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को मिल सके वितरण प्रणाली को दोषरहित और उपभोक्ता प्रधान बनाया गया था। उपलब्धि का 80 से 90 प्रतिशत के लगभग इस्पात वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओ की उनके अलग अलग आर्डरो पर इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति द्वारा दी गई प्राथमिकताओ के अनुसार सप्लाई के लिए रखा जाता है। माग पत्रो और सेल आर्डरो को तेजी से निपटाने के लिए उपाय किए गए है। मुख्य इस्पात उत्पादको के बेलन कार्यक्रमो को राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओ और आवश्यकताओं की महत्ता के अनुसार नियमित किया जा रहा है। बिलेट पुनर्बेलकों के उत्पादन को भी नियमित किया गया है और इसे अधिकतर उपभोक्ताओं को सीधा दे दिया जाता है। मुख्य उत्पादकों के स्टाकयार्डों द्वारा भी उपभोक्ता प्रधान वितरण नीति का समान रूप से पालन किया जा रहा है। उपलब्ध इस्पात की लगभग 95 प्रतिशत सप्लाई वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को सीधे अथवा स्टाकयार्डों की मार्फत की जाती है।

इस समय सारे देश मे लघु उद्योगों की इस्पात की सप्लाई अधिकांशत संबंधित राज्य लघु उद्योग निगमो की मार्फत की जाती है। यह कारपोरेशन अपने राज्यों की इकाइयों की आवश्यकताओ का स्वय मूल्यांकन करके सयुक्त सयत्र समिति को अपनी कुल मांग भेजते है। कारपोरेशन प्राप्त माल को अपने डिपुओं की मार्फत वितरित करते है।

(ख) जी, हा। फिलहाल पश्चिम बंगाल मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, अरुणाचल, गोआ, मिजोराम और पाण्डिचेरी को छोड़कर।

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों को 1971-72 में भेजे गए इस्पात का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

राज्य	(टन)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1,91,255
2. असम . .	33,966
3. बिहार . .	5,96,280
4. दिल्ली . .	1,63,211
5. गुजरात . .	2,09,503
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश .	3,518
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर .	12,211
8. केरल . .	55,703
9. मध्य प्रदेश . .	1,52,802
10. तमिल नाडू . .	2,43,657
11. महाराष्ट्र . .	5,23,321
12. मैसूर . .	68,536
13. नागालैण्ड . .	5,282
14. नेफा (अरुणाचल) .	154
15. उड़िसा . .	76,889
16. पंजाब . .	2,61,811
17. राजस्थान . .	93,322
18. उत्तर प्रदेश . .	3,41,493
19. पश्चिमी बंगाल .	6,33,246
20. मणिपुर . .	2,143
21. त्रिपुरा . .	847
22. पाण्डिचेरी . .	3,414
23. अण्डेमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	21
24. गोआ . .	6,240
25. हरयाणा . .	88,006

वर्ष 1972-73 के लिये इसी प्रकार के आंकड़े, जहां तक उपलब्ध होंगे, इकट्ठे किये जा रहे है और सभा पटल पर रख दिए जायेंगे।

बिना पहुंचे माल के लिये भुगतान

671. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें गत तीन वर्षों में खरीदा गया माल सरकार को मिला नहीं है किन्तु धोखाधड़ी और अन्य तरीकों से सरकारी टकसाल से धन निकाला गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने खरीदे गये माल को प्राप्त किये बिना अब तक 2 करोड़ 33 लाख रुपये से अधिक राशि का भुगतान किया है और यदि हां, तो उन फर्मों के नाम क्या है जिन्हें उक्त का भुगतान किया गया था और प्रत्येक को कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया था ;

(ग) उन (फर्मों) के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उनसे सरकार कितना धन वसूल कर पाई है ; और

(घ) क्या कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी भी इन अनियमितताओं के दोषी पाये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और सरकार द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री डी० आर० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). पिछले 3 वर्षों (1969-70, 1970-71 तथा 1971-72) में केवल एक मामला ही था जिसमें एक फर्म ने बिना माल सप्लाई किए हुए 62,996.63 रुपये का भुगतान धोखाधड़ी से प्राप्त किया।

(ग) फर्म की जमानत राशि जब्त करके तथा उसके अनिर्णित बिलों का समायोजन करके 21,224.77 रुपये की राशि फर्म से पहले ही वसूल की जा चुकी है। शेष राशि की वसूली सम्भव नहीं हो सकी। क्योंकि पुलिस प्राधिकारी, अभी तक उनका कुछ पता नहीं लगा सके।

(घ) इस मामले में कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी अंतर्ग्रस्त नहीं है।

Insurance Licences for setting up of Mini-steel Plants

672. SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the parties, who applied for the insurance licences for setting up the mini-steel plants in various States;

(b) the names of parties who were issued the licences with the location thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the all products of these mini-plants will be made available to the consumers at fair-price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) It is presumed the Hon'ble Member is referring to the applications received by Government for grant of industrial licences to set up electric furnace cum continuous casting plants for manufacture of steel ingots/billets. A list of such applications received after February 1970 when the revised Industrial Licensing Policy came into force, is enclosed. Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3242/72]

(b) The names of the parties out of the above who have been granted Letters of intent/Industrial Licences together with location are indicated in the statement enclosed. Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3292/72].

(c) The production of ingots/billets by such units and their disposal are at present not controlled by Government.

Production of Ingots and Saleable Steel in Public Sector Steel Plants

673. SHRI K. BALADHANDAUTHAM :

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the aggregate production of ingots and saleable steel at the country's three mild steel plants showed a decline in the months of April to June this year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the decline in production; and

(c) the steps taken to step up production of ingots and saleable steel at these plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : The aggregate production at the Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited during the months of April to June, 1972, was higher in terms of saleable steel but lower in terms of ingot steel as compared to the production in the corresponding period last year as the following figures will show :—

(In '000 tonnes)

	April-June 1971	April-June 1972
Ingot Steel	871.9	892.1
Saleable Steel	626.9	619.9

(b) The production during these months was affected in all the plants on account of a severe summer, high absenteeism and shortage of coke oven gas Power shortage due to restrictions in supply affected production in Rourkela and Durgapur. Adverse industrial relations constituted a principal constraint in the Durgapur Steel Plant and to some extent, affected the Rourkela Steel Plant also.

(c) Within the limitations imposed by the industrial relations situation, particularly at Durgapur Steel Plant, the Management of Hindustan Steel Limited are making all possible efforts to increase production as rapidly as possible. These includes: specialised repairs of Coke Ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes required to correct existing imbalances in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. Recently, a three-tier joint consultative machinery has been set up at Durgapur for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the cooperation of the workers in maximising production. A new rewards scheme has been introduced in the Rourkela Steel Plant to

provide an additional incentive for increasing production progressively.

Purchase of Spares for Durgapur Steel Plant

674. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the value of spares bought during the last three years from various sources including British firms for the Durgapur Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

अभ्रक की खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

675. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :**
श्री विरेन्द्र सिंह राव :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का कोयला खानों का भांति कुछ अभ्रक की खानों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को अभ्रक की खानों में व्याप्त अनियमितताओं के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) अभ्रक खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(ग) सरकार को अभ्रक खानों के कार्यकरण के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

बंगला देश से आये शरणार्थियों की वापसी

676. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :**
श्री एस० सी० सामन्त :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश से आये सभी शरणार्थि अपने देश लौट गये हैं, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो शेष शरणार्थी कब तक अपने देश वापस भेज दिये जायेंगे ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) . (क) और (ख) केवल 533 व्यक्तियों जिन्हें यथा सभव समय मे उनके देश वापस भेज दिया जायगा, को छोडकर सभी शिविर शरणार्थी बंगला देश लौट चुके हैं।

जहां तक गैर-शिविर शरणार्थियों का, अर्थात जो अपने मित्रों एव सबंधियों के साथ रह रहे थे, सबंध है उनमें से भी अधिकांश अपने आप बंगला देश लौट चुके हैं।

इक्के दुक्के मामलों का जब कभी पता चलता है उन्हें विदेशी व्यक्ति अधिनियम, 1946 में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार सबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा निपटाया जाता है।

Advertisement regarding benefits of Registration as approved contractors

677. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state.

(a) the names of 78 newspapers in which detailed advertisements regarding the benefits of registration as approved contractors and the procedure of registration were published by the Ministry of Supply in 1971;

(b) the names of the languages and places of publication of these newspapers;

(c) the amount of money paid to these papers for such advertisements; and

(d) the criteria for selecting these papers ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is enclosed. Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-3243/72].

(c) Rs. 17,737.89 Nett.

(d) A note giving the required information is enclosed. Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-3243/72].

Establishment of Centres and Chairs of Indian Studies in Foreign Universities

678. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I.C.C.R. plans to establish Centres and Chairs of Indian Studies in foreign universities;

(b) if so, the names of the Universities in which such Centres and Chairs are proposed to be established during the year 1972-73; and

(c) the number of foreign countries and universities proposed to be covered under this plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seven Chairs of Indian studies have already been established by I.C.C.R. in the following Universities: Tehran (Iran), L'ecole Superieur (Laos), Warsaw (Poland), Bucharest (Rumania), Nan Yang (Singapore), West Indies (Trinidad), and Zagreb (Yugoslavia). During the current year, 1972-73, Centres and/or Chairs of Indian studies are proposed to be established by the I.C.C.R. at : Kabul (Afghanistan), Brasilia, Sofia (Bulgaria), Georgetown (Guyana), Djakarta, Beirut, Mexico, Dakar, Chiengmai (Thailand) and U.S.S.R.

(c) The present plan is to cover 25 Universities in the same number of foreign countries.

Extension of Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme to other Countries

679. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme administered by his Ministry is proposed to be extended to other countries not included in the programme at present; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries as are proposed to be covered by this Programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC) is universal and is not confined to any specific group of countries. We extend help under this Programme to various countries by mutual agreement and understanding, depending on the financial resources at our disposal. We are cooperating with increasing number of countries in extending technical help under ITEC Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

Sino-Indian Relations

680. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Times of India" on the 20th June, 1972 that the Chinese Ambassador in Czechoslovakia stated that India and China would soon exchange Ambassadors;

(b) whether the Pakistan Goverament had offered their good offices to help normalisation of relations between India and China; and

(c) if so, whether there has been any progress in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen the news item in the "Times of India" of 20th June, 1972.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is the policy of the Government to solve bilateral issues bilaterally.

Representation of India on the Tribunal to be set up for trial of POWs

681. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any communication has been received from the Government of Bangladesh for handing over some of the prisoners-of-war for trial as war criminals, and if so, their number and ranks;

(b) whether India has been requested to be represented in the Tribunal that is being set up in Bangladesh for trial of POWs; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Production in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

682. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is progressively running into loss due to production being decreased year after year.

(b) the total investment in the integrated project and the accumulated loss so far;

(c) whether Government have considered the recommendations of Prof. Subramaniam Committee to revitalise the Project; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to run the project profitably.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINIES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation continues to sustain losses due to decrease in production. The production figures for the past four years and the losses for these years are furnished below :—

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Lignite (m.t.) . . .	3.98	4.28	3.31	3.72
Power (MU) . .	2070	2242	1801	2168
Urea (tonnes) . . .	89,924	88,166	68,588	43,079
Loco (tonnes) . . .	1,30,753	1,36,233	72,328	72,911
Loss (Rs. in lakhs) . .	227.97	234.73	1073 24	1298 (Prov)

(b) Total investment in the integrated Project as on 31-3-1972 is as follows :—

Equity	Rs. 8000 lakhs
Loan	Rs. 8948.74 lakhs (net after repayment).

The accumulated loss incurred upto 31-3-72 is Rs. 4490.72 lakhs (which includes amount of Rs. 1237.83 lakhs being the provisional figures for 1971-72).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following steps are being taken by the Government to revitalise the project :—

(i) The Corporation is procuring additional mining equipments for increasing the production of Lignite from the present level of 3.6 million tonnes to 4.2 million tonnes in 1973-74 & to 4.5 million tonnes from 74-75 onwards

(ii) A detailed project report is also being prepared for stepping up the production of Lignite further to 6.5 million tonnes per year.

(iii) As recommended by Prof. Subramaniam Committee, forward preparation of ground is being inten-

sified by increased blasting to improve the overburden output from mines. For this, 2 drills are already on order and other 2 more drills are also being procured.

(iv) The mines are being reorganised with a view to achieve better utilisation of mining equipment and reduction in the level of expenditure.

(v) Government has set up a committee to examine the feasibility of converting some units in the thermal power station of Neyveli Lignite Corporation to coal or oil firing.

Recognition of P.R.G. of South Vietnam

683 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam:

(b) if so, when it is likely to be recognised; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in negative, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government of India's stand on the question as stated in the House in reply to Starred Question No. 52 of 16th March, 1972 still stands in view of the fluid situation prevailing in South Vietnam.

Strike by Artisans of H.E.C., Ranchi

684. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the artisans of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi went on tool-down strike in May;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the local authorities prohibited the artisans from entering the factory; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the demands of the artisans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Only the artisans trained in the Central Training Institute' went on a tool down strike in May.

(b) As some of the demands of those artisans relating to conditions of service were considered unreasonable and were not conceded by the HEC management, a tool down strike was resorted to.

(c) Yes. The striking artisans were causing serious obstruction to work and were not allowing other willing workers to operate the machines.

(d) In such matters Government encourages the management and the employees to negotiate and reach a settlement. As a result of conciliation proceedings held by the Labour Commissioner, Government of Bihar, a settlement was reached and the striking artisans have called off their strike and resumed work on 11th July, 1972. Since then a round of discussions between HEC management and the HEC Artisans Association has taken place. A settlement has been reached in respect to some of the demands. The help of the Department of Labour, Government of Bihar has been sought by the management for a settlement of rest of the demands.

Wages and Overtime Allowance paid to Employees of Plants under Hindustan Steel, Ltd.

685. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the total amount paid as wages and overtime allowance to the employees of the three plants under the Hindustan Steel Limited during 1969, 1970 and 1971 yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The total amounts paid as wages and overtime allowance to the employees of the Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants under Hindustan

Steel Limited during each of the years 1969, 1970 and 1971, were as under:

Rupees in Lakks

Amount paid as Wages and Over-time allowance

	Bhilai Steel Plant	Durgapur Steel Plant	Rourkela Steel Plant
1969	16,68.18	10,51.34	11,60 70
1970	19,72 67	12,06.95	13,82.00
1971	23,81.60	14,59.86	15,81.82

Strike in Raigarh Jute Mills

686. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the strike in Raigarh Jute Mills since the 8th May, 1972;

(b) the issues involved in the strike;

(c) whether the strike was prolonged due to the *non-intervention* of Government; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) to (d). The matter falls in the State sphere. However according to available information, the strike was called off on June 7, 72 following a settlement between the parties as a result of intervention by the State Industrial Relations Machinery.

C.I.T.U. complaint to I.L.O. regarding suppression of Trade Union rights in West Bengal

687. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the complaint filed by the West Bengal State Committee of the C.I.T.U. to the I.L.O. regarding suppression of trade union rights in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the nature of complaint made; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main allegation made in the complaint is that in West Bengal the Congress (R) Party was trying to destroy, by various means, unions affiliated to the C.I.T.U. and that the police and the civil administration of West Bengal are helping the Congress (R) Party in this endeavour.

(c) The complaint raised a number of points which were not strictly germane to trade union rights. In accordance with the practice followed in the past in such cases, the I.L.O. Governing Body Committee on Freedom of Association has been requested to frame precise issues which are regarded as violation of trade union rights and in respect of which the Committee would like to have the observations of the Government of India. Meanwhile however, the Government of West Bengal have been requested to furnish the full facts of the cases.

मजदूर संघ की राष्ट्रीय परिषद्

688. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस, इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस और हिन्द मजदूर सभा के बीच उद्देश्य की एकता पर राष्ट्रीय परिषद् का गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त एकता को किस हद तक व्यावहारिक रूप दिया गया है और क्या उसमें कोई रुकावट है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन के गठन के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर उक्त एकता के विस्तार की कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है और सरकार का विचार कब से क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह परिषद् तीनों केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों द्वारा स्वयम् ही स्थापित की गई थी। सरकार को यह मालूम नहीं कि परिषद को एकत्र लाने में किसी रुकावट का सामना करना पड़ा है।

(ग) से (घ) केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों में एकता और एक उद्योग के लिए एक यूनियन का सिद्धान्त, दो भिन्न विषय हैं। एक प्रतिष्ठान अथवा उद्योग में एक यूनियन को कानूनी मान्यता देने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इस समय यह कहना संभव नहीं कि यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी :

ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट में संशोधन

689. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट में संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक का मसौदा तयार किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ग) सरकार का उसे संसद में कब तक पेश करने का विचार है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) औद्योगिक संबंधों के बारे में एक व्यापक विधेयक यथासीघ्र प्रस्तुत करने का प्रस्ताव है।

कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र को चालू करने में विलम्ब

690. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना से प्रकाशित होने वाले अंग्रेजी दैनिक 'इंडियन नेशन' के 23 जून, 1972 के पृष्ठ 5 पर प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रथम चरण के चालू होने में विलम्ब होने की संभावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कच्चे माल की कमी के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिए लौह खनिज, चूना पत्थर, मैंगनीज, कोयला आदि जैसे कच्चे माल की सप्लाई में मुख्यत यातायात की बाधाओं के कारण कुछ कमी हुई है। मंत्रालय द्वारा इस मामले में सभी संबंधितों के साथ लिखा-पढ़ी की गई है और अब सप्लाई में क्रमश: सुधार हो रहा है। फिर भी इस कारण से पहली घमन भट्टी को चालू करने में कोई देरी नहीं होगी।

खानों में निजी ठेकेदारी प्रणाली समाप्त करना

691. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार के विधायकों ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन देकर खानों में निजी ठेकेदारी प्रणाली समाप्त करने की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन देने वाले विधायकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उसका मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खादिलकर) : (क) और (ख) बिहार के 54 विधायकों ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ, खान विभाग के सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम, भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० द्वारा अभिकथित रूप से अपनाई गई ठेके की प्रणाली, जो वैगन लोडिंग का परिनिरीक्षण के नाम से जानी जाती है, के विरुद्ध शिकायत की गई थी। ज्ञापन में जिन बातों को उठाया गया था, वे निम्न लिखित से संबंधित हैं :—

(i) उपक्रम के कुछ कर्मचारियों का आचरण ; और

(ii) लिए गए क्षेत्रों के बीच में स्थित उसी सीमा की कोयले की खानों का न लिया जाना।

(ग) इस आरोप की जांच की गई। वैगन लोडिंग के काम पर लगे सभी आकस्मिक श्रमिकों को प्रबन्धकों द्वारा वेतन फलकों पर सीधा अदायगी की जा रही है और अदायगी को देखने के लिए एक अधिकारी विशेष रूप से भेजा जाता है।

Relations between employees and management in E.P.F.O.

692. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relations between the employees and the management in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation have worsened during the tenure of the present Central Commissioner and a great resentment is found in the staff as well as Government and the Commissioner is receiving hundreds of petitions from the various local unions in this regard;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any serious effort to solve the disputes between the management and the employees which is affecting the efficiency of work and the fate of 55 lakhs subscribers covered under the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Provident fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) No.

(b) and (c). There are no recognised Staff Federations in the Organisation. One of the unrecognized Federations viz., the All India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation submitted a Charter of 21 demands. The Central Board of Trustees which considered the Charter felt it appropriate to consider demands relating to pay and allowances only after the receipt of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in the case of Central Government employees and the Central Government's decisions thereon. On the question of recognition of staff representative bodies, grant of recognition would be regulated on the lines similar to the rules and principles of recognition prevalent in the Posts & Telegraphs Department. The Central Board of Trustees considered that certain other demands were not within their purview to decide and hence they decided not to consider them. The remaining demands are being considered by a Committee consisting of three Trustees and the Central Commissioner as members. Recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

Fertilizer Import Programme

693. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the Fertilizer Import Programme prepared by the Department of Agriculture ;

(b) whether it is necessary to import costly NPK Complex fertilizers from USA instead of importing NP and Potash separately ; and

(c) whether price of European ANP is higher than American DAP ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No. The import programmes are drawn up by the Department of Agriculture in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

(b) The question whether instead of import of finished NPK complex fertilisers NP and Potash could be imported separately and used for granulation of NPK within the country is being examined.

(c) No. ANP was last purchased from Europe in January, 1972 at the rate of US Dollars 64.25 f.o.b. (Bagged) per M.T. DAP was last purchased from USA in March, 1972 at rates ranging from U.S. Dollars 78.17 to 85.98 (Bulk) per M.T. However, the nutrient content of ANP is about 50% lower than that of DAP.

Distribution of products by Fertilizer Plants through Private Sector Distributors

694. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer plants under his Ministry are distributing their products through large house private sector distributors;

(b) whether a copy of his reply given to the letter of Dr. Mathew Kurian, M.P. on this issue will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the reasons why Hindustan Steel Limited and Neyveli Lignite Corporation are reluctant to channelise profitable distribution work through old or new public sector systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Neyveli Lignite Corporation are distributing Urea (the only fertiliser produced by them) to the extent of 40% of their production subject to a minimum of 40,000 tonnes per year through M/s. Rallis India Ltd. The balance of their production is distributed through the Government of Tamil Nadu and other Co-operative bodies.

The Hindustan Steel Limited have appointed a number of distributors for the fertilizers produced by them. These include, apart from co-operatives and State Marketing Agencies, Private Sector Organisations also.

(b) A copy is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3244/72].

(c) The Neyveli Lignite Corporation tried to enter into agreements with M/s. F.F.A.C.T. and F.C.I. but no agreement could be reached. The FCI approached the Neyvali Lignite Corporation only in June, 1972 when they had already finalised their commitments for 1972-73. The Hindustan Steel Ltd. have, in fact, appointed Co-operative and State Marketing agencies as distributors. Distribution through large scale private houses accounts only for about 7% of their total sale of CAN and about 25% of their total sale of Ammonium Sulphate.

Association of National Industrial Development Corporation with Bharat Aluminium Company

695. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hungarian collaborations of Bharat Aluminium Company expressed reservations regarding associating National industrial Development Corporation Ltd. as technical consultants;

(b) the grounds of dissatisfaction about the working of N.I.D.C. in the Korba first stage; and

(c) whether the Central Engineering and Design Bureau has developed expertise in non-ferrous metallurgy at the level of the National Industrial Development Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The consultancy services rendered by N.I.D.C. relating to Detailed Engineering of Korba Alumina Plant have not been to the complete satisfaction of Bharat Aluminium Company, both as regards adhering to the time-schedule and quality of work.

(c) Central Engineering and Design Bureau were appointed as Prime Consultants by Bharat Aluminium Co. for Korba Smelter & Fabrication Units in preference to NIDC, as the former have the necessary expertise, particularly on Rolling Mills which form a substantial portion of the said Project.

Automation in E.P.F.O.

696. SHRI J. M. GOWDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Machine processing of Accounts under the Employees' Provident Fund Act has been introduced in all the regions, as it has been proved in Maharashtra that the machine processing of Accounts has contributed substantially towards the efficient compilation and issue of annual statements of accounts to the members; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Machine processing of accounts is in force in the Maharashtra Regional Office. It has not yet been introduced in the other regions. The machine processing in Maharashtra region has contributed significantly to the efficient compilation and issue of annual statements of account.

(b) The feasibility of extending the facility to one more region is under consideration.

Recommendations of Regional Committees of E.P.F.

697. SHRI J. M. GOWDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the important recommendations made by the Regional Committees, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during 1970-71 and 1971-72 have been accepted and implemented by the Central Board of Trustees administering the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the nature of recommendations made by these Regional Committees during 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund Authorities are collecting the required information. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Pattern of Investment of E.P.F.

698. SHRI J. M. GOWDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the pattern of investments of the accumulations under Employees' Provident Fund during 1971-72;

(b) whether it is in accordance with the recommendation of the Central Board of Trustees of the Fund: and

(c) if not, the reasons for not adhering to the recommendation of the Central Board of Trustees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The following pattern was in force during the period from 1st of April, 1971 to 31st of March, 1972:—

(i) in Central Government securities.	Not less than 45%.
(ii) in State Government securities, the securities guranteed by Central Government or the State Governments, in the tax free small Savings securities and in the 1 year, 3 year and 5 year Time Deposits in Post Offices.	Balance

(b) The following was the pattern of investment recommended by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund for the year 1971-72:—

(i) Central Government securities and Small Savings excluding Post Office Time Deposits.	35%
(ii) State Governments/ Central and State Governments guaranteed securities.	35%
(iii) Post Offices Time Deposits.	30%

(c) Government of India did not agree to the liberalisation of the pattern to the extent suggested by the Central Board of Trustees mainly for the reasons that

any such liberalisation in the Investment Pattern would disturb the plan resources and allocations as worked out for the entire plan period.

Article "Provident Fund or Fund for Officials" published in the Weekly "The Coalfield Times"

699. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5064 on the 4th May, 1972 and state:—

(a) whether Government has investigated, in consultation with the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner, the grievances as stated in an article 'Provident Fund or Fund for officials' published in the weekly 'The Coalfield Times' published from Dhanbad, Bihar;

(b) if so, at what stage the investigation is and the time it willl take to complete the same; and

(c) if completed, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The matter was examined in consultation with the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner and it has been decided to have a enquiry made into certain allegations by a senior officer from outside the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation. The concerned officer has been asked to submit his report within 2 months.

Employees' Provident Fund Office, Trivandrum

700. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government has received any complaint or representation regarding the functioning of Employees Provident Fund office in Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy it?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) A representation addressed by the Nelliampathi Estates Labour Congress, Kerala complaining in general terms about unsatisfactory working of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme in the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Kerala was received.

(b) The complaints attributed the state of affairs to the office being unwieldy and suggested (i) decentralisation of the working of the scheme; (ii) constitution of advisory boards for each region; and (iii) closer contact between Inspectors and members of establishments.

(c) (i) A proposal for opening of a sub-Regional office at Trichur is being placed before the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund at its meeting to be held on the 4th August, 1972.

(ii) A Regional Committee is already functioning in the Kerala State It consists of representatives of labour, employers and the State Government.

(iii) Instructions exist that Inspectors should contact representative unions etc. at the time of their visits and inspections.

Distribution of Steel Products by Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Steel Plants in Private Sector

701. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines laid down for the distribution of steel products by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the two Steel Plants in the Private sector to the stockists and traders;

(b) the percentage of total end-products category-wise by the Steel Plants both in the private and public sectors which can be made available to the trade from the producers' stock-yards; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent blackmarketing by the trade of steel thus supplied to them by the producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) In view of the shortage most of the available production is despatched to actual consumers and only a small percentage of production is despatched on zonal basis to traders and stockists in chronological order of booking of orders by the main producers.

In pursuance of the recommendation of Qureshi Committee, it has been decided to earmark 50% of the allocations to trade for despatch against new orders and the balance 50% for despatch against earlier orders. For this purpose the new orders would mean those which have been issued to traders with the two years lapse clause.

(b) There is no fixed percentage of materials to be supplied by the main producers' stockyards to traders. It depends on factors like availability and volume of priority requirements for each category and quantity. Materials left over after meeting higher priority demands, and materials not lifted by other allottees within stipulated periods, are sold to trade subject to the conditions laid down by the Joint Plant Committee in the Stockyards distribution procedure.

(c) There is no price control on the quantities given to trade for resale purposes. However, only a very small percentage of available steel is allotted to trade.

Direct sale of Billets by Steel Re-Rollers

702. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the steel re-rollers are permitted to sell the billets and other products to the trade and stockists direct;

(b) the quota fixed by Government for such sales by the re-rollers in case of steel produced from scrap if so, what; and

(c) the measures devised by Government to prevent the black-marketing of steel by the trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Billets Rerollers are not permitted to sell billets. They are to sell finished products as per the approved rolling programmes and the allocations made by the Billet Rerollers Committee. Billet Re-Rollers are not permitted to sell the products rolled out of the billets supplied to them to the trade direct. 25% of their production is, however channeled through the main producers' stockyards. Out of this 40% is allocated to trade through the main producers' stockyards.

(b) Out of about two lakh tonnes of used rails being made available by the Railways, about 1,50,000 tonnes are being supplied to Scrap-Re-Rollers on the condition that the re-rolled products will be placed at the disposal of the stockyards of the main producers. There is no control on the scrap Re-Rollers in respect of sale of steel produced from scrap and electric furnace ingots.

(c) There is no control on the price at which materials, given to traders for resale purposes, are sold by them. The quantity of steel going to trade are, however, insignificant in comparison to the quantities given to actual consumers direct.

Chinese base in Sri Lanka

703. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Sri Lanka having agreed to allow the Chinese to build a base in that country in the Indian Ocean which is likely to disturb the neutrality of the zone; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No such agreement has come to the notice of Government. A Press Release dated 20th July, 1972, issued by the High Commission for the Republic of Sri Lanka in Delhi denies reports of Sri Lanka having agreed to such an arrangement.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on maintenance of camps for East Bengal Refugees

704. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure to-date on the maintenance of Camps for East Bengal refugees;

(b) whether all the refugees have since been repatriated, if not, the number still awaiting repatriation;

(c) whether Government propose to recover any part of this expenditure from the Pakistan Government as a part of the settlement of the Indo-Pak problems; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The total expenditure on Bangladesh refugees booked upto 31st May, 1972, is of the order of Rs. 302 crores.

(b) All camp refugees except only 533 persons have been repatriated to Bangladesh.

As regards non-camp refugees, that is those who were staying with their friends and relatives, most of them have also returned to Bangladesh on their own. Isolated cases of default, as and when detected, are dealt with by the State Governments concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners' Act, 1946.

(c) and (d) It is not in the public interest to give any information in this regard at this stage.

Lock-out of Dutta Central Kajora Colliery, West Bengal

705. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dutta Central Kajora Colliery in West Bengal has been locked-out;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the number of labourers who have been rendered jobless and the steps taken by Government to remove the lock-out ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c) The Dutta Central Kajora Colliery in West Bengal was locked out from 8-7-67, affecting about 300 workers. The continuance of the lock-out in the colliery was prohibited by Government's Order dated the 2nd August, 1967. Thereafter the management was prosecuted under section 24(i) (ii) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for continuing the lock-out inspite of the prohibition order.

Reopening of Suez Canal

706. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh attempt has been made by the Government of India for reopening of the Suez Canal in the near future;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the date by which Suez Canal is likely to be reopened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) to (c). India has consistently been supporting just and equitable proposals for the reopening of the Suez Canal. At the UNCTAD Conference in Santiago (Chile) in April/May, 1972, India also voted for Resolution No. 40 (III) on "Economic effects of the closure of the Suez Canal" which again supported the speedy reopening of the Suez Canal. Since then there has been no further development in this regard.

Resignation by an Indian Officer from U. N. Service

707. SHRI HARI SINGH :
SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian official in the U. N. office of Public Information resigned on June 21, 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Shri Goverdhan Lal Obhrai, who was Director of the Press and Publications Division of the U. N. Secretariat in New York, submitted his resignation on June 21, 1972, with effect from September 24, 1972;

(b) Shri Obhrai resigned on account of differences with the U. N. authorities on various issues including *inter alia* policy matters relating to postings and transfers in the U. N. Secretariat, languages to be used in the Press and

Publicity Organisation of the U.N., and representation of various countries on the United Nations Council for Economic and Social Information;

(c) Having regard to all the circumstances surrounding the case, the Government of India do not feel called upon to express any opinion.

Protest to U.K. against supply of arms to Pakistan

708. SHRI HARI SINGH :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI .

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have protested in the month of June, 1972 to Britain against the supply of British made arms to Pakistan by the friendly nations of Britain; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Britain thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : (a) No, Sir. However, the attention of the British Government has been drawn to reports which are in currency that certain arms of British origin are finding their way into Pakistan, probably through third countries;

(b) The British Government are looking into the matter.

बोनस को वार्षिक वेतन बनाना

709. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोनस को वार्षिक वेतन बनाये जाने की भारतीय मजदूर संघ की मांग की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त संघ नेताओं के साथ हुई बातचीत की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) सरकार को भारतीय मजदूर संघ की मैसूर राज्य इकाई द्वारा एक प्रस्ताव की प्रति प्राप्त हुई है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि जब तक श्रमिकों को निर्वाह मजदूरी नहीं मिलती तब तक बोनस को अन्यगित मजदूरी माना जाना चाहिए और इसके पश्चात् इसे लाभांश माना जाना चाहिए ।

(ख) इस विषय पर सरकार ने भारतीय मजदूर संघ के नेताओं से कोई बातचीत नहीं की है ।

(ग) बोनस अदायगी अधिनियम, 1965 के प्रचालन की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए सरकार ने पहले ही एक समिति स्थापित कर दी है ।

इस्पात का आयात

710. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किस प्रकार के तथा कितने मूल्य के इस्पात का आयात किया गया, और

(ख) उन कम्पनियों के क्या नाम है जिन्हें आयातित इस्पात सप्लाई किया गया और यह उन्हें किन कार्यों के लिये दिया गया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिस प्रकार के तथा जितने मूल्य के इस्पात का आयात किया गया उसे निम्नलिखित तालिका में दिखाया गया है :—

लोहे और इस्पात का आयात

(मात्रा टनों मे और मूल्य लाख रुपये में)

	1968–69		1969–70		1970–71		1971–72	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा (अप्रैल–दिसम्बर)	मूल्य
कच्चा लोहा/फेरो एलायज	1,858	136	2,399	1,23	1,609	200	7,980	287
ढलवां लोहा	3 306	162	1 454	80	1,626	72	975	63
साधारण इस्पात	3,66,492	5,825	3 45,282	58 10	5,51,132	1,0010	80,5265	12,486
हाई कार्बन इस्पात	36,088	658	31,836	588	71,454	1,545	1,21,239	2 413
मिश्र इस्पात	35,874	15,90	28,286	1 216	64,824	2,581	74,891	2,789
इस्पात की ढली और गढी वस्तुएं	8,349	383	7,231	393	8,015	434	5,532	323
लोहे और इस्पात स्क्रेप	13,469	122	6,599	91	7,428	76	13,645	166
जोड़	4,65,436	88,76	4,23.087	8,301	7,06,088	14,918	10,29,527	18,497

(ख) इस्पात की केवल उन्हीं मदों का आयात किया जाता है जो देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा और किस्म में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। आयात लाइसेंस/रिलीज आर्डर वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं/केनालाइजिंग एजन्सियों को दिये जाते हैं। इस्पात के आयात के लिए जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों/रिलीज आर्डरों का विवरण 'औद्योगिक लाइसेंस, आयात लाइसेंस और निर्यात लाइसेंस साप्ताहिक बुलेटिन", जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय को भेजी जाती हैं, में नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

कुछ सरकारी विभागों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, लघु उद्योगों, इंजीनियरी साज सामान का निर्यात करने वाले उद्योगों आदि की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड समय-समय पर इस्पात की कुछ नानकेनालाइज्ड वस्तुओं का बड़ी मात्रा में आयात करती है। स्टील मैल्टिंग शाप की छत गिर जाने के कारण राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के उत्पादन में हुई कमी को पूरा करने के लिए 1971-72 के हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को 20 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के इस्पात का आयात करने का काम सौंपा गया था। ये उन पार्टियों को वितरित किया गया जिन्हें इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति ने प्राथमिकता दी थी जिसपर कारखाने की हुई क्षति के कारण माल सप्लाई न हो सका था। इन आयातों के अतिरिक्त बिलेट का भी आयात किया जाता है जिसे बिलेट पुनर्वेलक समिति की मार्फत बिलेट पुनर्वेलकों को सप्लाई किया जाता है।

पड़ोसी देशों से मित्रतापूर्ण संबंध

711. **श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के पड़ोसी देशों तथा अन्य पूर्वी देशों के बीच आपसी तालमेल, सांस्कृतिक संबंध तथा साझा बाजार क्षेत्र के उद्देश्य से कोई विशेष प्रयास किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपालसिंह): (क) और (ख). भारत अपने पड़ोसी देशों तथा अन्य पूर्वी देशों से अधिक सहयोग बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता को समझता है तथा इस दिशा में विशेष प्रयत्न करता रहा है। सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में इण्डोनेशिया, जापान तथा आस्ट्रेलिया के साथ भारत के सांस्कृतिक समझौते सम्पन्न हो चुके हैं तथा अन्य एशियाई देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक समझौते करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। हमने फिजी में एक सांस्कृतिक केंद्र स्थापित किया है तथा अन्य एशियाई देशों में, जिनमें कुछ हमारे निकट के पड़ोसी हैं, सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र खोलने की संभावनाओं की जांच की जा रही है। इन देशों से छात्रों तथा विद्वानों और सांस्कृतिक मंडलियों को भारत बुलाने तथा भारत के छात्रों तथा विद्वानों और सांस्कृतिक मंडलियों को इन देशों में भेजने, विदेशों में भारतीय कला की प्रदर्शनी तथा विदेशी कलाकृतियों की भारत में प्रदर्शनी और विदेशों में भारतीय अध्ययन पीठ की स्थापना जैसी अन्य सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों को भी सक्रिय रूप से चलाया जा रहा है।

आर्थिक क्षेत्र में पारस्परिक लाभ के लिए निकट संबंध विकसित करने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं तथा औद्योगिक एवं प्रौद्योगिक सहयोग के नए तरीके खोजे जा रहे हैं। लेकिन पड़ोसी देशों तथा अन्य पूर्वी देशों के साथ साझाबाजार स्थापित करने की विशिष्ट संभावना को अभी मुमकिन नहीं समझा गया है।

हमारे प्रयासों का यह परिणाम निकला है कि इन सभी देशों के साथ राजनीतिक आर्थिक, वाणिज्यिक एवं सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में भारत के द्विपक्षीय संबंध और सुदृढ़ हुए हैं।

Export of Screws to Russia

712. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union propose to supply India with 5,000 tonnes of steel to be turned into screws and re-exported to that country;

(b) whether the supply of steel would be over and above the quantity that India would import from Russia under the trade plan for the current year; and

(c) whether India proposes to import 70,000 tonnes of rolled steel products from Moscow this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). A suggestion was made by the Soviet side during the recent Trade Plan discussions that they would be prepared to purchase 5,000 tonnes of Screws from India and to supply 5,000 tonnes of Steel to India over and above the provisions made in the Trade Plan.

(c) Provision for import of 70,000 tonnes of rolled steel has been made in the Trade Plan for the year 1972.

Supply of Steel to Small Industry Corporations for distribution to Small Scale Industries

713. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :
SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide steel to Small Industry Corporations at concessional price for distribution to small scale industries at the same price as to other steel consumers; and

(b) if so, how far this decision will help the small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

Additional Investments in Rourkela Steel Plant

714. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an additional investment of Rs. 30 crores has been recommended for the Rourkela Steel Plant by the Action Committee appointed by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Action Committee is of the view that there are organisational and technical deficiencies which hamper the management's effort to achieve the rated production capacity and has formulated a programme, costing approximately this amount, to eliminate these deficiencies and thereby to enable the plant to reach the rated capacity soon.

Setting up of Iron Ore Board

715. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :
SHRI ARVIND NETAM :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Iron Ore Board on the lines of the Coffee Board, Tea Board and Coir Board; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up an Iron Ore Board. It will be a non-statutory and non-commercial organisation for the present. The principal functions of the Board will be :—

(a) to act as the Central Policy Planning and development agency on all aspects of development of iron ore deposits in the country;

(b) to prepare perspective plans for the development and conservation of iron ore resources and to ensure effective implementation;

(c) to ensure the optimum utilisation of the iron ore resources of the country inclusive in particular of pelletisation of fines, blue dust and of lower grades of iron ore;

(d) to take such steps as are necessary to increase export of iron ore consistent with resources and internal needs;

(e) to ensure balanced regional development of the iron ore deposits in the country having regard to export potential and the needs of the Indian steel industry;

(f) to ensure the coordinated creation of infra-structure for iron ore mining and development and to liaise systematically with agencies like railways, ports, State Governments, MMTC, Financing institutions, etc.;

(g) to act as the Centralised R & D agency for the iron ore sector as a whole inclusive of stimulating sustaining and encouraging scientific, technological and economic research; and

(h) to discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Central Government.

Report of Altekar Committee re : Bharati Steel Making process

716. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the findings of the Alteaker Committee in regard to the Bharati Steel making process has been challenged by the promoters of the process; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Report of the Alteakar Committee was made available to Shri I. K. Bharati, who had questioned the findings of the Committee without making available any additional data. Shri Bharati had, however, agreed that problems of engineering pointed out by the Committee like leakage of carbon monoxide gas, re-oxidation of hot sponge upon pushing into the open atmosphere were quite valid. He had made a few suggestions to overcome some of the problems referred to by the Alteakar Committee. The Alteakar Committee examined Shri Bharati's suggestions but found that the conclusions reached by them earlier still held good.

Labour Ministers' Conference

717. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :
SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Labour Ministers' Conference was held at New Delhi in May, 1972; and

(b) if so, the main subject discussed therein ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The 23rd session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference, held in May, 1972, discussed mainly proposals for reordering the Industrial Relations system, with particular reference to recognition of unions, dispute settlement machinery, procedure in respect of strikes and lock-outs, unfair practices, standing orders and grievance procedure, etc.

Minimum Bonus

718. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Trade Unions have urged the Government for the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a). Yes.

(b). Government have already constituted a Committee to review the operation of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and to consider *inter alia* the demand for an increase in the minimum bonus.

Survey of conditions of Building Workers

719. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any survey of the miserable conditions of the building workers was made by the Government recently; and

(b) if so, the salient features of report of survey and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION: (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). A survey of the conditions of contract labour employed in the building and construction industry was conducted by the Labour Bureau during 1959-61. The results of the survey were published by the Labour Bureau in a brochure entitled "Contract Labour (Survey of selected Industries) 1957-61" (DLB 34) in 1962.

The surveys conducted by the Labour bureau to ascertain the nature and extent of the contract Labour problem in selected industries provided the Government with the necessary information to move in the direction of enacting a legislation called "The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970".

Defection of a Soviet Engineer to another Country

720. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet Engineer working at the Bokaro Steel Plant is said to have defected to an undisclosed country; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been brought to Government's notice that a Soviet Engineer working at the Bokaro Steel Plant is missing. The matter is presently under investigation by the appropriate authorities?

Rehabilitation of Refugees from Pakistan

721. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugees who had come from Pakistan during the recent war and were accommodated have demanded land for cultivation;

(b) whether these refugees have refused to go to Pakistan;

(c) if so, whether this question of refugees was discussed at the summit meeting at Simla; and

(d) the steps being taken to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are reported to be unwilling to return.

(c) and (d). Yes. The matter was discussed with the Pak Delegation at Simla and the Pakistan Government was requested to take steps to facilitate the return and rehabilitation of their displaced nationals in their hearths and homes.

Apprenticeship Scheme for Unemployed Youth

722. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of promoting industrial skills among the unemployed youth under the apprenticeship scheme has made any progress;

(b) if so, how many apprentices are at present under training; and

(c) whether in view of the encouraged response from trainees and the industry Government propose to increase the strength of the trainees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION: (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) 47,652 on 30-9-1971.

(c) Yes.

Setting up of Mini Steel Plants

723. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan is being worked out by Government to have a net-work of mini steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether any survey has been made to determine the location of mini steel plants in different States and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The question presumably refers to units for the manufacture of steel ingots/billets from steel scrap through electric furnaces with conventional/continuous casting Government have no programme to set up such units themlseves, but they examine on merits applications for industrial licences received from State Industrial Development Corporations and private parties after taking into account the availability of Scrap and similar factors.

(c) No, Sir. It is for the entrepreneur to decide about the location of the plant, but Government keep the desirability of dispersing the industry in mind with all other relevant factors when considering applications for industrial licences.

Indiscipline among Industrial Labour

724. SHRI R. S PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether indiscipline among industrial labour has increased during the recent past affecting production in the country;

(b) whether the All India Manufacturers Organisation has expressed its concern at the growing indiscipline among labour and suggested some measures for solving the labour problems; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to solve the labour problems and ensure smooth working of the industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The number of disputes due to indiscipline and violence, number of workers involved and number of mandays lost due to these disputes, during 1970 and 1971, were as follows:—

Years	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of mandays lost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1970	109 (3 8)	70,960	3,145,283
1971 (Prov).	102 (3 9)	53,768	2,053,541

Figures in brackets in col. 2 indicate the percentage of disputes due to indiscipline and violence in relation to the total number of disputes due to various causes taken as a whole.

(b) and (c). Ministry of Labour are not aware of this The standing orders of the various establishments usually contain provisions for dealing with various types of misconduct on the part of the workmen in the concerned establishments However, Government have been holding discussions with the interests concerned, including Workers' and Employers' Organisations, to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in the industrial relations system.

Export of Sikkimese goods by India

725 SHRI R S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total volume of export of Sikkimese goods handled by India annually at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). Exports from Sikkim at present come under the purview of the laws relating to customs and foreign exchange in force in India. No separate statistics are maintained of these goods as they are exported through Indian ports and fall within the framework of our customs regulations. The exports from Sikkim, however, are mostly of a small quantity of handicrafts and cardamoms.

Re-examination of Bharati's direct Reduction Process

726. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an Indian Scientist has developed a process known as "Bharati's direct reduction process" which will make possible to reduce steel production costs from Rs. 180 per ton to Rs. 5 per ton or less; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to re-examine and adopt this process to give the country a tremendous economic leap forward in steel production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Bharati's concept of direct reduction of iron ore has been examined by an Expert Committee set up by Government and it has also been commented upon by several scientists and technologists of this country and they have come to the conclusion that his process is not technically feasible.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation of India on U. N. Disarmament Committee

727. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is represented on the Disarmament Committee of U. N. O.;

(b) if so, whether our representative along with eleven representatives from eleven non-aligned States has put forward a joint memorandum on the prohibition of the development, production and stock-piling of Chemical weapons in September last; and

(c) if so, the reactions of the Disarmament Committee, if any now in session in Geneva?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Group of Twelve, which includes India, of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), presented to the CCD on September 28, 1971 a Joint Memorandum on 'the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on their destruction'.

(c) The CCD which is currently in session has under active consideration the question of working out a Convention on 'the prohibition of the development production and stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on their destruction' taking into account all the proposals and suggestions including the above Joint Memorandum which have been either already made or would be made during the course of discussion by members of the CCD

बोनस सूत्र

728. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित बोनस सूत्र की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) किन-किन सरकारी उपक्रम तथा विभागों में उक्त सूत्र को अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है, और

(ग) सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में इसका कठोरता से पालन कराने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) (क) से (ग). स्पष्टतः प्रश्न में उस तदर्थ फार्मूले की ओर निर्देश किया गया है जो बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 के अधीन देय न्यूनतम बोनस के अतिरिक्त 1% से लेकर 4–1/3% तक वर्गीकृत अधिमों की अदायगी के लिए सितम्बर, 1971 में बम्बई में बनाया गया था। यह फार्मूला अधिनियम में समुचित संशोधनों के लम्बित रहने तक उच्चतर न्यूनतम बोनस की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए तयार किया गया था। इसमें सांविधिक बल नहीं है, परन्तु फिर भी सरकारी और

निजी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों के प्रतिष्ठानों को इस लागू करने की सलाह दी गई है।

Installation of Computer system at Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur

729. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to instal computer system at Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur; and

(b) if so, in what way it will be used and how much the company will be benefited by this gadget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to instal computer system in the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Udaipur. The company has, however, recently installed a Punch Record Accounting Machine to facilitate better inventory control, timely procurement of stores and efficient cost control.

Setting up of a Sponge Iron Plant at Jamshedpur

730. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 377 on the 16th March, 1972 regarding setting up of Sponge Iron Plant at Jamshedpur and state:

(a) the estimated cost involved in the Plant; and

(b) whether any foreign assistance will be required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Present estimates for setting up a Pilot Plant for testing the suitability of various raw materials for production of sponge iron work out to about Rs. 50 lakhs.

(b) The National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur have invited tenders for plant and equipment. It is too early to indicate whether it would be necessary to obtain any design documentation and components from abroad.

Harassment of Indians in U. K.

731. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 3rd July, 1972 regarding harassment of Indian visitors in U. K.; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in the matter.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken up the matter with the British authorities on a number of occasions and hope that as a result of these demarches treatment accorded to visitors from India on arrival at ports of entry in the UK would improve.

Import of Technology for Salem Steel Plant

732. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to import technology for Salem Steel Plant;

(b) whether Government had earlier made commitment for utilisation of Heavy Engineering Corporation in setting up of new plants; and

(c) if so, the reasons for deviation now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government are considering the question of acquiring process know-how for the manufacture of stainless steel at Salem Steel Plant.

(b) The Policy of Government is to maximise the indigenous contribution for manufacture of plant and equipment required for the new steel plants

and the capacity of the Heavy Engineering Corporation would be utilised to the maximum possible extent.

(c) Does not arise

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड की उत्पादन क्षमता

733. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** . क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड की उत्पादन क्षमता के बारे मे 18 मई, 1972 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 888 के उत्तर के संबंध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड को वर्ष 1971–72 मे 25 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई थी ,

(ख) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड को वर्ष 1971–72 में वास्तव मे 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक की हानि हुई , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस हानि के क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) . (क) और (ख). हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड के 1971–72 के लेखे अभी तक संपरीक्षित नही किए गए हैं। अंतिम लेखे वर्ष के लिए लगभग 29 लाख रुपये की हानि दर्शित करते हैं।

(ग) हानि के मुख्य कारण उत्पादन की लागत में वृद्धि और संयंत्रो की अपनी क्षमता से निम्न स्तर पर कार्य करना है।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र को हुई हानि

734. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र को वर्ष 1971–72 में 30 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) इस हानि को समाप्त करने अथवा कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) और (ख) : वर्ष 1971–72 मे दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने को 27.04 करोड रुपये (अस्थायी) की हानि हुई है। हानि के मुख्य कारण कम उत्पादन जो केवल 700,000 टन इस्पात पिण्ड था, कीमतो पर प्रभाव डालने वाले तत्वो के कारण लागत मे वृद्धि जैसे वेतन तथा मजूरी मे वृद्धि, संयत्र तथा उपस्कर के पुराने हो जाने के कारण अधिक रख-रखाव की आवश्यकताओ के लिए स्टोर तथा फालतू पुर्जों का अधिक खपत, स्टोर तथा फालतू पूर्जों कच्चे माल के मूल्य तथा बिजली की दर मे वृद्धि आदि थे।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धक उत्पादन बढाने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और उन्होने इस दिशा मे बहुत से उपाय किये हैं जिनमें कोक ओवनो की मरम्मत, कोक ओवन गैस की उपलब्धि बढाने के लिए वैकल्पिक/सहायक ईंधनो का उपयोग, जहा तक संभव हो खुले मुह की भट्टियो मे आविसजन लैंसिंग का प्रयोग, उपकरणो की अच्छी उपलब्धि के उद्देश्य से रख-रखाव में सुधार, पूंजीगत कार्यक्रमो को शीघ्रतासे पूरा करना, फालतू पुर्जों, ऊष्मसह तथा अन्य आवश्यक माल की योजनाबद्ध प्राप्ति शामिल है। औद्योगिक संपर्क के क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक विवादो तथा कठिनाइयो को तेजी से निपटाने के लिये तथा अधिकाधिक उत्पादन प्राप्त करने के लिए कामगारो का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए एक त्रिपक्षीय संयुक्त सलाहकार मशीनरी की स्थापना की गई है।

सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के संस्थानों में कार्यरत कम्प्यूटर

735. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय विभिन्न उद्योगों, जिनमें सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के संस्थान सम्मिलित हैं, में कितने "कम्प्यूटर" कार्यरत हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 में उनकी संख्या क्या थी ; और

(ग) कम्प्यूटरीकरण के उपयोग के कारण वर्ष 1971-72 में कितने श्रमिकों की छटनी की गई ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ख). सरकार को 2 जून, 1972 को प्रस्तुत की गई अपनी रिपोर्ट में स्वचालन समिति ने यह कहा है कि 1970 तक देश में 117 संगणक इस्तेमाल में थे और अगस्त, 1971 को उनकी संख्या 140 थी। समिति ने यह भी सूचना दी है कि संगणकों की स्थापना के परिणाम स्वरूप श्रमिकों की कोई सीधी छटनी नहीं हुई।

Strike threat by Central Trade Unions in Cement Industry

736. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of LABOUR & REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was convened recently with the Minister in view of the notices served by the Central Trade Unions for a strike in the cement industry; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) It was decided to set up a bilateral negotiating machinery to evolve a new wage structure and to consider a proposal for the grant of interim relief to workers.

Respiratory diseases in Coal Mines of Dhanbad-Jharia in Bihar

737. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey conducted in the Dhanbad-Jharia fields of Bihar by a medical team has shown that a majority of coal-miners develop respiratory diseases after working for a certain time; and

(b) if so, the other findings of the Study Team and Government reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) A respiratory morbidity survey was undertaken jointly by the Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, and the Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad, under the guidance of Col. R. Viswanathan, Emeritus Scientist, Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. The full report of the Survey is not yet available.

(b) Does not arise.

Problem of Textile and Engineering Labour in Gujarat

738. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to see that the problems of textile and engineering labourers in Gujarat are solved; and

(b) the number of workers affected on account of closure of those units during 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere.

(b) Information is being collected.

पाकिस्तान लौटने से भयभीत पाकिस्तानी विस्थापित

739. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :**
श्री विश्वनाथ झुनझुनवाला :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान सिंध से आये विस्थापितों ने पाकिस्तान में वापिस जाने पर अपने जीवित और सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा के बारे में शंका व्यक्त की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से उनकी इस शंका को निर्मूल करने के लिए सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नही, तो उसके क्या कारण है?

विदेश मंत्रालय म उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को यह मालूम है कि इन में कुछ पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिको को पाकिस्तान लौट जाने के बाद अपनी सुरक्षा का भय है । सरकार इसे आवश्यक रूप से मानवीय समस्या समझती है और उसमें पाकिस्तान सरकार से पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को पुनः आश्वस्त करने के लिए समुचित कदम उठाने और उन्हें वापस आने तथा अपने घरो में पुनः बस जाने की सुविधा प्रदान करने का अनुरोध किया है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीय

740. **श्री फलचंद वर्मा** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने ने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीलंका सरकार पाच से छह लाख भारतीयों को वापस भारत भेजेगी; और

(ख) अब तक कितने भारतीयों को श्रीलंका सरकार ने भारत भेजा है तथा अभी कुल कितने भारतीय वहा रह रहे हैं और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को श्रीलंका क. नागरिकता प्राप्त हो गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) भारत-श्रीलका करार, 1964 के अन्तर्गत, भारतीय मूल के 5.25 लाख व्यक्तियो को भविष्य मे होने वाली प्राकृतिक वृद्धि सहित श्रीलका से भारत लाया जाना है ।

(ख) (i) 1964 के करार के अन्तर्गत, 22-7-1972 तक 65,578 व्यक्ति आ चुके हैं ।

(ii) नवीनतम जानकारी के अनुसार भारतीय मूल के लगभग 12 लाख व्यक्ति इस समय श्रीलका रह रहे हैं ।

(iii) 30 जून, 1972 तक श्रीलका की सरकार ने भारतीय मूल के 1,71,273 व्यक्तियों को नागरिकता प्रदान कर दी है । इन आकड़ों में 1,34,276 वे व्यक्ति शामिल हैं जिन्हे भारत-पाकिस्तान नागरिकता आवासिक अधिनियम, 1949 के अधीन नागरिकता प्रदान की गई थी और 5,720 व्यक्तियों को प्राकृतिक वृद्धि सहित 31,277 व्यक्ति जिन्हें भारत-श्रीलंका करार, 1964 के अन्तर्गत नागरिकता प्रदान की गई थी ।

Setting up of State Arbitration Promotion Boards

741. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**
SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Arbitration Promotion

Boards at State and Union Territory levels; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The National Arbitration Promotion Board, recommended in its 4th meeting, held on December 10, '70 that Arbitration Promotion Boards should also be set up at State level to propagate wider acceptance of voluntary arbitration as a means for settlement of industrial disputes.

West Bengal Five Year Plan for Rehabilitation of Refugees from East Pakistan

742. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal had formulated a five-year plan for the economic rehabilitation of the refugees who had come from East Pakistan after Partition;

(b) whether any central help in the matter was sought and accorded; and

(c) if so, the quantum and nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No communication in this regard has so far been received from the West Bengal Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Nationalisation of Coking Coal Collieries

743. SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coking coal producing collieries which have been nationalised in the country;

(b) the number of owners of these collieries who have been given sole agencies; and

(c) the number of owners who have gone to courts against the decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Government has only taken over the management of 214 coking coal mines and 12 coke oven plants pending nationalisation of such mines/plants. A bill to nationalise these mines and plants has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 31-7-1972.

(b) No owner of the taken-over mines or coke oven plants has been given the sole agency for the sale of coal or coke or any bye-product.

(c) 24 owners of the coking coal mines/coke oven plants have gone to Court contesting the take-over of the management by the Government.

Chinese Prime Minister's views about Indian Ocean

744. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Prime Minister has advocated for a neutral Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to keep the Indian Ocean free of foreign influence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Chinese Government, during the visit of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka to the Peoples' Republic of China in June-July, 1972, expressed support for the proposal to declare the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace and the Resolution adopted on the subject by the U. N. General Assembly in December last year.

(b) The Chinese position in this regard has been noted with satisfaction.

(c) Government's view that the Indian Ocean area should be an area of peace, free from Great Power pressures, rivalries and tensions is well known. India subscribed to the Lusaka Declaration, and she was one of the Co-sponsors of the U. N. General Assembly Resolution No. 2832 (XXVI) of 1st December, 1971, calling on all powers to maintain the Indian Ocean area a Zone of Peace.

Getting back the Territory from China

745. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh efforts have been made to get back our territory under Chinese occupation,

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). It is the policy of the Government of India to seek the solution of this question through peaceful negotiations

Demands of West Bengal Coal Mine Unions

746. SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal coal mines union's demands for implementation of the Wage Board recommendations, nationalisation of non-coking coal mines, gratuity scheme for colliery workers and opening of closed mines have been looked into,

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c) The demands of various workers organisations in the coal mining industry in West Bengal, in pursuance of which the unions had given notices of strikes, have been under discussions and negotiations with the parties concerned and as a result of agreement reached by the parties before the Chief Minister, West Bengal, at Calcutta on 1st July 1972, payment of VDA w.e.f. 15-10-71 and introduction of a gratuity scheme on the lines of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. w.e.f. 1-6-72 were agreed to The question of fixing the date from which the remaining arrears of VDA will be paid was left open for discussion.

At the subsequent discussions held in New Delhi on 4-7-72, it was agreed that the Union Labour Minister will consider what arrangements will be made for expeditious payment of other dues to the workers. The employers also agreed at this meeting that timely and prompt payment of wages and other dues to workers will be made in future Efforts are continued to be made to get the closed mines re-opened as expeditiously as feasible wherever such closure is not justified. Government are keeping a close watch on the situation and would also consider the need for nationalising the non-coking coal industry if and when circumstances so warrant

Taking over of Non-Coking Profitable Coal Mines

747. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to states whether Government are considering seriously to take over non-coking coal mines particularly those which are profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). At present, the Government is having no proposal under consideration, for the take over of non-coking coal mines.

Setting up of Second Steel Plant in Orissa

748 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to initiate preliminaries regarding the Second Steel Plant in Orissa; and

(b) If so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Suitable locations in Orissa would be considered, along with other possible sites, while drawing up proposals for the steel development programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Removal of non-Biharis from Coal Mines of Raniganj and Jharia

749. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a planned move to remove non-Biharis from Coal mines of Raniganj and Jharia; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government is not aware of any such planned move but there have been sporadic demonstrations in support of such a demand.

(b) The demonstrations have been suitably handled by the authorities in charge of law and order.

Reinstatement of Rourkela Steel Plant Workers acquitted by Courts

750. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some workers in Rourkela Steel Plant, charged with offences in courts but later on acquitted, have not been allowed to get back to their jobs; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Where workers are charged with acts of criminal misconduct such as theft or unauthorised removal of company property, the practice in the Rourkela Steel Plant is to take departmental disciplinary proceedings independent of the criminal prosecution. There are cases where the departmental proceedings result in removal or dismissal from service but the criminal prosecution subsequently ends in acquittal. No review of the departmental proceedings is undertaken in such cases.

Deputationists in Steel Plants

751. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are even now deputationists in Public Sector Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, their number in respective steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. But the number of deputationists is negligible compared to the total number of employees in the public sector steel plants.

(b) The number of deputationists in the Steel Plants at present is as under:—

Plant	*No. of deputationists*
Bhilai Steel Plant .	8
Durgapur Steel Plant .	16
Rourkela Steel Plant . .	2
Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur	2
Bokaro Steel Plant . .	21

These include 7 officers of the Industrial Management Pool which was constituted by Government specifically for service in Public Sector Undertakings, four Police officers who are in charge of security, and two persons who have already opted for permanent absorption in Bokaro Steel Plant and have not yet been absorbed.

Economic viability of lead Project in Orissa

752. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any doubt has been expressed recently about the economic viability of the lead project at Sargipalli area of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the latest findings of the Geological Survey of India in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The lead deposit in Sargipalli (Orissa) is still under

investigation by the Geological Survey of India and the economic viability of the project based on this prospect can be determined only after preparation of a feasibility/project report. The work so far done in the area by the Geological Survey of India indicate a reserve of 3.5 million tonnes with 6% lead.

Broad-based National Council of Trade Unions

753. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any demand that the existing National Council of Trade Unions consisting of INTUC, HMS and AITUC be made more broad-based by bringing into its ambit other National Trade Union Centres also;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to broaden the base of the Council; and

(c) whether efforts are made by some quarters close to Government to reduce the National Council of Trade Unions to a mere tool for furthering the Government's policies and prevent it from becoming an instrument of labour policies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The National Trade Union Council was formed by three Central Trade Union Centres. The question of enlarging its base is primarily a matter for them to consider.

(c) This allegation is not true. Government, on their part, would like the Trade Unions to achieve unity so that inter-union rivalry could be minimised and industrial relations in the country maintained on proper lines.

Import of non-ferrous Metals

754. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is largely dependent on foreign countries for the import of non-ferrous metals;

(b) if so, the annual expenditure incurred on the import of non-ferrous metals at present;

(c) the steps taken to find out non-ferrous metals in the country; and

(d) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Except for aluminium metal, the country is largely dependent on foreign countries for the import of non-ferrous metals.

(b) The value of imports of non-ferrous metals during the last 3 years is given below:—

Year	*Value in Rs. crores*
1969-70	74 51
1970-71	119 64
1971-72 upto December 1971	79 76

(c) In view of the importance of non-ferrous metals the Geological Survey of India has already taken m an intensive programme of detailed exploration in the country. The investigations so far conducted by the Geological Survey of India by large scale mapping, pitting and trenching, geochemical and geophysical surveys, drilling exploratory mining in several parts of the country, have brought to light some important prospects for copper, lead, nickel and zinc ores etc. in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan. Small reserves of these ores have also been indicated in other States.

Further, air borne surveys by 'Operation Hard Rock' have also been carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar. As a result of these aerial geophysical surveys a number of anomanly points have been located.

(d) Brief details of the projects for augmenting the indigenous production of Zinc, Lead, Copper and Nickel are given below:—

(I) *Zinc:*

(i) **Zawar Deposit: (Rajasthan):** At present Hindustan Zinc Ltd., a Central Government Company is working a zinc 18,000 tonnes p. a. It is proposed to expand the capacity of this smelter to 36,000 tonnes per annum in the beginning of the Fifth Plan by developing the Balaria Zinc-lead Mine in the Zawar area.

(ii) **Dariba Rajpura Deposit (Rajasthan):** It is proposed to set up a

smelter based on this deposit to produce 40,000 tonnes of zinc and 10,000 tonnes of lead per annum. The Feasibility Report is under preparation by Foreign Consultants. The smelter based on this deposits is likely to come up by the end of Fifth Plan.

(iii) **Ambamata and Deri Deposit (Gujarat and Rajasthan):** The Ambamata is presently being investigated by the Geological Survey of India and Deri by the Rajasthan Government. The feasibility of setting up of a concentrator/smelter based on this deposit is being considered.

(iv) **Other deposits in Zawar area (Rajasthan):** The other deposits in Zawar area are also being investigated by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and it is proposed to take up a feasibility report shortly.

(v) **Smelters based on imported concentrates:** At present M/s. Gominco Binani Zinc Ltd. are operating a 20,000 tonnes p.a. capacity smelter at Always (Kerala) based on imported concentrates. The Company has been granted a letter of intent to expand the smelter to 40,000 tonnes which may come up by the end of the Fifth Plan. It has also been decided to set up at Vizag a zinc smelter of 30,000 tonnes p.a. capacity in the public sector based on imported concentrates. This smelter is also likely to be commissioned by the end of Fifth Plan.

(II) *Lead:*

(i) **Zawar Mines (Rajasthan):** The lead concentrates produced by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. at Zawar mines are presently being smelted at Tundoo (Bihar). This is an old plant and is being renovated to produce 3,600 tonnes p.a. of lead by the end of 1972 and 6000 tonnes by the end of 1973-74.

(ii) **Sargipalli deposit (Orissa):** The deposit is presently under investigation by the Geological Survey of India and the feasibility of setting up a smelter of 10,000 tonnes per annum capacity is being considered.

(III) *Copper:*

(i) **Ghatsila Smelter:** The Indian Copper Corporation (management since taken over by the Government) commissioned a new flash smelter in December, 1971 for expanding the capacity from 9600 to 16,500 tonnes p.a. It is expected that the new smelter as also the old one after renovation will be able to produce more than 20,000 tonnes of copper.

(ii) **Khetri Copper Project:** Work on a new 31,000 tonnes p.a. copper smelter at Khetri in the public sector by Hindustan Copper Ltd. is in progress. According to the time schedule, the smelter and refinery are to be commissioned by December, 1973 and attain full production by 1974-75.

(iii) **Rakha Copper Project:** The deposits are in three blocks *viz.* Roamsidheshwar, Rakha and Tama Pahar. A scheme for the development of Rakha Copper (Phase I) for the production of 1000 tonnes of copper ore per day has been sanctioned. Steps are also being taken for the preparation of a feasibility report for Rakha (Phase II).

(iv) **Agnigundala Lead Copper deposits (Andhra Pradesh):** Work on exploratory scheme is in progress at Bandalamottu for preparing a detailed project report for commercial exploitation of the deposits. An exploratory mining scheme is also in progress at Nalakonda deposit for preparation of detailed project report.

(v) **Dariba deposit (Rajasthan):** A scheme for production of 567 tonnes of copper metal per annum has been sanctioned.

(vi) **Chandmari deposit (Rajasthan):** The Detailed Project Report prepared for the project which envisages production of 1130 tonnes of copper metal per annum is at present under consideration.

(vii) **Malanjkhand deposit (Madhya Pradesh):** On the present indications it may be feasible to sustain production of about 20,000 tonnes of copper annually. The Hindustan Copper Ltd. are at

present engaged in the collection of necessary data for the preparation of feasibility report for this deposit.

(IV) *Nickel:*

A Feasibility report has been prepared for the Sukinda Nickel deposit which envisages production of 4800 tonnes of nickel powder, 200 tonnes cobalt powder and 17,000 tonnes of ammonium sulphate as by-product per annum. Steps are being taken to undertake pilot scale test before a Detailed Project Report for the commercial exploitation of the deposit is drawn up.

Survey for Mineral Wealth in Punjab

755. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has carried out any survey in Punjab to find out the mineral wealth in the State; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Out of the total area of 50,362 sq. km. of the State, an area of about 37,740 sq. km. has been covered by systematic geological mapping on 1" = 1 mile scale and the rest of the area by geological mapping on smaller scales. As a result of the detailed investigations carried out by Geological Survey of India, reserves of 0,158 million tonnes of Calc. tufa at Birampur-Mahindpur; 20 million tonnes of Glass sand at Jaijor and 26 million tonnes at Garhi Mansawal in Hoshiarpur district have been estimated. Rich deposits of salts in Gurdaspur and Saltpetre in Ferozpur and a minor deposit of limestone in the bed of the Chakki river near Pathankot have also been located. Besides, an area of about 28,000 sq. km. has also been covered by Groundwater survey in the State.

Crisis in Goa Mineral Ore Industry due to drop in off-take of Ore by Japan

756. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to State:

(a) whether Goa mineral ore industry is facing crisis worse than it did in 1962, following a sharp drop in the off-take of ore by Japan;

(b) if so, the reasons of crisis in ore industry this time; and

(c) whether in view of the fact that Goa mineral ore industry is back-bone of the economy of the Union Territory, what assistance the Central Government propose to provide to the industry to overcome the crisis.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) and (b). While there has been increase of about 11% in the export of iron ore to Japan during 1971-72, the export of manganese ore to that country has gone down.

The Goa Mineral Ore Exporters' Association had represented to the Government regarding increase in the cost of production of ore, international competition and recession in demand and accordingly asked for abolition of export duty on ores and restoration of tax credit of 10% on iron ore lump and fines.

(c) The Goa Mineral Ore Exporters' Association has been asked to furnish certain data to facilitate further examination of their request.

Setting up of a Steel Plant in Goa

757. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be please to state:

(a) whether Goa Government had demanded the Centre for setting up of a steel plant in Goa;

(b) if so, whether the Goa Government has again reviewed its demand; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering the proposal for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and b). The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have requested that the location of a steel plant in Goa may be considered while drawing up proposals for the Fifth Five Year plan.

(c) The locational advantages in repect of Goa will be kept in view as also the relative advantages in other possible locations, while drawing up proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

I. L. O. Conference

758. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India put forward any proposals in the recent 57th International Labour Conference; and

(b) if so, what were those propoals?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). No specific proposals were placed by the Government of India before the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1972.

Report of Central Wage Board for Port and Workers

759. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any anomalies arising from the Report of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the anomalies are going to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes; sir.

(b) The Dock Labour Boards and the Port Authorities have been advised to resolve as many of the anomalies as possible by the 31st August, 1972 by discussion with the unions at the local level. The anomalies which cannot be resolved under this arrangement will be considered by a Committee consisting of representatives of Ministries of Shipping and Transport Department of Labour and Employment. Federations of Port and Dock Workers and Port Authorities and, wherever necessary, Dock Labour Boards concerned. Any anomalies remaining still unresolved will be referred to two separate One-Man Committees—one for non-marine employees and the other for marine employees.

Posting of U.N. Observers on Indo-Pakistan Cease Fire Line

760. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Secretary General has suggested induction of U.N. Observers to supervise the Indo-Pakistan Cease Fire Line;

(b) whether India has taken a strong exception that U.N. Secretary General should have tried to intervene at a stage when the two countries are on the verge of bilateral discussion at the high level; and

(c) whether India strongly protested to the U.N. Secretary-General in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. In his report dated May 12, 1972, the U.N. Secretary-General had merely stated that "the machinery of UNMOGIP, which reports to the Secretary-General on the observance of cease-fire in its area of responsibility, continues to be available to the parties, if desired". Attention in this connection is invited to the statement made by the Foreign Minister in Lok Sabha on May 17, 1972 in connection with a Calling Attention Notice on the subject.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Provident Fund dues from West Bengal Employers

761. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total Provident Fund dues from the West Bengal employers as on the 1st July, 1972; and

(b) the names of West Bengal employers, with designation of each employer arrested, till date under the

maintenance of Internal Security Act, on charges of non-payment of their share of Provident Fund?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under.—

Figures in respect of provident fund contributions due from the employers of West Bengal region as on 1st July, 1972 are not readily available However, a sum of about Rs 386 64 lakhs on account of provident fund contributions as on 31st March, 1972 was due from the employers of un-exempted establishments of West Bengal region

(b) The State Govt of West Bengal has been requested to furnish the information which is awaited

Assistance to Bangladesh

762. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be please to state the extent of financial and other assistance given by India to Bangladesh till date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) A provision of Rs 200/- crores has been made in the Budget for economic assistance to Bangladesh upto the end of the financial year 1972 73 Rs 166 40 crores has so far been committed Rs 132 80 crores in the form of grants and Rs 33 60 crores in the form of loans The nature of this assistance is tabulated in the statement enclosed

STATEMENT

I Grants

	Name of grant	*Amount of grant* (Rs crores)	*Purpose*	*Remarks*
1	Foodgrains . .	80 00	To supply 7 50 000 tonnes of foodgrains (1 00 000 tonnes of rice and 6 50 000 tonnes of wheat)	In addition 50 000 tonnes of wheat are being supplied through UNROD on a basis of replacement payment by them
2	Commodity grant	32 00	To supply essential goods such as petroleum products fertilizer urea cement, coal, cotton and cotton yarn, drugs and pharmaceuticals etc	The value of this grant was increased to Rs 32 crores from Rs 25 crores on 19-6 72
3.	Refugee Relief Grant	18 56	The amount has been paid into the non-convertible rupee account opened by the Bangladesh Bank with the R B I, Calcutta and is being used to purchase consumer goods, industrial raw materials, spare parts etc from India	
4.	Second Relief Grant	0 86	For supply of pulses, match boxes and 20,000 hand pumps.	
5.	Third Relief Grant .	1 36	For supply of shelter material	
	Total Grants . .	132·80		

II. Loans

Nature of Loan	*Amount of loan* (Rs. Crores)	*Rate of interest*	*Grace period*	*Period of repayment*
1. For the rehabilitation of the Railway system and the supply of telecommunications and power equipment.	10·00	Nil	7 years	18 years
2. For the supply of two ships and two air-crafts and spares and services related thereto.	6·00	2½%	5 years	20 years
3. Loan to cover import of crude oil .	8·10	6½%	..	5 years commencing January, 1973
4. Foreign exchange loan . . .	9·50 (£5 million)	2½%	5 years	15 years
Total loans	33·60			
Grand Total Grants & Loans . . .	166·40			

N.B. The above statement does not include relief goods of the order of Rs. 17 crores supplied to Bangladesh through Department of Rehabilitation and relief services.

Decentralisation of Geological Survey of India

763. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to decentralise the Geological Survey of India;

(b) whether as per this decision, the Ground Water Divisions of the Geological Survey of India would be merged with the Central Ground Water Board and the centralised Mineral Exploration Corporation with its headquarters at Nagpur would come into existence within three months;

(c) if so, whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the 11-point resolution passed at the annual meeting of the G.S.I. Staff Union, demanding among other things, immediate stoppage of implementation of the MEC Scheme and to a statement issued by the Scientific Officers Association of the G.S.I. urging the Union Government to give second thought to the dismemberment of the G.S.I.; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). For sometime past Government have been considering the question of reorganising the Geological Survey of India so as to make it more efficient in the discharge of its functions. The Committee on Organisation of Scientific Research (COSR) examined the activities, functions and organisational structure of Geological Survey of India and made certain recommendations in this regard. These recommendations which were subsequently considered by Committee on Science and Technology became the basis for the Government decision to merge the Groundwater Wing of Geological Survey of India with the Central Ground Water Board of the Ministry of Agricultural and to set up a Mineral Exploration Corporation in the public sector to undertake the work of detailed exploration of minerals in the country. The merger of Groundwater Wing of Geological Survey of India with Central Ground Water Board has come into force with

effect from 1st August, 1972. The Mineral Exploration Corporation is expected to be set up shortly.

(c) and (d). Government is aware of the Resolution of the Geological Survey of India Staff Union and statement issued by the Scientific Officers Association of Geological Survey of India on the subject. As the above decisions have been taken after carefully considering all aspects of the matter, no action is called for on the representations made by the Geological Survey of India employees.

Decline in Production in Durgapur Steel Plant

764. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the production tempo in Durgapur Steel Plant slowed down in the month of June, 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the recognised Union of the plant has sent any memorandum ascertaining reasons for the lowering ot the production; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for the decrease in production during June, 1972 were adverse industrial relations, power cuts and fluctuations in the frequency of power supply and the extreme heat which affected labour productivity and led to absenteeism among the workers.

(c) No such memorandum has been received by Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Coal Mines by N.C.D.C. in West Bengal

765. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that National Coal Development Corporation Limited invested 250 crores of rupees for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra, whereas nothing has been invested for the development of coal mines in West Bengal; and

(b) If so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The N.C.D.C. has made a total investment of about Rs. 200 crores all over the country including Rs. 72.40 lakhs on prospecting and boring operations in West Bengal.

(b) The N.C.D.C. had notified a number of areas and taken up geological prospecting in Raniganj Block. The work, however, was not pursued on account of stagnation in the demand for coal. The Corporation will take up exploitation only when demand justifies opening of new Collieries.

Educated Unemployed

766. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRIMATI V. R. SCINDIA of GWALIOR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of educated unemployed persons registered with the different Employment Exchanges in the country who are Post-Graduates, Graduates, Engineers, Doctors, Scientists and others as on the 30th June, 1972 and the number of those registered for employment as Teachers both Graduate and Post-Graduate; and

(b) the total number of persons category-wise who have been provided employment during the last three years upto the 30th June, 1972 and the number of persons who are likely to be provided employment during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The latest available information which shows the position upto 31st December, 1971 is given in the attached statement.

2. Information in regard to the number of persons who are likely to be provided employment during the current year is not available.

STATEMENT

Educational levels	No. on Live Register as on 31-12-71	No. of Placements effected during each year		
		1969	1970	1971
1	2	3	4	5
1. *Graduates : Total*	3,54,460	26,457	31,438	42,851
(i) Engineering	18,646	1,825	2,294	3,525
(ii) Medicine	3,848	377	371	649
(iii) Science	99,189	7,732	8,721	10,589
(iv) Education*	22,683	4,818	6,835	9,207
(v) Others	2,10,094	11,705	13,217	18,881
2. *Post-Graduates: Total*	39,081	4,769	4,924	5,205
(i) Engineering	404	51	27	39
(ii) Medicine	105	15	13	9
(iii) Science	10,114	1,102	1,562	1,593
(iv) Education*	4,704	1,238	958	972
(v) Others	23,754	2,363	2,364	2,592

*Information in respect of job-seekers registered as Teachers among Graduates and Post-Graduates is not available separately.

Non-implementation of N.I.T. Award

767. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many complaints regarding non-implementation of National Industrial Tribunal Award dated the 4th March, 1960; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken for the implementation of the said Award?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). According to the Ministry of Defence, who are concerned, there have been representations from the All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation from time to time for implementation of the National Industrial Tribunal Award dated 4th March, 1960. Most of the cases related to interpretation of the award in individual cases. These cases have been finally decided with the exception of one which is under consideration and that the only issue pending finalisation is a general one relating to the framing of rules in respect of recruitment, promotion, transfer and medical attendance for the Cantonment Board employees. The matter is under active consideration.

Charter of Demands by National Labour Organisation

768. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the executive of the National Labour Organisation has prepared a charter of 21 demands urging changes in wage structure of Industrial and commercial workers;

(b) whether the Union Government has examined these demands; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No charter of demands from the National Labour Organisation has been received by Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Extension of E.P.F. Act to Cooperative Societies

769. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of the State Governments to extending the provisions of the Provident Fund Act to Co-operative Societies engaged in any of the specified industries employing 20 or more persons but less than 50 persons and working without the aid of power; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to extend this Act to such cooperative societies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). A number of State Governments have agreed to the proposal although some have opposed it. The matter is coming up for consideration before the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund, at its meeting on 4-8-72. A decision will be taken thereafter.

Scheme of Annual Posting of Ledger Cards in E.P.F. Accounts

770. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the remaining 24 lakhs of Accounts out of 38 lakh Accounts by the end of 1970-71 under the Employees' Provident Fund Act have been brought under the Scheme of Annual Posting of Ledger Cards; and

(b) the saving in the administrative cost on maintenance of members' accounts as a result of the introduction of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) As on 31-3-1971, the number of accounts maintained on monthly and annual posting systems was 23.70 lakhs and 14.12 lakhs respectively. On 31-3-72 the corresponding figures were 19.88 lakhs and 19.68 lakhs respectively.

(b) The annual system of posting saves avoidable work in maintenance of accounts and enables the utilisation of manpower in a more fruiftul and productive manner with a view to rendering efficient and prompt service to the subscribers.

Suggestion by N.C.L. to raise rate of contribution under E.P.F. Act

771. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion made by the National Commission on Labour that the existing rate of contributions under the Employees' Provident Funds Act *viz.*, 6¼ per cent and 8 per cent be raised to 8 per cent and 10 per cent respectively has been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to implement this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION: (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The recommendation of the National Commission on Labour is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Prosecutions launched against defaulting exempted establishments under E.P.F. Act, 1952.

772. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions launched against the defaulting exempted establishments under the existing provisions in the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, during 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) whether the measures suggested by the National Commission on Labour for making the punishment for defaults far more stringent have been accepted by Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The information is being collected by Provident Fund Authorities. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration to amend the Act suitably to make the penal provisions more stringent.

Retrenchment of Indian employees in U.S. Agencies in India

773. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indians employed by the Ford Foundation, American Embassy and USIS have been turned out of service in New Delhi and other places;

(b) whether Government of India has received details in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Ford Foundation has planned a reduction of 150 Indian employees from January, 1, 1972 to October 31, 1972. U.S.I.S. is understood to have reduced twenty Indian employees on March 31, 1972. Other wings of the Embassy of the U.S.A. have not retrenched any Indian staff so far during the current year.

(c) The retrenchment of Indian staff is due to a reduction in the overall activities of these organizations. It is understood that terminal benefits as admissible to them under their terms of employment are being given.

India-Bangladesh discussions to prevent smugglers and border crimes

774. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been discussions between the Bangladesh Government and the Government of India for greater co-operation and co-ordination between Border Forces of the two countries to prevent smuggling and border crimes and foil extremists from crossing border;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether co-operation between the two countries would help eliminate border crimes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. This subject has been discussed at various levels at different times between the two Governments.

(b) and (c). Both Governments are in full agreement on the need for co-operation to check such activities. This should help in reducing border crimes. Greater vigilance and patrolling by the respective forces on each side, exchange of information and meetings between border authorities of the two sides are among the measures envisaged.

Missing Indian Journalists shot down in Bangladesh by Pakistani Forces

775. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to an article published in the *Times of India* on the 11th June, 1972, stating that three Indian Journalists missing in Bangladesh who were not traceable were actually short down by the Pakistani forces before liberation of Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The article actually refers to two Indian journalists.

(b) Shri S. B. Kolpe, President of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists who was quoted as the source of information contained in the *Times of India* article has been requested to provide more details; and High Commission of India, Dacca has been requested to verify the details as provided in the article.

Return of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan who came before 25th March, 1971

776. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Patriot*, dated the 23rd May, 1972 stating that a large number of immigrants, who crossed over to India from erstwhile East Pakistan before 25th March, 1971, are anxious to return to Bangladesh; and

(b) whether Government have any rough idea of such immigrants and the reaction of Government in regard to their request?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As indiacted in the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2749 on the 13th April, 1972 applications were received from about 4,500 migrant families who came to India during the period prior to the 26th March, 1971 and residing in various relief camps or rehabilitation areas in different States expressing their desire to go back to Bangla Desh. Many more such families, it is learnt, are keen to go back to Bangla Desh.

The arrangements made by the Government for repatriation of the migrants to Bangla Desh were confined to those who had been registered as foreigners. These arrangements do not cover those who had crossed over to India from East Bengal before 26th March, 1971 as migrants and have acquired or acquiring Indian citizenship. The present policy in respect of the families who came before the 26th March, 1971 is that they will continue to receive relief and rehabilitation assistance, with a view to their settlement in India, in accordance with the existing orders. The Government of India are, however, aware of the desire of the migrants generally to return to Bangla Desh. The matter may be taken up with the Bangla Desh Government if and when there is an opportunity.

Indian Ships in Chittagong Port

777. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Patriot* of the 16th May, 1972 that several Indian ships carrying tons of foodgrains to Bangladesh were held up at Chittagong port because of refusal by the U.N. Relief Organisation in Dacca to allow Bangladesh people to unload the grains; and

(b) the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is not quite correct. Two of our vessels were held up due to shortage of lighters for unloading at Chittagong. A request was made to the UNROD authorities to spare the services of one of their mini-bulkers, engaged elsewhere, to lighten the vessels on a priority basis. The UNROD authorities were kind enough to comply with the request after interrupting the work it was doing. A short delay of 6 days in the case of one ship and 5 days in the case of another occurred. Lightening of the ships and unloading along the quay-side has since progressed satisfactorily.

हिन्द महासागर में विदेशी नौसैनिक जहाज

778. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस। आणविक नौसैनिक शक्ति निरन्तर हिन्द महासागर में बढ रही है;

(ख) क्या श्रीलंका और चीन के बीच व्यापार समझौते के फलस्वरूप हिन्द महासागर में चीनी नौसैनिक जहाजों की गतिविधियों भी बढ़ रही है; और

(ग) क्या हिन्द महासागर को बड़ी शक्तियों की होड़ से मुक्त रखने के लिए कुछ प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) भारतीय महासागर में किसी सोवियत नाभिकीय नौ शक्ति की उपस्थिति की सूचना सरकार को नहीं है ।

(ख) 1968 के आर्थिक तथा व्यापारिक करार के फलस्वरूप भारतीय महासागर में चीनी नौ पातों के बढ़ाए जाने की जानकारी सरकार को नहीं है ।

(ग) सरकार का यह विचार सर्वविदित हैकि भारतीय महासागर का क्षेत्र बड़ी शक्तियों, दबावों, होड़ों तथा तनावों से मुक्त शांति-क्षेत्र रहना चाहिए । भारत ने लुसाका घोषणा का समर्थन किया था और 1 दिसम्बर 1971

के संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के प्रस्ताव स० 2832 (XXVI) के सह-प्रयोजको मे भारत एक था, जिसमें सभी देशो से भारतीय महासागर को शांति-शक्ति-क्षेत्र बनाए रखने के लिए कहा गया था ।

भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान भारत में आये बंगला देश के शरणार्थी

779. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान जो शरणार्थी बगला देश से भारत मे आये थे और जिन्होने अपने देश में वापिस जाने से इन्कार कर दिया है, उनकी सख्या कितनी है,

(ख) क्या उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी पड़ी थी, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे मे पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) (क) भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान कोई भी शरणार्थी बगला देश से भारत में नही आया है तथा इसलिए उनके द्वारा स्वदेश लौटने से इन्कार करने का प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

Geological Survey in Andhra Pradesh

780 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any systematic geological survey has been carried out in Andhra Pradesh by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the results achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3245/72].

सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा निर्मित इस्पात का उत्पादन लागत

781. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी उपक्रमो और गैर सरकारी उपक्रमो द्वारा तैयार किये गये इस्पात के लागत मूल्य अलग अलग क्या है; और

(ख) इस मूल्य के अन्तर को कम करने की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) उत्पादको द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1971-72 में इस्पात पिण्ड की अस्थायी विनिर्माण लागत (मूल्य-ह्रास और ब्याज शामिल नही है) निम्नलिखित तालिका मे दी गई है :—

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(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 मे इस्पात पिण्ड का उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्षमता का लगभग 4/5 रखा गया है जबकि 1971-72 में वास्तविक उत्पादन लक्ष्य का लगभग 2/3 था । यदि उत्पादन लक्ष्य के अनुसार हो गया, जिसके लिए सभी सम्भव उपाय किये जा रहे है, तो इस्पात की उत्पादन लागत में कमी हो सकती है ।

Failure by D.T.C. to deposit E.P.F. for eight years

782. SHRI ISHAQE SAMBHALI :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has not deposited the Provident Fund of its employees with the Commissioner of Provident Fund for the last eight years;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the Corporation for violating the Provident Fund Act ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to recover the arrears from the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under :—

(a) The Delhi Transport Corporation (formerly Delhi Transport Undertaking) is an exempted establishment in the Delhi region and is required to deposit the Provident Fund dues with its Board of Trustees. It has been ascertained that it has not invested a sum of Rs. 112 lakhs pertaining to July, 1968 to May, 1972 in the approved Government Securities.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration who are the appropriate Government in this behalf, have been moved to accord approval for launching prosecution and cancellation of the exemption. The matter is under their consideration. The matter has also been taken up with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Transfer of used rails to Steel Ministry

783. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 744 on the 9th May, 1972 regarding transfer of used rails to Steel Ministry and state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the allocation of re-rolled products from scrapped rails by the re-rolling units to the dealers for onward sale to the consumers at reasonable prices;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) whether the allocation would be left to the re-rolling units and they would appoint their own dealers or the allocation would be through the Billet Re-rolling Committee ; and

(d) the other measures taken or proposed to be taken to prevent black-marketing and profiteering by the re-rollers or their dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). The re-rolled products out of the used rails will have to be supplied only to the Stockyards concerned in terms of Announcement No. 86 dated April 1972 of the Joint Plant Committee (a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3246/72]), who will distribute them to bulk consumers in the priority sectors, and to house builders and Small Scale Units in accordance with the general policy of distribution from Stockyards, and guide lines prescribed by the Steel Controller.

Registered unemployed tribes in Tripura

784 SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state .

(a) whether any separate list of unemployed Tribals is being maintained in the Employment Exchange Offices in Tripura ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to do so ; and

(c) the number of tribal candidates who have been recruited in the Government services in Tripura through the Employment Exchange during the period 1st January, 1971 to 15th June 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Nationalisation of Coal Mines in Private Sector in Bihar

785. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to nationalise Kedla Jharkhand, Dhori Souta and other coal mines in the private sector in Bihar ;

(b) whether a memorandum dated the 13th April, 1972 demanding the nationalisation of the above mines had been submitted to him and the Prime Minister; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) :(a) At present Government is having no proposal, under consideration, for the nationalisation of Kedla-Jharkhand and other private non-coking coal mines in Bihar. Dhori, being a coking coal mine, is already included in the schedule of mines in the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill, 1972.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Bihar have issued a notice terminating the contract with the present managing contractor of Kedla and Jharkhand collieries. The National Coal Development Corporation are preparing a project report for the proper development of the collieries and they will also discuss with the States Mines Department as to how operations should be conducted after the existing managing contract is terminated.

बुन्देलखण्ड का वैमानिक भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण

786. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बुन्देलखण्ड का वैमानिक भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण कराया था ; और

(ख) इस सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किस किस स्थान पर कौन-कौन से खनिज मिलने की संभावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयम राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) : भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र का कोई हवाई भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है। तथापि, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर, राष्ट्रीय भौतिकीय अनुसंधान संस्थान ने मार्च और अप्रैल 1968 के दौरान बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के भागों का हवाई सर्वेक्षण किया और क्षेत्र में हवाई असंगति को प्रतिवेदित किया।

इस सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मूलत: अनुवर्ती कार्य उस समय मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किया गया परन्तु तत्पश्चात आगे का कार्य भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किया गया। अन्वेषण की प्रक्रिया के दौरान नमूनों के विश्लेषणों ने किसी को रन्दीयमान परिणामों को, जो अग्रता अन्वेषणों को निश्चत कर सके, उद्घाटित नहीं किया।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीसे का पाया जाना

787. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले में बहादुरपूर ग्राम के समीप सीसा निकला था ;

(ख) क्या खनिज विभाग द्वारा इसके सर्वेक्षण एवं खुदाई का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया था, यदि हां, तो इसमें कितनी प्रगती हुई है ;

(ग) क्या यह कार्य मध्य प्रदेश सरकार कर रही है अथवा केन्द्र सरकार कर रही है; और

(घ) इस कार्य को करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्या कठिनाइया हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) टीकमगढ़ जिले में बहादुरपूर गांव के समीप गलीना (सीसा सल्फाइड) के प्राप्ति स्थल की जानकारी 1960 से मिली है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के भूविज्ञान और खनन के राज्य निदेशालय ने, राष्ट्रीय भूभौतिकीय अनुसंधान संस्थान की, जिसने क्षेत्र का हवाई सर्वेक्षण किया, रिपोर्ट के आधार

पर 1970-71 वर्ष के दौरान भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण किया। उसी वर्ष के दौरान, भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने क्षेत्रका प्रारंभिक मूल्यांकन भी किया। अन्वेषण के दौरान एकत्रित मिट्टी के नमूनों के विश्लेषणीय परिणाम लगभग 950 मीटर की लम्बाई वाले क्षेत्र में केवल क्षीण सोना खनिजीकरण को उद्घाटित करते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में कार्य को निलम्बित किया गया है चूंकि परिणाम उत्साहवर्धक नहीं थे।

मध्य प्रदेश से तांबे का निर्यात

788. श्री नथूराम अहिरवार : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का बालाघाट, मध्य प्रदेश के ताबा निक्षेपों का कच्चे माल के रूप में निर्यात करने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Setting up of a Copper plant in Madhya Pradesh

789. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a Copper Plant in Madhya Pradesh keeping in view the backwardness and unemployment in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : Promising copper deposits have been found in Malanjkhand Area of Madhya Pradesh. Geological Survey of India is at present enagaged in conducting detailed exploratory drilling and mining in collaboration with Hindustan Copper Limited. The decision regarding exploitation of these deposits will be taken only after sufficient geological data has been collected to ascertain the extent and nature of these deposits and a Project Report has been prepared.

Use of Indian products by Indian Embassies

790. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to issue instructions to various Embassies abroad about the desirablity of the use of Indian Products by them ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enforce observance of showing some Indian style of dress etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Instructions to this effect have already been issued, and are being observed by Indian Missions abroad to the extent possible.

(b) Government have prescribed Indian style dress to be worn on ceremonial occasions by India-based personnel serving in Indian Missions abroad. These instructions are being observed.

Offer of Good-offices for normalisation of Sino-India relations

791. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any country has offered to use its good offices to bring India and China closer; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Both India and China have embassies in each other's capital. Therefore, the question of using the good offices of a third country in the matter does not arise.

Mineral investigations in Kerala by G.S.I.

792. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Circle of Geological Survey of India is unable to take up a number of mineral investigations due to want of officers and vehicles; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. All the important items of mineral investigations have been taken up with the existing strength of officers and vehicles. It has, however, not been possible to take up two less important investigations for want of geologists. Necessary action has already been taken by Government to recruit more geologists. As soon as the new recruits are in position, the strength of Kerala Circle will be increased to enable it to take up the less important investigations also.

Survey of Iron Ore in Kerala

793. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of the existence of iron ore in Kozhikode District of Kerala has been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, what progress has been made in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The Geological Survey of India has been engaged in carrying out exploration by drilling of the five iron ore deposits at Cheruppa, Eleyettimala, Nanminda, Naduvallur and Alampara in Kozhikode district of Kerala from March, 1968. Out of the five deposits, exploration of the first four deposits has been completed. Investigation in Alampara is in progress.

As a result of this investigation, reserves of about 44 million tonnes of oxidised and un-oxidised ore with total iron ore content varying between 31 and 40 per cent have been estimated in Cheruppa, Eleyettimala, Naminda and Naduvallur districts.

Increase in House Rent Allowance of Employees of E. P. F. O.

794. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR & REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to increase the House rent allowance of the Provident Fund Employees; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof and what steps have been taken to settle the other demands of the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under :—

(a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to increase, with effect from 1-6-1972, the house rent allowance of all employees of the E.P.F. Organisation by 5% over the existing rates at all places wherever house rent allowance is admissible under the Central Government rules.

There are no recognised Staff Federations in the Organisation. One of the unrecognized Federations *viz*; the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation submitted a charter of 21 demands. The central Board of Trustees which considered the Charter felt it appropriate to consider demands relating to pay and allowances only after the receipt of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in the case of Central Government employees and the Central Government's dcisions thereon. On the question of recognition of staff representative bodies, grant of recognition would be regulated on the lines similar to the rules and principles of recognition prevalent in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Central Board of Trustees considered that certain other demands were not within their purview to decide and hence they decided not to consider them. The remaining demands are being considered by a Committee consisting three Trustees and the Central Commissioner as members. Recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

Lack of maintenance in Durgapur Steel Plant

795. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

With the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the blast furnace coke ovens, the wheel-axle plant and the blooming and billet mill of the Durgapur Steel Plant are in bad shape due to lack of maintenance; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such lack of maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) The condition of the Blast Furnace, Wheel and Axle Plant and the Blooming and Billet Mill is generally satisfactory.

There are four coke oven batteries in the steel plant. Of these, one, namely, Battery No 1 was shut down on the 13th November, 1968 for reconstruction as the usual type of repairs were found to be neither adequate nor economical. According to the latest schedule, sub-battery 1B of this battery is to be commissioned by October, 1972 and sub-battery 1A by April, 1973. Extensive repairs to Batteries Nos. 2 and 3 were carried out in 1967-69 and thereafter repairs are being carried out as and when necessary.

It has not been decided to carry out repairs based on planned inspection. Owing to frequent thermal shocks in the past, Battery No. 4 has also started showing signs of strain. Necessary repairs and replacements have been taken in hand. Considering the severe damages sustained by the batteries in the past, due particularly to frequent thermal shocks resulting from work stoppages and slow down, the current state of the batteries cannot be said to be too bad.

Strikes and Lockouts in Mines

796. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of strikes and lockouts in coal and non-coal mines in the country during the period 1st January, 1971 to 15th July, 1972;

(b) the names of places where such strikes and lock-outs took place; and

(c) the role played by Government to settle the disputes and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The attached statement gives the available provisional information regarding the number of strikes and lockouts, statewise, in coal and non-coal mines during January, 1971 to June, 1972.

(c) The Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) continues to make efforts in its Sphere to minimise work-stoppages through informal mediation, conciliation and adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory machinery and voluntary arrangements. Of the 179 cases of strikes and lockouts in coal and non-coal mines during January 71 to June 1972 in which the CIRM intervened, it was successful in bringing about settlements in 109 cases and partial settlements in another 7 cases Efforts by the CIRM to promote amicable settlements in a number of other cases are continuing.

STATEMENT

Number of strikes and lock-outs statewise in coal and non-coal mines, during January 1971 to June 1972 (Provisional)

State/Union Territory	No. of disputes	
	Strikes	Lock-outs
Andhra Pradesh :		
Coal	63	..
Non-coal.	2	..
Assam :		
Coal	..	..
Non-coal.	2	..
Bihar :		
Coal	69	7
Non-coal.	6	..

State/Union Territory	No. of disputes	
	Strikes	Lock-outs
Gujarat :		
Coal	..	..
Non-coal	1	1
Kerala :		
Coal	..	..
Non-coal	2	1
Madhya Pradesh :		
Coal	38	..
Non-coal	28	.
Maharashtra :		
Coal	14	..
Non-coal	10	..
Mysore :		
Coal	.	..
Non-coal	26	..
Orissa :		
Coal	2	..
Non-coal	4	3
Rajasthan :		
Coal	1	..
Non-coal	24	3
Tamil Nadu :		
Coal	..	..
Non-coal	8	1
West Bengal :		
Coal	62	3
Non-coal	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu :		
Coal	..	..
Non-coal	18	..

Accommodation for Employees of National Mineral Development Corporation at Hyderabad

797. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the employees of National Mineral Development Corporation are still facing difficulties in getting accommodation at Hyderabad consequent on shifting their office from Delhi to Hyderabad ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in price of Metallurgical Coke

798. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether metallurgical coke is in short supply ;

(b) whether the open market prices of metallurgical coke have shot up recently from Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 per tonne ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the shortage and high prices of metallurgical coke ; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of metallurgical coke at reasonable prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no statutory control on prices of coal/coke. The open market prices of metallurgical coke have increased from Rs. 125.00 to Rs. 180.00 per tonne for ordinary quality and from Rs. 170.00 to Rs. 195.00 per tonne for premium quality.

(c) The reasons for shortage of metallurgical coke are the production being far short of demand and inadequacy of transport.

The increase in prices of metallurgical coke is due to increase in cost of raw coal, higher wages, higher cost of maintenance and spares.

(d) With the commissioning of the new and renovated coke ovens of steel plants and Durgapur Projects Ltd., more coke is expected to become available. Steps have also been and are being taken to maximise the production of metallurgical coke at the existing coke oven plants and to suostitute the use of Bee-hive hard coke in place of By-product hard coke demanded by Chemical and allied industries. Efforts are also being made to obtain larger number of wagons for transport and an easier supply position will bring down the present prices to reasonable limits.

Labour trouble in Public Sector Steel Plants

799. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether labour trouble and heavy absenteeism have brought down production in the public sector steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela;

(b) if so, the extent of the loss suffered on this account; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise the losses on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Production was affected adversely during the months of April-June 1972, at Bhilai Steel Plant on account of heavy absenteeism, particularly amongst key categories of employees.

In Durgapur Steel Plant, labour troubles were the major cause for lower production. Loss of production attributed to labour troubles during this period is estimated as under:—

Steel Ingots	14,424 tonnes
Semis . . .	52,421 tonnes
Finished Steel .	25,018 tonnes

In the Rourkela Steel Plant, production was affected both on account of absenteeism and labour troubles. The loss attributed to labour troubles is assessed as follows:—

Ingot Steel .	1,230 tonnes
Plates . . .	1,496 tonnes
C. R. Coils . .	15,479 tonnes
Skin-passed coils .	4,476 tonnes
Galvanised sheets .	3,500 tonnes

(c) The management of Bhilai Steel Plant have taken a number of steps to deal with the problems of absenteeism like employment of temporary labour, menetary rewards for good attendance, acting allowance, etc. The newly-introduced production incentive scheme has a built-in mechanism for checking absenteeism.

Recently, a three-tier joint consultative machinery has been set up at Durgapur for the speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the cooperation of the workers in maximising production.

At Rourkela, joint consultation has been revitalised by the formation of joint Production Committees to enlist the cooperation and participation of workers in matters relating to production, increased productivity, maintenance etc. Recently, a rewards scheme has been introduced to provide an additional incentive for increasing production progressively.

Suggestions regarding Celebration of 25th Year of Independence

800. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the meeting of the Leaders of Opposition convened by the Prime Minister in connection with the celebration of the 25th year of Indian Independence requests were made to (i) bring back to Red Fort the remains of Bahadur Shah, the leader of the first War of Independence, from Burma, as pledged by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose during his Azad Hind struggle and (ii) make arrangement, in cooperation with the Government of Singapore, for rebuilding of I.N.A. Martyrs Monument in Singapore that was demolished by the British Army;

(b) if so, whether any steps have taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The record of this meeting mentions a number of questions which were discussed in it, specifically underlining those on which there was consensus. Action, according to these minutes, was envisaged only on points on which there was consensus. Amongst

the other points mentioned one was regarding making arrangements to transfer the remains of the last Moghul Emperor of India Bahadur Shah Zafar from the present tomb in Burma to the Red Fort in Delhi. These minutes do not mention the question of rebuilding the I.N.A. Martyrs' Monument in Singapore.

(b) and (c). As mentioned above, steps for implementation have been taken only with regard to those items on which there was a consensus.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1972

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 637 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1972, under sub-section (4) of section 8 of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3236/72].

Mineral Concession (First and Second Amendment) Rules, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to relay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulations and Development) Act, 1957:—

(1) The Mineral Concession (First Amendment) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 319 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1972.

(2) The Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 399 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2066/72.]

Notification under Passports Act, 1967

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 242(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1972, making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 70(E) dated the 3rd February, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3237/72.]

Annual Accounts of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and Audit Report thereon

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, along with the Audit Report thereon for the year 1967-68. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3238/72.]

12.11 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 31st July, 1972, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the House on the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969:—

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969, be extended upto the first day of the Eighty-second Session of the Rajya Sabha."'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 31st July, 1972, adopted the following motion in regard to the

[Secretary]

presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1971 :—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1971, be extended upto the last day of the Eighty-second Session of the Rajya Sabha.".

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 1st August, 1972, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1970 :—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1970, be further extended upto the first day of the last week of the Eighty-second Session of the Rajya Sabha.".

(iv) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st August, 1972, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill to provide for the adoption of children and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 15 members from this House, namely :—

1. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Shahi
2. Shri Shyam Dhar Misra
3. Shri Man Singh Verma
4. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
5. Shri S. Kumaran
6. Shri V. V. Swaminathan
7. Shri Todak Basar
8. Shrimati Sushila Shankar Adivarekar
9. Shri Bhaiya Ram Munda
10. Shri M. R. Krishna
11. Shri Joachim Alva
12. Shri Maqsood Ali Khan
13. Shri Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati
14. Shri Shankar Lal Tiwari
15. Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari Chundawat

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quoram shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee ;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as Chairman may make ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the Eighty-second Session of the Rajya Sabha ;

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1972 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st July, 1972."

(vi) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st July, 1972".

———

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :—

1. The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1972
2. The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1972

12.19 hrs.

RE STATEMENT BY MINISTER ON FORMATION OF COLLEGE COUNCILS UNDER DELHI UNIVERSITY

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. P. Yadav.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURAL HASAN): Mr. Speaker...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have already given a notice.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी आप मंत्री महोदय को जिस विषय पर वक्तव्य देने की इजाजत दे रहे हैं, उस विषय पर एक आर्डिनेंस जारी हुआ था। आज यह वक्तव्य कैसे दिया जा सकता है, सदन के सामने आर्डिनेंस नहीं है। हम ने उस के डिसऐप्रूवल का मोशन दिया हुआ है। कल दिल्ली के अध्यापकों ने हड़ताल की थी। अध्यक्ष जी, हमने काल अटेंशन दिये हुए हैं, कल दिल्ली के अध्यापकों ने हड़ताल की थी उस के बारे में।

MR. SPEAKER: What do you lose if it comes?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is a special position. Certain misunderstandings have been spread and this is causing dislocation in the functioning of the university. I felt that if the Government's policy is clarified, then it would remove the misunderstandings.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल कर लिजिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *Suo Motu* statement is no good at all.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is unprecedented. Government issued an ordinance. Government now comes for clarifications. This is unheard of.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): About the ordinance the point has been raised by Mr. Vajpayee. Let him clarify the position. But we have given notice of Calling Attention. Let him make the statement tomorrow in reply to that motion. Otherwise we will be deprived of the opportunity of putting questions and Members would be deprived of the opportunity of seeking clarifications.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had given notice under the appropriate rule This *suo motu* statement almost makes me suspect some skeleton in their cupboard. There is the Calling Attention Motion already before you. The ordinance is remaining undecided, undebated. Why should he make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: He has a right to make a statement. I can't obstruct any Minister from making a statement any time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They can't block Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not blocking any Calling Attention motion. This is about something else. The Minister has a right to make a policy statement giving clarifications and all that. He can do it. I cannot say that he cannot make that kind of a statement. So far as Calling Attention is concerned.....

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to seek your permission to make the statement today. Then there are two courses open. You may decide in the Business Advisory Committee as to what is to be done.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the question; this is not the position; I do not deny your right to make a statement. Your Bill is also coming. They have given notice of a motion of disapproval. There is a Calling Attention

Motion fixed for tomorrow. They say, in view of this Calling Attention Motion, it would be better if you make this statement tomorrow.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I will accept whatever you say. But we thought that since certain misunderstandings had been spread, the sooner they are removed, the better.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister wanted some change in the procedure in regard to the Aligarh Muslim University Bill and that was permitted. But he cannot go at the same speed now. He knows that a calling-attention-notice on this matter is coming up, and that a Bill is also coming up tomorrow or every soon thereafter.

Of course, I do not deny his right to make a statement. But after all, there is propriety also. If he accepts the calling-attention-notice.....

PROF. S. NURUAL HASAN : I shall accept whatever you decide.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : May I make a submission? I would just like to seek a clarification on what you have said. If he makes a statement today,—and I am grateful to you for having said that he has the right to make the statement—the calling-attention-notice may be taken up afterwards and questions may be put. If you postpone the statement, then that would mean qualifying the Minister's right to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I have just ascertained that the calling-attention-notice that is scheduled for tomorrow is another one and not the one relating to the university.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You can change it.

MR. SPEAKER : Is the Bill coming up tommorrow ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am prepared to accept it, if it is put down for tomorrow.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The hon. Minister is prepared to reply to the calling-attention-notice. But let him make the statement today, because otherwise it will mean a precedent that a Minister cannot make a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is not a precedent.

MR. SPEAKER : This will not be a precedent. On the spur of the moment I had said so, but this will not become a precedent. Let the hon. Minister reply tomorrow to the calling-attention-notice.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I submit that if he makes the statement today, it will clear the air and clear a lot of misunderstanding, and in fact, he owes it to the public to make this statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is the hon. Minister going to make this statement in the Rajya Sabha also ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am going to make it there.

MR. SPEAKER : I have enough headache already, and he is also adding to it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have already said that I shall accept anything that you suggest.

MR. SPEAKER : The calling-attention-notice scheduled for tomorrow is something else and not the one relating to the university.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It can be changed, because this is more important.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, the one scheduled for tomorrow will have to be shifted to the first day of the next week.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर क्या तय हुआ ? यूनिवरसिटी से संबंधित कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस कल ले लेंगे। वह स्टेटमेंट कर कर दें। आज छोड़ दिया जाय।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You can put it for today itself. Janaab Speaker Saheb, we have had this practice in this House in the past also that we could have two calling-attention-notices on the same day.....

MR. SPEAKER : Every time he goes on with this type of suggestion, which is very bad, and then he tries to involve himself in argument....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No arguments, Sir.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I only plead with you that this should not be treated as a precedent. I hope that this will not create of precedent ऐसा तो नहीं है कि कलाई पकड़ते पकड़ते यह हमारा पहुंचा पकड़ना चाहते हों।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम तो आप के गले में हाथ डालना चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I was also worried about it. It has been made clear in this House that it will not be a precedent. I am postponing it, because the calling-attention-notice is being demanded for tommorrow. It will not be treated as a precedent.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli) : On a point of order. It is conceded that the hon. Minister has the right to make a statement. Now, we are taking in terms of propriety.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is not even propriety, but it is just accommodation of the Opposition. It is not even propriety, but it is just a question of accommodating them. I am sorry I had used the word 'propriety'. I shall substitute it by 'accommodating'.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I am using; your own words, Sir. You have given us to understand that the hon. Minister can make a statement in the other House, and therefore, he need not make a statement here. If a similar objection is taken in the other House also, then he will be prevented from making the statement with the result that the main object would be defeated.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is undermining the Speaker. We have to come to your rescue....

MR. SPEAKER : I know how much they are coming to my rescue.

SHRI K NARAYANA RAO : If a similar objection is taken in the Rajya Sabha, he will be prevented from making a statement there also.

MR. SPEAKER : Please rest assured that we will will look to it properly. It is not only because some members say it, I also believe that it would be much better if members have an opportunity to ask questions. We have made it clear that this is not a question of propriety nor of precedent; it is just a question of accommodating the views expressed by the Opposition.

12.26 hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : I beg to move :

> "That this House do extend upto the last day of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952. "

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That this House do extend upto the last day of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952".

The Motion was adopted

12.27 hrs.

UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES) AMENDMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I beg to move :

> "That this House do extend upto first day of the last week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951".

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) यह समय बढ़ाने की मांग क्यों की जा रही है?

इस का कोई कारण नहीं दिया है। इस विधेयक का इतिहास है। इस विधेयक को जब सदन में पेश किया जा रहा था तो यह कहा गया था कि इसे ज्वायंट कमेटी में भेज दिया जाय। इस बीच देश में अस्पृश्यता फैल रही है और आये दिन उसको लेकर दुखद कांड हो रहे हैं लेकिन उस ज्वायंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने में देरी हो रही है।

श्री शम्भूनाथ (सैदपूर) : समय इसीलिए मांगा जा रहा है ताकि जो ज्यादातियां हो रही हैं वह भी गिरफ्त में आ सकें और सब पहलुओं पर विचार किया जा सके।

MR. SPEAKER : My experience for some time past has been that there is not a single Committee which does not ask for extension of time. Once or twice it is all right, but not every time. There are many Committee which want my permission to go out of Delhi to get some very important information here and there. If they do not go out, you will ask why they did not go out and collect information on the spot.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore). Consultative Committees also go out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dimond Harbour) : The Rajya Sabha Housing Committee went out sight-seeing.

MR. SPEAKER : Housing Committees of States come here also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I met the member of a State Assurances Committee in Goa.

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of assurances which have to be attended to.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We have no objection. Unfortunately, whenever I am a member of a Select or other Committee, they do not go out. But I find that the Committees are going out too frequently, to Srinagar, Bangalore etc.

These are the two places for the Committee meetings. I do not mind it, for, the climate is good. But it will convert the entire Parliament into a mobile Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as you are concerned, we will see that you go to Srinagar and Goa! (*Interruptions*) I shall put the motion to the House. The question is :

> "That this House do extend up to the first day of the last week of the next Session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

PRESS REPORT RE. NEWSPAPER COMPANIES BILL, 1972

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dimond Harbour) : Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following.

In the Part II Bulletin dated 24th July, 1972, para 735, Item No. 50 mentions about the introduction of the Newspaper Companies Bill, 1972, that is, a Bill to provide for diffusion of press ownership. The footnote further states that some of the Bills included for introduction may be taken up for consideration if time permits. I was a little surprised to see in the press yesterday that the proposed Bill for diffusion of ownership of newspapers is not likely to be introduced in the current session of Parliament, although this has been mentioned in the above-mentioned Part II Bulletin. One explanation given for the delay is that Mr. I. K. Gujral has taken charge of the Ministry very recently and needs time to study the report on the diffusion issue.

My reaction to this is that instead of making a statement on the floor of the House, seeking approval of withdrawal of item No. 50 from the Part II Bulletin, para 735, the Government has chosen to go to the press to publicise it even when the House is in session.

The second thing that comes to my mind is that this is a Bill which is hanging fire since the middle of last year and I wonder why the Government has chosen to defer it further. Our learned friend, the hon. Minister, Shri I. K. Gujral, has been the Minister of information and Broadcasting for years and is fully acquainted with the affairs of the Ministry, and to mind, in the ruling party there is hardly another person who knows more about the Ministry than he does. Naturally, our expectation was that if the Government is serious to enact the said Bill, it should be done without any further delay.

May I seek, through your good offices, a statement from the Government and may I ask them to tell us the truth that they have in mind ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Sir, when Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu gave me a compliment, I felt very apprehensive.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Not so good a compliment.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I was expecting a better compliment from you.

The hon. Member has raised an objection to the procedure alleged to have been followed by Government in going to the press rather than coming to the House. I agree that such a procedure, if it had been followed by the Government, would have been open to objection. But the fact is that Government have not done so. No statement has been made to the press by or on behalf of Government. A news item to this effect has indeed appeared in a newspaper, but whatever the source of the news is, it is not based on any material furnished by Government to the press.

It is true, however, that it may not be possible to introduce the Bill in the current session of Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The cat is out of the bag.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As the hon. Member is no doubt aware, there are various steps which have to be taken by the Government before a Bill is ready for introduction in Parliament. The first draft of a Bill containing certain provisions approved by the group of Ministers has indeed been suggested, but the provisions have to be considered in depth by the Cabinet, and thereafter the draft fully vetted by the Government draftsmen before the Bill can receive the final approval of the Government.

The proposed Bill is an important one and is receiving careful consideration of the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How is it mentioned in Para II Bulletin ? I want to know.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The newspapers said that 50 Bills have been introduced and are to be discussed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is published in Part II Bulletin. Now, he comes with a different story. All this has created confusion.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It was printed in Part II of the Bulletin. The procedure here is that considerably in advance of the session, the Ministry has to indicate what type of business it might bring before the House itself.

It does happen when Shri Shyamanandan Mishra was Minister it was happening even then—that sometimes we are not in a position to come prepared with a Bill at a time when we would like to introduce it. I can assure my hon. friends that the Government's policy announcement on this issue stands; there is no question of diluting our stand whatsoever.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Will the Government consult the Press Council before finalising the Bill in regard to the diffusion of ownership of newspapers ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I would not like to make any commitment at this stage. The Press Council has been seized of this matter for a fairly long time and we expected some report to emerge from the Press Council.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Just as in the case of the Bill on defections the Government was pleased to consult the Members of the House including the leaders of the opposition, would it not also be proper to consult some Members of the House, particularly the Opposition with regard to the Press Bill which concerns the freedom of the Press ? Does the Government propose to do it ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I shall keep this suggestion in mind.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta —North-East) : I had no intention of butting in, but the statement of Mr. Gujral is very disconcerting. When the Government announced their intention to have legislation of this kind on a subject which has been hanging fire for a very long time, naturally there must have been some intention on the part of the Government to seriously proceed with it. Even though the Bullettin was dated the end of July, so far, almost on the eve of the session it appears now, that the Government have no serious intention and have now referred it to the Press Council and a hell of a lot of other things happen to be made. Does it mean that the Government is going back to its accustomed habit of procrastination over this matter because there is a long record in regard to delays over dealing with questions involving big money interests.. (*Interruptions*) Does the Government intend to allow this to happen? This has happened over and over again announcing things only for public consumption and getting a good chit from the public aid then coming before Parliament and saying : we do not have the draft ready yet... (*Interruptions*) This is entirely disconcerting and very reprehensible.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : To my hon. and learned friend whom I have known for ages I do not have to prove my *bona fides* on the subject. My views on the subject are well known and have often been repeated. I am keen that when the Bill comes before Parliament it should be such as has no loopholes and that it achieves the purpose it is meant to achieve. Now, we have no referred the Bill to the Press Council. Some years ago the Press Council was asked to apply its mind to this aspect and we were hoping that the Press Council would give their report and that also could be kept in mind. It is a serious matter and it concerns one of the basic institutions of democracy in the country. In view of this I hope my friends will understand that whatever steps we take they must be carefully considered to achieve the purpose we want to achieve.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : There is a news report that there is pressure on the Government to water down the Bill. We want to be assured that the Government is not under the pressure of big newspaper magnates to water down this Bill.

SRI I. K. GUJRAL : My hon. friends know well that neither myself nor this Government is subject to any pressure.

MR. SPEAKER : May I also add something? I do not know what are his compulsions Mr. Bosu has raised point over which I also feel concerned. After sending a Bill as a proposed business for this session and after it is printed in the bulletin, it is difficult for us when a statement is made outside the House that the Bill is not coming up

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : May I make two humble submissions? We have not made any statement outside the House. We have not submitted any Bill to the office; we had only intimated our intention to introduce a Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : I quite accept your explanation. That was not directed to you, but to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI I K GUJRAL. Since he is not here, I gave that explanation.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I am very much here (*Interruption*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. The Minister has tried to take us for a ride. How can this news break out to the press unless you had spoken to them?

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA : The Minister should have come out with a contradiction.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Will the result of the mature consideration being given by Government be known at least in the next session ?

MR. SPEAKER : Government should send a list of only those Bills which are mature and ready. Otherwise, there is no use indicating something, because we send it to the members and members are all the time expecting copies of those Bills and we have nothing in hand. I request Mr. Raj Bahadur to bear this in mind.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I bow down to your ruling, but may I say, there is no intention of misguiding the House? We expressed the intention that we shall try to introduce it this session.

MR. SPEAKER : In future, you must be sure of everything.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I will make double enquiries in future.

MR. SPEAKER : Be sure about other Bills also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have written another letter to you, Sir, about the Malhotra business in the State Bank. 1 year and 3 months have passed. Rs. 60 lakhs was given out by this public sector bank and we do not know anything. Government does not say anything. They are drawing a curtain. We want to cooperate with you in running the House, but it is becoming difficult. Let the Finance Minister make a statement as to what has happened to the enquiry that was instituted by the State Bank against Mr. Malhotra. Otherwise we shall be obliged to take recourse to other measures to extract the information from Government. There is a front page news item about this in today's papers. It is a very serious matter. We have been lowered in the eyes of the people. When we go back to our constituences, people ask, "Did you get a share of the Rs. 60 lakhs ?"

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Kindly give us an assurance that you will ask the Finance Minister to make a statement..

MR. SPEAKER : I am saying "Please, Please" and you are going on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have a very hard task and I have a hard task too.

MR. SPEAKER : When I say "Please, Please" ten times, you do not listen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is your ruling ?

MR. SPEAKER : We discussed it for so many hours in the last session.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA : The desire of the House should be conveyed to the government so that they can make a statement on a matter which is causing some anxiety to hon. Members. There should be some response from the hon. Speaker.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It has appeared in the *Hindustan Times* today Will you kindly read it ?

MR. SPEAKER : This was discussed a month earlier. So, why should it come up again so early ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The departmental enquiry of the State Bank against Shri Malhotra is within the purview of the Finance Minster. Would he kindly explain the position to the House?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : According to the press report, Shri Malhotra is going to be promoted. We would like to know what is happening.

MR. SPEAKER : So long as you are alive and so long as Shri Malhotra is alive, this subject will not die.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA : Rather, so long as this government is there.

12.46 hrs.

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY BILL —*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up further consideration of the Payment of Gratuity Bill.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, let me at the outset point out that the bureaucrats entrenched in the Labour Ministry and the weak-kneed policies of the Labour Minister, who never in his life understood the feelings of the working class of this country, they have watered down the provisions of this Bill. They have taken away some of the beneficial clauses which all sections of both Houses wanted to be incorporated in this Gratuity Bill.

Firstly, I do not understand why the Minister is opposed to the transport workers being included in this Bill when he knows fairly well that the transport workers are organised and they are getting many other benefits. They cannot be denied this benefit, especially when in many States they are enjoying this. If he is only anxious about the contractors of transport of goods in North India, let the country decide for itself in future.

The second aspect is the rate of gratuity should be 21 days instead of 15 days. Since many of the allowances and privileges which the workers are getting are

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

not included for the purpose of calculation of gratuity, it was suggested that the rate may be enhanced. But that suggestion has been turned down.

The third point is that the workmen should not be denied the payment of gratuity for their past service for any acts which may be interpreted by the employers as misconduct in future. Sir, as you know very well, the Supreme Court has declared in 1961 that gratuity is a remuneration for past services and it should not be touched. Of course, there are decisions also. But the question is whether a government which is wedded to socialism and a Minister who has pledged himself to be a friend of the working class should deny to the workers the right of remuneraton in the form of gratuity for services rendered in the past. This benefit should not be crucified or curtailed. But this suggestion also has not been accepted by the Minister.

Last but not the least, the most important harmful thing done by the government is that they have not allowed the worker or his nominee to go to the court to get redress of their grievances. They have to approach the State or Central Government, as the case may be. But for an employer it is very easy. He can file a writ in the High Court or Supreme Court. But a poor worker, or his dependents have to move the authorities to file a complaint if he wants the gratuity. This provision is making it impossible for an ordinary worker, or his wife and dependents, to get the gratuity in time. It will take three generations to get gratuity if at all they get it. These are the four points which were unanimously placed before the Select Committee and we were told that they would place them before the Cabinet. But nothing has come out of it. The Bill in the present form provides ample avenues for employers to avoid payment of gratuity.

The employer can, first of all, refuse to give 240 days work in 12 months to workers to escape the payment of gratuity because then they do not come under the provision of one year's continuous service. Then, the employer can discharge the worker after 4 years service on some ground or the other and then re-employ him after a gap. There is so much of unemployment in the country that he can also replace the worker by another.

The enforcement of labour laws has never been very serious. The labour department of the Government of India or of the State Government has been subservient to the cause of employers and not to the cause of workers. So, the workers are not able to get their dues or to go to a court of law to establish their rights and get their dues.

Further, the employer can dismiss a worker even after putting in 30 years of service by bringing an allegation of misconduct against him. What is misconduct has never been defined. An employer with the present machinery of expertise and lawyers can do anything. The lawyers in his own employ can conduct an inquiry and dismiss hundreds of workers at a stretch. I have myself seen the harshness of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and other labour enactments. I have seen hundreds and hundreds of workers in plantations being dismissed in one single inquiry and it is very difficult to get it rectified by going to the High Court or the Supreme Court.

I have myself filed a case in the Kerala High Court. Nothing has happened even after 7 years. Hundreds of workers were dismissed in plantations. Till now, nothing has been decided. Therefore, to get justice for the workers at the hands of judiciary in the present setup is something impossible. It is very easy for the management to dismiss a worker on account of misconduct or any other reason. There is every facility for the employer to dismiss a worker. It is very difficult for the worker to go and approach the court strightway and get justice.

This is a very important Bill for which the people of this country have been yearning for many years. Though the Bill confers new benefits to the workmen in the rest of India, it takes away some benefits which the workers in Kerala and West Bengal are now enjoying under State labour laws. This Bill limits the rights which they are already enjoying. The Government should adopt a little more progressive view and allow benefits to as many workers as possible and give them the right of freedom to go straightway to the court.

Not only that. The penal clauses are so framed that they are absolutely meaningless. Any employer can find a stooge to stand for him and go to jail or pay fine. Any employer, by cajoling the

court, can escape without any punishment at all. These provisions make a travesty of it.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to accept at least these three amendments even at this late hour. The first one is to enhance the scope of the Bill to include at least the Transport workers and the employees of Construction companies and local bodies. The Construction companies handle works worth several crores of rupees every year in connection with hydro-electric projects. He himself promised 10 per cent bonus to the H. C. C. workers. But he could not do it. They refused to abide by his decision. Now, he wants the employers to escape from the payment of gratuty to workers. The Construction companies handle work to the tune of Rs. 50-60 crores every year. Then here are the transport workers. For transport workers, as has bteen said earlier, most of the State Governments have got some pension or gratuity scheme. So, this amendment only concerns big contractors who are engaged for inter-State transport. Why should the hon. Minister be solicitous about those people? Then, employees in the local bodies. Many of the State Governments have already got some schemes n this regard. So, some protection must be given to those employees who are not covered. There should not be any difficulty in allowing it to those people who do not enjoy this benefit.

These are my humble submissions. Let the hon. Minister realise that the working class in this country cannot be fooled into accepting this without any criticism. Let him feel that public opinion will be against him if he does not act upto the concept of socialism and does not make the necessary changes in this Bill.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : This is a much-awaited Bill which the labour in this country has been looking for. In bringing forward this Bill, I think, Government has redeemed its pledge to an extent. But it is my submission that it has to go a long way. In this context Mr. Speaker, I will refer to a few points to which, I hope, the Ministry will give serious consideration.

First, as many of the speakers have already suggested, gratuity is not a bounty. The theory about gratuity has completely changed in the present political, social and economic set-up. It is to be construed more as the right of the labour rather than as a dole given by the employer. Once we accept that concept, then we have to judge to what extent the present Bill has coverage.

To begin with, this Bill includes in ite purview a few classes of people: first, those who are workng in factory, mine, oil-fields, plantation, port and railway company—this is one category; secondly, shops and estaglishments; and there is a third category according to which the Central Government may, by notification in future, bring within the purview of this Bill any other establishment. I am not in a position to understand the scope of the third category. Shops and establishments have been defined. Therefore, there is not much that is left for the Government to bring, in future, within the purview of this any other establishments.

My material point is this. On what basis, on what rationality, this distinction has been brought about between those which have been enumerated here and those which have been left out. This is an important matter because it is very likely that this matter may go to the Supreme Court as contravening article 14 of the Constitution. For instance, take the question of railways. They have not included 'railways' in its totality; they have said, 'railway company as defined by the Indian Railways Act, 1890'. My submission is this. Once you concede this to 'railways', why not give the benefit to all the employees of railways in its totality? By the definition given in the Bill, you are covering railway employees only marginally because most of the companies are liquidated; there are only a few private companies as defined in the Indian Railways Act, 1890, which will come within the purview of this Bill. Why not include the employees of the railways under the Government? What justification can Government give when a question like this is asked? If you take the railways..

MR. SPEAKER: How much more time would he take?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Five or six minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Then would he like to continue after Lunch?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2.00 p.m.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Narayana Rao.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Before the lunch break, I was mentioning that the Bill has not made a proper distinction regarding those people who have been covered by this particular Bill and those who have been excluded. In that context, I have mentioned the railway companies. The private railway companies now are almost a vanishing species because most of the railway companies had been taken over by the State. Such being the case, how can you drive a distinction between those employees who are now covered by the term 'railway companies' and those employees who are in the regular railways?

Similarly, when we include the employees of the railway companies and exclude the employees of transport companies who are more or less doing the same job, what kind of criteria is involved? Therefore, my humble submission is that there are a large number of employees who must be covered and we should adopt a particular principle. Now I will ask the Ministry what principle they have adopted in including a few people and excluding others. As I understand, the basic principle is this: that those employees who have not been provided with a pension should be provided with an amount of gratuity after retirement.

If that principle is accepted, I submit, we have to expand this particular ambit of this Act to a very wide area.

You take the case of many States, which have got transport organisations working; if they are to be excluded from the benefit of these things in what way can we say that the Government is a model employer? We say, 'the Private sector should behave'. Government should prove itself that it is a model employer. Otherwise they can't say this to the private sector. That is my submission. I suppose this will receive the attention of the Government.

Then I come to the definition of 'family'. In the female employee's case they have included the parents and dependent parents of the husband. In the case of male employee a similar thing is not there. I do not know whether it is deliberate. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of this and reply

So far as adoption is concerned, the male employee is provided with the right of adoption, but so far as the female employee is concerned, similar type of facility is not provided. I do not know whether it is deliberate. I hope he will tell us what it is, and whether there is any particular significance for this.

Then I come to wages. The wages are defined as follows:

> "All emoluments which are earned by an employee while on duty or on leave in accordance with the terms and conditions of his employment and which are paid or are payable to him in cash and includes dearness allowance but does not include any bonus, commission, house rent allowance, overtime wages and any other allowance."

The last expression is a very wide expression. If all these are excluded, Sir, what else remains?

May I know whether the City Compensatory Allowance is included in the concept of emoluments? I hope the hon. Minister will reply to this.

Now I come to the problem of the forefeiture of gratuity. Gratuity will be forfeited under certain conditions. The gratuity payable to an employee shall be wholly forfeited if the services of such employee have been terminated for his riotous or disorderly conduct or any other act of violence on his part, or if the services have been terminated for any act which constitutes an offence involving moral turpitude. This is the position. If you take the concept of gratuity, you find, there is a certain in-built relief involved. He has to choose the nomination. They have a

right to claim that amount. The heirs and the nominees are the persons who get the benefit. For misconduct his service is terminated, he suffers. What you do by this is, you give him double punishment. His family and his nominees are put to difficulties. For the same offence why should you punish him twice? The employee's children, the employee's dependents are also there. Why should they be again punished by this provision? That is what I am unable to understand. One punishment will be good enough. You have no right to remove this provision giving some gratuity to them; it vests in them. This is for his legal heirs, his dependents. What is misconduct? It is not defined. Here it says: 'Moral turpitude, in the course of his employment'. These are things which are difficult to be properly understood. Even in the ordinary course, one would find it difficult to arrive at a conclusion as to what is meant by moral turpitude. And you add the word 'in the course of employment'. So, what I would suggest is, you may totally delete this provision Under no circumstances, except the first one, gratuity should not be forfeited.

Then I come to the problem of claims. You and I know, Sir, about violations of some of these provisions. The House is aware how pensioners find it difficult to get their hard-earned money. Our experience with the L.I.C. is also like that. If it comes to a question of complaint, you cannot expect a Government authority to come forward and make a complaint against itself. Therefore, I feel that Government have to find out some method by which even when there is a complaint against the Government, there could be a quick and safe remedy.

There may be also instances where a company or a factory may collapse after some time, and in such cases, the employees cannot get any gratuity at all. Therefore, my submission is that gratuity should also be put in some fund like the ordinary provident fund. Every year, gratuity should be paid into that fund, and if any situation arises where a factory is wound up, the workers could draw from this fund the gratuity due to them and not suffer in any manner.

With these few words, I welcome this Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (दुरना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। यह बिल बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था, सरकार इसे बहुत विलम्ब से लाई है, परन्तु जिस रूप में आना चाहिये था, इस का रूप बहुत व्यापक होना चाहिये, वह नहीं है। बहुत सी बातें इस में छूट गई हैं। उदाहरण के लिये परिवहन, शिक्षा, हास्पिटल, गोदी, सरकारी दफ्तर तथा देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में काम करनेवाले वे कर्मचारी, जो जान की बाजी लगा कर प्रदेश और नगर की स्थिति को ठीक बनाये रखते हैं, ऐसे हमारे पुलिस जवान इस से छूट गये हैं। बेतन पानेवाले सभी व्यक्तियों पर लागू होना चाहिये था; मैं सरकार से ऐसी माग करता हूं। समिति ने बहुत सी अच्छी बातें कही हैं, कुछ बातों पर तो काफी झगडा भी हुआ था, परन्तु सरकार ने उन बातों को क्यों स्वीकार नहीं किया, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

इस बिल के अन्दर एक बात ऐसी कही गई है कि यदि कोई कर्मचारी अपराध करता है, उद्योग को नुकसान पहुंचाता है, उसे उसका योगदान नहीं दिया जायगा और उस ने जो हानि की है, उस क्षति को पूरा करने के लिये उस के पैसे का उपयोग किया जायेगा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं। यदि वह दोषी है और यह बात सिद्ध हो जाने के बाद जब उसे निकाला जाता है, नौकरी से निकाला जाना ही उस के लिये पर्याप्त सजा है। उस के पैसे से उस का नुकसान की पूर्ति करना कहां तक ठीक होगा — मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूं। मैंने अब तक इस बिल पर अनेकों वक्ताओं को सुना है, कल भी बहुत से सदस्यों ने इस का विरोध किया है और मैं भी इस का विरोध करता हूं, उस दोष के लिये उस का पैसा नहीं काटा जाना चाहिये।

इस में कहा गया था कि एक साल में 21 दिन का पैसा दिया जाना चाहिये, कमेटी ने भी इस बात की सिफारिश की थी, परन्तु

[श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय]

पता नहीं सरकार ने उस कहा गायब कर दिया। मेरा कहना है कि जब वह साल भर काम करता है तो उसे 21 दिन का पैसा अवश्य मिलना चाहिये। मैं तो इस से भी आगे जा कर कहना चाहता हू कि जितने साल की उस की सर्विस हो, उतने साल का पैसा उसे मिलना चाहिये। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि उसे २० महीने का वेतन मिलेगा चाहे उस की सर्विस २५ साल की हो, ३० साल की हो या ५० साल की हो मैं इस से सहमत नही हू। जितने साल वह सर्विस करता है, 21 रोज प्रति साल के हिसाब से यह ग्रेच्युटी उसे अवश्य मिलनी चाहिये।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि हम कुछ क्षेत्रो में इसे लागू करेंगे लेकिन मैं उन से निवदन करना चाहता हू कि आप के बहुत से सरकारी क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जिन में यह लागू नहीं होता तथा आपने बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र अपने हाथ में लिये हुए हैं, जो आप के द्वारा चल रहे हैं, वहा भी यह लागू नहीं होता — मैं चाहता हू कि इसे आप वहा भी लागू कीजिये।

बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो केजुअल लेबर के रूप में काम करते हैं। रेलवे मे तो बहुत बडी के सख्या में केजुअल लेबर के रूप मे काम करते करते हैं और जिन की सर्विस 10–10 और 15–15 साल की हो गई है, लेकिन अभी तक भी उन की नौकरी को कोई गारन्टी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि केजुअल लेबर को भी इसे प्राप्त करने का हक मिलना चाहिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बात की घोषणा करे कि ऐसे कर्मचारी, चाहे वे केन्द्रीय सरकारी के हों या राज्य सरकारो के हों, राज्य सरकार में पी० डब्ल्यू० डी०, बिजली ऐसे, अनेक विभाग हैं, जिन के अन्दर कजुअल लेबर काम करते है उन सब पर यह कानून लागू होगा। राज्य सरकारों के सबध में कहा गया है, कि वहां पहले ही बहुत से मजदूर हितैषी कानून बने हुए है, मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर इस में कोई दिक्कत आती है, आप सब जगह लागू नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम जहां प्राविडन्ट फण्ड स्कीम लागू है, वहा तो इसे अवश्य लागू कर दें। कल मत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा था क यह वहा लागू होगा जहा कम से कम 10 कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। मेरा अपना अनुभव यह है कि ऐसे बहुत से उद्योगपति हैं जहां 100 मजदूर काम करते हैं, लेकिन वे दिखाते हैं कि सिर्फ 10 कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, बाकियो को टेम्परारि बताते हैं, ठेके पर काम करनेवाला बतलाते हैं, जब कि वे वहा पर वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि इस के बारे मे खोज की जाय, छानबीन की जाय कि क्या वे वास्तव में ठेके पर काम करते हैं और ठेके पर वह काम कितने वर्षों से चल रहा है। जो लोग टेम्पररी काम कर रहे हैं, वे कितने वर्षों से टेम्पररी हैं। अगर कोई वास्तव मे टेम्परेरी चला आ रहा है और दस साल वहा पर काम करते हुए हो गये हैं, तो उन जगहो पर भी काम करनेवाला मजदूरो का हक बन जाता है। मैं चाहता हू कि मत्री महोदय इस बात को नोट करें और जाच करायें, ऐसे बहुत से उद्योगपति हैं जो जानबुझ कर इस बात को छुपाते हैं और दस से ज्यादा आदमी को नही करते।

इस में कहा गया है कि यदि कोई झगडे की बात हो, कोई कर्मचारी कोई मशीन तोडेगा तो उसे नुकसान की पूर्ति उस के पैसे से की जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस बात का फैसला कौन करेगा कि किस ने अपराध किया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कर्मचारी इतना गरीब है, उस के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि वह न्यायालय में जाकर न्याय की मांग कर सके। न्यायालय में न्याय सस्ता नही है और बहुत लम्बा चलता है। आप स्वयं इस के भुक्तभोगी नही है और न मंत्री जी ही इस के भुक्तयोगी हैं, लेकिन मैं स्वयं इस का भुक्त-भोगी हू, मुकदमे कितने लम्बे चलते हैं, तारीख पर जा जाकर, वकीलों को पैसा दे देकर

गरीब मजदूर परेशान हो जाता है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आप कोई कमीशन या कमेटी बनाइये, जो इस बात को तय कर सके कि कहां नुकसान हुआ है और उस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है, मैं तो कहता हूं कि मालिक स्वयं इस के जिम्मेदार होते हैं। आखिर, तोड़फोड़ क्यों होती है, किन कारणों से हुई है, उस को किस ने उकसाया है, उस बात के लिये किस ने प्रेरित किया है और उस के पीछे कौन दोषी है? क्या उस की मांग वाजिब है, अगर उस की हड़ताल जायज है तो फिर वह दोषी नहीं है, उस नुकसान के लिये उस को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी आश्वासन दिया है कि ऐसे सरकारी क्षेत्रों में जहां इस को लागू किया जा सकता है, लागू किया जायगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस के बारे में वे तत्काल फैसला करें और 21 दिन की जो बात मैंने कही है, उस को अवश्य स्वीकार कर लें। यह जो कहा गया है कि जो पैसा जमा है, इस के लिये कार्यवाही चालू कर दी है, इस का बोर्ड बनेगा। फंड के लिए बोर्ड बनने वाला है, पैसा वहां पर जमा होगा लेकिन मुझे इसमें सन्देह है, मैं चाहता हूं जैसे इनकम टैक्स का पैसा जमा होता है उसी तरह से तत्काल पैसा जमा करवायें। अगर वे पैसा जमा नहीं करते हैं तो जो उनको मिलने वाला कोटा है, जो कच्चा माल उनको मिलता है या उनका जो माल बिकता है उसपर रोक लगायें। उनसे आप कहें कि जब आप पैसा जमा करेंगे तभी आपके उद्योग का माल उठेगा। यदि आप इस तरह की रोक लगायेंगे तभी सफल हो सकेंगे अन्यथा आपको सफलता मिलने वाली नहीं है। आज प्राविडेन्ड फंड का 20 करोड़ रुपया वसूला करना है लेकिन सरकार ने आज तक इस प्रकार का कोई कानून नहीं बनाया है और हमें संदेह है कि आगे भी ऐसा कोई कानून बनायेगी क्योंकि उनकी सरकार की नाना प्रकार की साठ-गांठ रहती है। सरकार कहती है कि हमने मजदूरों के हित के लिए कानून बनाए हैं लेकिन देखना यह होता है कि उनपर अमल कितना होता है। इस साठ-गांठ के कारण ही उन कानूनों को रद्दी टोकरी में डाल दिया जाता है। ऐसी हालत में मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी उस पैसे को वसूल करवायें।

श्री दामसिंह भाई (इन्दौर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के बारे में और सैलेक्ट कमेटी के रिपोर्ट के संबंध में मैं सबसे पहले श्रम मंत्री जी को तथा सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सदस्यों को मुबारिकवाद देना चाहता हूं। इन्होंने मेहनत बहुत काफी की लेकिन इनकी मेहनत जितनी सफल होनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं हो पाई। जितनी ही इन्होंने मेहनत की और जितना ही दिमाग लगाया उतना ही यह बिल उलझन भरा बन गया। इस में इतनी उलझने पैदा हो गई है कि मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट का इरादा श्रमिकों को बेफ्यूटी देने का है लेकिन उसका मिलना बड़ा कठिन होगा। मैं 16 वर्ष की उम्र से श्रमिकों में काम कर रहा हूं इससे इस पूंजीपतियों की मनोवृत्ति क्या होती है बाल की खाल निकालने की वह मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं। गवर्नमेंट ने जितने भी श्रम कानून बनाए हैं उनमें उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी उलझने पैदा कर दी है कि जब कानून नहीं थे उस समय श्रमिक जो प्राप्त कर सकते थे, कानून बन जाने के बाद प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है बल्कि उसको खो रहे हैं। मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कानून है, अच्छी मंशा से बनाया गया है, जिनके ऊपर अन्याय होता है उन्हें न्याय मिलना चाहिए लेकिन जिन लोगों ने अपने परिश्रम से, अपने त्याग से जो न्याय प्राप्त किया है वह इस कानून के कारण जाना नहीं चाहिए। यह बहुत गौर करने की चीज

[श्री रामसिंह वर्मा]

है। जैसे कि ग्रेच्युटी के संबंध में इस बिल में बताया गया है कि साल को हाजिरी के पीछे 15 दिन का वेतन बीस साल तक मिलेगा मैं अपना निजी बात कह रहा हूं कि मैं जिन संगठनों को चला रहा हूं वहां साल के पीछे एक महीने का वेतन महगाई भत्ता सहित बीस साल का दे रहे हैं तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह कानून बन जाने के कारण जिनको साल के पीछे एक महीने का वेतन महगाई भत्ता सहित ग्रेच्युटी में मिल रहा है उनके लिए भी ये कहने लग जाये कि अब तो कानून बन गया है इसलिए एक साल के पीछे 15 दिन का वेतन ही मिलेगा इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से गारन्टी चाहता हूं कि जिन मजदूरों ने लड़कर अपने त्याग से, अपने परिश्रम से कुछ प्राप्त किया है वह इस कानून के बनने के बाद छीना नहीं जायेगा।

मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं। एक ही इन्डस्ट्री में एक ही उद्योग में और एक ही यूनिट के अन्दर एकसा काम कुछ तो अमुक लोग डाइरेक्ट कम्पनी के मातहत कर रहे हैं और कुछ ठेकेदारों को सौंप दिया गया है। मान लीजिए फोल्डिंग डिपार्टमेंट में माल रखा है, उन गांठों को उठाकर ट्रकों में लाद देते हैं, वह कम्पनी के नौकर हैं लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ काम का ठेका दे दिया है, ठेकेदार उस काम को कर रहे हैं तो इनके वेतन, महगाई भत्ते और दूसरी सहूलियतों में बहुत फर्क है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस कानून के अन्दर अगर ठेकेदार के श्रमिकों को भी ले लिया जाता तो मैं मानता कि एक समानता की बात हो जाती है। सीमेन्ट इन्डस्ट्री में उतने मजदूर डाइरेक्ट कम्पनी के मातहत काम नहीं करते हैं जितने कि ठेकेदार के मातहत करते हैं। इसी प्रकार से पेपर मिल्स है। वहां पर भी उतने श्रमिक यूनिट के अन्दर मशीनों पर डाइरेक्ट काम नहीं करते हैं जितने कि ठेकेदारों के अन्तर्गत करते हैं। टैक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री में भी इसी तरह की बात है। खदानों में भी राजस्थान में ठेके से काम चलता है।

एक दूसरी बात यह है कि इस में जितनी बातें लगा दी गई हैं उनसे सारी ग्रेच्युटी की मंशा खत्म हो गई है। जैसे कि इल्लीगल स्ट्राइक है। इल्लीगल स्ट्राइक किसको कहा जायेगा यह भी निर्णय करने वाले मिल मालिक होते हैं। अभी पिछले महीने नगदाह में 42 दिन की हड़ताल चली। इसमें श्रमिकों की कोई डिमान्ड नहीं थी। मिल में एक श्रमिक मर गया। मर जाने के बाद उसका अग्नि संस्कार हुआ जिसमें काम करने वाले मजदूर काम बन्द करके चले गए। उसके बाद मिल ने नोटिस लगाई कि श्रमिकों ने गैर कानूनी हड़ताल कर दी है उनको दंडित किया जायेगा। उसके बाद मजदूर मिल में नहीं गए। मजदूरों का कहना था कि आपने कैसे डिक्लयर किया कि यह इल्लीगल स्ट्राइक है। इस मसद का भी अगर कोई सदस्य गुजर गया है तो संसद पूरे दिन के लिए बन्द रही है। यहां पर यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि संसद गैर कानूनी तौर से बन्द रही। इसी प्रकार विधान सभा का कोई सदस्य गुजर जाता है तो विधान सभा भी बन्द रहती है। या बाजार में कोई व्यापारी गुजर जाता है तो वह भी बन्द रहता है। इसी प्रकार यदि कारखाने का कोई श्रमिक गुजर गया और उसके अग्नि संस्कार में दूसरे मजदूर यदि शरीक होते हैं तो गैर कानूनी क्या है। (व्यवधान)...

सरकार ने मिसकाडक्ट के लिए स्टेंडिंग आर्डर्स बनाए हैं। यदि कोई मजदूर कारखाने में काम करते हुए कोई गलत काम करता है तो स्टेंडिंग आर्डर के अनुसार उसे सस्पेंड किया जाता है, स्टेंडिंग आर्डर के अनुसार फाइन किया जाता है या डिसचार्ज किया जाता है। जब कोई डिसचार्ज किया जाता है तो ग्रेच्युटी सहित सारी रकम जिसे मिलती है। यह आपसी एग्रीमेंट से हुआ जबकि कानून नहीं था और जिसको कि श्रमिक प्राप्त कर रहा है, । डिसमिस होने वाले श्रमिक को 48 घंटे में सारी रकम ग्रेच्युटी सहित देनी पड़ती है। लेकिन यहां पर डिसचार्ज करने पर

या डिसमिस करने पर ग्रेच्युटी वगैरह की सारी रकम चली जाती है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है।

इस बिल में क्लाज 6(बी) में ऊधम का जिक्र किया गया है। इन दिनों उपद्रव को ऊधम बताया जाता है। कोई आदमी कारखाने में उपद्रव करता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक कारखाना है वहां मजदूर के वेतन के अनुसार प्राविडेन्ट फंड काटा जाता है। कानून के अन्तर्गत यह बात है कि प्राविडेन्ट फंड की रकम जो काटी गई वह जिस रोज वेतन चुकाया गया हो उसके दस रोज बाद खजाने में जमा हो जानी चाहिए। लेकिन कारखाना वाले सालों उस रकम को जमा न करें, एक कारखाना लगभग 66 लाख रुपये प्रोविडेंट फंड की रकम को सरकारी खजाने में जमा न करे, और अपने पास रखे तो यह कितना अनुचित काम है। और फिर प्रोवीडेंट फंड कानून के अन्तर्गत यह बात है कि लड़की की शादी के लिये मजदूर को लोन मिल सकता है। वह उस के लिये एप्लाई करता है प्रोविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर को, कम्पनी ने वह रुपया जमा नहीं कराया है इस लिये उसे नहीं मिला वह मजदूर मैनेजर के पास जाता है और कहता है कि मेरी लड़की मंडप के नीचे बैठी है मुझे पैसा चाहिये। उस को मैनेजर नोटिस देता है कि यह उपद्रव करता है जिस के कारण उस को कारखाने से निकाला जाता है यह कहां का न्याय है? जब कि उस का उस में कोई दोष नहीं है। दोष कम्पनी का है जिस ने रुपया जमा ही नहीं किया।

इसी तरह से ग्रेच्युटी के नाम पर जो बातें होती हैं, मैं मानता हूं आप ने ग्रेच्युटी के लिये यह कानून बनाया है। लेकिन वसूल करने के क्या तरीका है? उस की हनुमान जैसी लम्बी पूछ लगा दी है कि फलां जगह जाइये। सीधा सा खयाल है कि ग्रेच्युटी को वेतन का हिस्सा करार देना चाहिये। और पेमेन्ट आफ वेजेज ऐक्ट के अनुसार जिस तरह से वेतन वसूल किया जाता है उसी प्रकार से ग्रेच्युटी की रकम जब आदमी काम छोड़ता है उस के 48 घंटे के अन्दर वेतन के साथ मिल जानी चाहिये। एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूं कि ग्रेच्युटी की रकम प्रति मास या प्रति वर्ष काट कर अलग सरकारी खजाने में जमा करानी चाहिये। उस का हाल प्रोवीडेंट फंड जैसा न हो, जैसे कि करोड़ों रुपये के रकम सरकारी खजाने में नहीं जमा की गयी। अगर यह रकम किसी ट्रस्ट के मातहत इस तरह से जमा करायी जाती है तो मैं मानता हूं कि विकास कार्यों के अन्तर्गत भी उस का लाभ पहुंचेगा।

मेरे सामने एक बैलेंस शीट है, इस के अन्दर भारत कोमर्स कम्पनी ने एक साल की ग्रेच्युटी की रकम 26 लाख 74 हजार रु० बतायी है। अगर एक कम्पनी एक साल की इतनी ग्रेच्युटी देती है तो यह मिसमैनेजमेंट का एक नमूना है। जब कम्पनी का कानून आयेगा और मुझे बोलने का मौका मिलेगा तब आप के सामने इस बात को रखूंगा।

एक बात और साफ नहीं हुई है और वह है ग्रेच्युटी और रिट्रेन्चमेंट कम्पेनसेशन की। एक आदमी नई मशीन लाता है और सारे कारखाने का रिनोवेशन करता है, उस वक्त मेरे जैसे बूढ़े लोग रिट्रेन्च होते हैं और नौजवान लोगों को डबल काम दिया जाता है। तो बूढ़े लोगों के जाने पर वह जिस के ऊपर काम बढ़ता है उस समय रिट्रेन्ड आदमी को रिट्रेन्चमेंट कम्पेनसेशन दिया जाता है। अब ग्रेच्युटी रिट्रेन्चमेंट कम्पेनसेशन के साथ मिलेगी या नहीं इस का इस बिल के अन्दर कोई समावेश नहीं है। मैं मानता हूं कि रिट्रेंचमेंट कम्पेनसेशन और ग्रेच्युटी अलग अलग चीज है और बहुत से कारखानों के अन्दर रिट्रेन्चमेंट कम्पेनसेशन और ग्रेच्युटी दोनों मिला कर श्रमिकों को दी जा रही है। जब आप ग्रेच्युटी का प्राविधान कर रहे हैं उस वक्त रिट्रेंचमेंट कम्पेनसेशन का क्या होगा इस व्यवस्था के साथ को व्यवस्था आपने वेतन की की है ग्रेच्युटी के अन्दर क्या

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

क्या गिना जायगा इस को स्पष्ट किया जाय। समय कम है और घंटी बज गयी इसलिये मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It has been requested that business... (*interruption*) Order, order. When the Chair wants to say something, members do *not allow.*

It has been requested that the business in connection with the Bill should be completed by 4 P.M. On the other hand Government keeps on sending me the names of many members. There are three more members from the Government side. I would give all of them an opportunity. But I would request them to confine their remarks to 10 minutes each and not more. Then I shall call the Minister. There are a large number of amendments and it will take some time.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Will it be before 4 P.M.?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If possible.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, let me at the outset congratulate the Minister on this excellent piece of legislation in the labour field. I know there are some lacunae, but all the same this is one of the best pieces of legislation he has brought and it will go down in history. But may I point out certain defects, which if removed, will make the Bill more perfect?

First is the provision extending it only to certain limited factories, oilfields, plantations, etc. I should have thought that this Act will be made applicable to all those establishments to which the Industrial Disputes Act and Bonus Act are applicable. Bonus has some correlation to fill the gap between the present wage and the living wage, but the concept of gratuity is that it is a deferred wage paid to the employee for services rendered. I would have been very happy if we had a legislation giving protection to the least protected employee in the country, i.e. the agriculture labour. But that cannot be done under this Act. I would say that this Act should be made applicable to all establishments to which the Industrial Disputes Act and Bonus Act are applicable.

Secondly, we have curtailed the definitions of "employee" and "wage" in this Bill. In the Bonus Act you say "Rs. 1600". Why make it "Rs. 1000" here? It was said yesterday that those who get more than Rs. 1000 can take care of themselves. But that is not the question. This is something which a man must get as of right by virtue of his long service. So, this difference should go.

The definition of "continuous service" in this Bill has great scope for mischief. Those of us who have been practising on the labour side for 20 years and more know the difficulty in interpreting this definition. You say "...leave, strike which is not illegal..." I would have been happier if you had not brought in this question of legality and illegality at all If you insist on doing so, you should move an amendment to the effect "which is not declared illegal by a *competent authority* under the Industrial Disputes Act". If you leave it as it is, there is lay off which is not illegal. Who is to decide whether it is legal or illegal? Are you going to leave it to the mercy of the employer? Because "illegal" under the standing orders is quite different from "illegal" under the Industrial Disputes Act. Therefore, unless the strike is declared illegal by a competent authority under the Industrial Disputes Act, it should not be included.

Then, coming to the definition of "retirement" it says that it is termination of the services of an employee otherwise than by superannuation. The normal way for retirement is superannuation. But here you say "otherwise than by superannuation". You have done that because you have come across a difficulty in clause 4, where you say that gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years "on superannuation or on his retirement or resignation". Here the word "retirement" comes and so you want to define it in a new way. Why don't you do it in an honest and straight way without complication? You can say that if any person has put in five years of service, if his services are terminated for any reason whatsoever, he should get gratuity, which is a deferred wage. Suppose a government servant has committed some misconduct. Can his pension be touched after retirement? The

concept of gratuity is also like that of pension. Even the Supreme Court has said that it is not gratuitous payment even though it is called gratuity. It is some sort of payment for service rendered throughout the life in the service of the employer. When that is the concept, for God's sake do not bring in a new concept or open a loophole for mischief. You should say that gratuity should be payable for termination of service for whatever reason after continuous service of five years.

Then, why do you say that pension should not be included for calculation of gratuity? I can understand some allowances not being included. But bonus is a mandatory statutory payment. So, it should be included.

Then, in clause 3, why do you limit it to 20 years? Does he not render service after that? You say that it is for services rendered and you say that it is 15 days for each year of services. Why do you put a maximum of 20 months?

Why do you limit it to 15 days wages?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: 20 months benefit; that means, 40 years service.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Because of 15 days wages. That should be raised. It should be raised to 1 month's wages.

Another point that I would submit is this. In clause 4(6)(a), you have provided that "gratuity of an employee whose services have been terminated for any act, wilful omission or negligence." You say, "any act" which causes loss and you deduct his gratuity. To err is human. Who is a human being or an employee who throughout his course of service will not commit some act by which some damage may not be caused? you want it to be deducted from gratuity. This will be too harsh. It should be limited to only wilful act with the deliberate object of causing loss or damage. That we can understand. But not that you say, "any act".

Then, coming to this penal clause, you never see any case under any law where earned wages are deprived. Pension is earned; it is only deferred. A person may have committed a crime, he may have committed a murder, under the law, will you say, his pension will be deprived? Does it happen? No. When even for the worst crime, under the law, that does not happen, why do you want to bring in this element of "misconduct" committed by him for which his services are terminated and his gratuity is being touched? The gratuity is for the benefit of his family. A man commits some misconduct and you terminate his services. But then you are also going to take away the share of his family's bread. Why do you bring in this concept? I do not understand. Why do you want to introduce such a thing? I know your anxiety to discourage strikes and other things. But don't use such a penal provision of depriving him of earned wages. Never introduce such a thing. It is not understood to any industrial legislation; it is not understood to an entire era of contracts and agreements entered into as my hon. friend, Shri Ram Singh Bhai just now pointed.

Lastly, I would submit one thing more, about this whole machinery, as to how we find ourselves in difficulty. We say that gratuity must be paid. But then we know the employer does not pay easily. Our experience is that. He will have a lay-off and all that. I say, it must be paid monthly. There is not a single in which an employer pays retrenchment compensation. You have to go to court to fight it out for 5-10 years. He invests that money somewhere else because he thinks, "By the time I pay, I would have earned that much."

What is he doing with provident fund? Crores of rupees are lying. We can easily find out some method. We know how many persons retire. Certain percentage of his total wage bill per month or per year should be kept as gratuity and paid to Government authorities. You should make a provision like that. If that is done, you will avoid the entire mechanism of providing punishment.

Then, your clause 10 is completely redundant. What have you said in clause 10? It should be of interest to you.

An employer will be punished with three months' imprisonment, as prescribed in Clause 9 of this Bill, if he is responsible for non-payment of gratuity. But then in Clause 10 they say that that employer can put forward another

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

man and say, "he is the person; punish him". These are strange things. We know what a big employer who gives aid, help and everything will do if he is responsible for non-payment of gratuity. In view of the definition of 'employer' that has been given—it has been said that the person who is actually in charge of management will be the employer—why do you need Clause 10? Why do you want to create confusion here? By having this Clause you are going to make confusion worse confounded. Kindly, therefore, make some of these changes in the Bill and make it better and more useful.

श्री मोहनराम अहिरवार (ठीकमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय का कुछ बातों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। अधिकतर देखा गया है कि जो मनेजमेंट होता है या उसके जो बड़े अधिकारी होते हैं व छोटे कर्मचारियों को बहुत ज्यादा परेशान करते हैं। चूंकि प्रबन्ध उनके हाथ में होता है इस वास्ते मालिकों के सहारे वे कुछ भी कर सकते हैं। इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा कर सकते हैं जिस में मजदूर हड़ताल करने पर मजबूर हो जाएं या काम को बन्द करने पर मजबूर हो जाएं इस तरह से कुछ न कुछ वे नुकसान दिखा कर मजदूरों के खिलाफ एक्शन लेने की स्थिति में हो जाएंगे। जब मजदूरों के खिलाफ इस तरह से एक्शन हो जाएगा तो उनकी ग्रेचुइटी मारी जाएगी। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम जो आपने कंट्रोलिंग आथोरिटी एप्वाइंट की है जब तक वह कंट्रोलिंग आथोरिटी इस के बारे में फैसला न दे दे या उसकी स्वीकृति प्राप्त न कर ली जाए तब तक मजदूरों का ग्रेचुइटी फंड मारा नहीं जाना चाहिये। कंट्रोलिंग आथोरिटी ही वास्तव में इसका फैसला करे कि मजदूरों ने जानबूझकर मैनेजमेंट को या फैक्टरी को नुकसान पहुंचाया है अथवा नहीं।

आपने यह प्रावधान किया है कि जिस फैक्टरी में या जिस कारखाने में दस से अधिक मजदूर काम करते हैं वहां पर यह लागू होगा। आजकल पूंजीपति लोग, कारखाने लगाने में बहुत होशियार हो गए हैं। अपने एक ही कारखाने को वे कई हिस्सों में बांट देते हैं और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि किसी भी एक हिस्से में दस से ज्यादा आदमी काम नहीं करते हैं। किसी कारखाने में अगर नब्बे आदमी काम करते हैं तो उस कारखाने को वे दस हिस्सों में बांट कर प्रत्येक हिस्से में नौ नौ आदमी काम करते हुए दिखला देते हैं और आपका जो कानून है वह उन पर लागू नहीं होता है। कम्पनी एक है, कारखाना एक है लेकिन आपके कानून की परिधि से बचने के लिए वे ऐसा कर देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की जो चीजें होती हैं, इनकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाए ताकि मजदूरों को जो सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिये, उन से व वंचित न हो सकें। ऐसा हो रहा है। इसको रोका जाना चाहिये।

आपने कहा है कि जिन की पांच साल की या इससे ज्यादा साल की सर्विस होती उनको ग्रेचुइटी मिलेगी, इससे कम सालों की सर्विस जिन की होगी उनको नहीं मिलेगी। यह देखा गया है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी टेम्पोरेरी या केज्युअल लेबर को एनगेज किया जाता है। इसी तरह से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी उसको एनगेज किया जाता है। गवर्नमेंट का यह रूल है कि अगर किसी ने नौ महीने की लगातार सर्विस कर ली हो तो उसको क्वैसी परमानेंट माना जाएगा और आगे चल कर वह पक्की नौकरी पाने का हकदार हो जाएगा अब आजकल इन कारखानों में या फैक्टरीज में हो यह रहा है कि जो नौकर रखने वाले अधिकारी हैं, वे इन टेम्पोरेरी लोगों की सर्विस में छः आठ महीने के बाद ब्रेक कर देते हैं और दो चार दिन अलग कर देने के बाद उनको फिर नौकर रख लेते हैं। इस तरह से उनकी सर्विस कंटिन्यू नहीं रह पाती है और वे जो उनको सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये उन सुविधाओं के अधिकारी

नहीं रह जाते है। आठ आठ और दस दस साल तक वे बेचारे इसी तरह से टेम्पोरेरी के टेम्पोरेरी रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि कानून बनना चाहिये कि कोई भी आदमी तीन साल की सर्विस अगर कर लेता है और इस दौरान में उसकी सर्विस में चार चार छः छः दिन का ब्रेक पैदा कर दिया जाता है और उसको इस ब्रेक के बाद फिर नौकर रख लिया जाता है, उसकी सर्विस को कटिन्युअस सर्विस माना जाएगा। यह जो ब्रेक होता है यह कर्मचारी की गलती की वजह से नहीं होता है, यह उनकी वजह से होता है जो नौकर रखने वाले लोग हैं, जो एम्प्लायर हैं, जो मैनेजमेंट है। उनको आगे चल कर ग्रेचुइटी, बोनस आदि न देना पड़े इस वास्ते वे उनकी सर्विस में ब्रेक डाल देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आपको इस तरह का प्राविजन रखना चाहिये कि जो इस तरह के लोग हैं, इनकी सर्विस को कंटिन्युअस माना जाएगा और तीन साल के बाद इनको परमानेंट समझा जाएगा। इनको ग्रेचुइटी आदि बराबर मिलनी चाहिये।

इस में आपने उन कारखानों को भी शामिल किया है जिन का सीजनल काम होता है या टैम्पोरेरी काम होता है, जहां पूरे साल काम नहीं चलता है। इस में शूगर के कारखाने आते हैं। वे पूरे साल नहीं चलते हैं, सीजन के वक्त चलते हैं। वहां आपने ग्रेचुइटी का प्राविजन किया है। लेकिन वह प्राविजन बहुत कम है। आपने पंद्रह दिन की ग्रेचुइटी की बात कही है। यह बहुत कम है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको एक महीना कर दिया जाए।

मैं अधिक समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूं। इस बिल को लाने के लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): I am glad that the report of the Select Committee and the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, have been welcomed by all sections of the House.

In the Select Committee, I must say, every Member devoted his time to study all aspects and except on two points which I will refer to later on, there was almost unanimous support to the Bill, as amended and as it has emerged, from the deliberations of the Select Committee.

As I said in my opening remarks, this is a retirement benefit in addition to provident fund and the recently introduced family pension benefits and other things. While I do recognise the desire of the members who are interested in the welfare of the organised sector of the working class, they should also remember as one hon. DMK member again and again emphasized, 'Do we represent only the workers who are employed in the factories? Are we not concerned about others who are hardly employed except in seasons, that is to say, intermittently and their earnings are very low?' We should bear in mind that when we talk of working class in this country, we should not limit our vision, while making demands, only to those who are fortunate enough to get employment in a factory or in an establishment. We must have a clear perspective of the Indian situation. Therefore, while I do understand their anxiety—they want to provide for better conditions, they should ask themselves, 'All right, we show a great concern for the rights of the working class—they are legitimate rights. I don't blame them—should we not, at the same time, bear in mind that we have got one worker who has got a secured employment? In the categories that have been mentioned, there are hundreds and thousands who have no secured employment and if at all he is fortunate enough to get employment, he gets a meagre pittance compared to these people . . . (*Interruptions*). If you bear this in mind,—I know full well that you would like these benefits extended further. I don't deny certain things are there in the Bill to which objections were taken, namely, whether an illegal strike should constitute a break. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Srikantan Nair, I still feel I am on a firm ground. When you speak—and you have every right to speak for those who are fortunate in getting an employment somewhere, whatever be the capacity, in

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

shops, factories, local bodies and transport, you should bear in mind others who are not so fortunate. When you talk that you represent the entire working class of the country, are you going to completely ignore the vast majority of people who are either not fortunate to get employment or when they get it, they are not getting enough? Therefore, while making these claims, we should also bear in mind that we have a responsibility for those who are hardly getting any wage, even to sustain themselves. I hope Mr. Sreekantan Nair will bear this in mind when he comes to me for benefits being given to rural labour.

15 hrs.

Certain points were made about extending this legislation to certain other categories. There is an enabling section by which we can extend the application of this legislation to other categories. They, who made such suggestions, should remember why we have excluded them Mr. Sreekantan Nair and certain others were feeling so much for the transport workers. This is being covered by the States. Without consulting the States, and for that matter, the Local Bodies, it would not be proper for us to impose additional burden. That cannot be done without their concurrence. But I would consider the suggestion very seriously. Transport workers are getting organised; transport is being extended to the rural areas; I do recognise this. There are also other categories of labour; there are also teachers, there are also hospital servants etc. There are categories covered by the I.D. Act....

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Construction workers.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Construction workers also; they are covered by the I D. Act. Therefore, all these suggestions will be borne in mind. This is only the beginning of a scheme and so let us have some experience. If there are shortfalls, we can rectify them later on. That is possible.

Certain other points were made and I will briefly refer to them, because there were certain misunderstandings.

One point related to 'retrenchment compensation'. Mr. Chatterjee refered to that. Retrenchment compensation is in addition to gratuity. Gratuity is payable on the termination of service for any person whereas retrenchment compensation is not payable in all circumstances. He should bear that in mind. He made that point and created a little confusion on this matter.

Within the coverage of the Bill, as I have made it clear, it is very difficult for me to widen the scope of the Bill. Certain suggestions were made yesterday regarding salt pan workers. I will bear all these suggestions in mind and consider what should be done when there is some opportune time for extending the scope of the Bill.

Regarding the definition of wages, some Members wanted to include other items like House-rent allowance, etc. Mr. Sathe, the last but one Member who spoke, wanted to include bonus also. As I said, you have to see what we can do at the present juncture. You must consider also the present state of various sectors of our economy, and consider whether it would be proper to burden it further in this manner. I do not think at this juncture I would like to include anything else except 'basic wage' and 'dearness allowance' as it is at present provided in the Bill.

Regarding the worker's right to prosecute, hon. Members who were Members of the Select Committee would realise that we had gone thoroughly into this aspect, and the clause that has finally emerged from the Select Committee has emerged after full debate and concurrence and consultation with the law authorities of the Government. If hon. Members require, I can give just a short explanation for this purpose Although it was considered not desirable to empower the worker to take the matter to court without the sanction of the appropriate Government, the proviso to clause 11(1) of the Bill makes it obligatory on the Government to direct the controlling authority to file a prosecution if the gratuity has not been paid within the prescribed time-limit. This is the protection given in this regard.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): How will a worker enforce this? He will have to go and file a writ? That is the only method open to him to compel the Government.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: If he studies this with the other provisions of the Bill, he will realise that a worker who is likely to benefit under the scheme has not been left to the tender mercies of the employer. He must apply his mind and keep before his eyes the entire scheme of the Bill and then he will realise that there is no lacuna here.

Regarding the question of illegal strike and the provision made in clause 4(6) (b), a point was made whether we should include indiscipline, riotous behaviour and violent conduct. Can those of us who have been working in this field, with a little self-introspection, say that there has been no indiscipline of this nature and no destruction of property has taken place? Riotous behaviour is almost a daily phenomenon in some places. So, they will have to consider this very carefully. When does this type of thing happen? It happens because of the weakness of the trade union movement and the trade union authority in each plant. If trade union unity had been there, which we are attempting to have now by having a representative union in every plant and industry, which attempt I hope will succeed, and if inter-union rivalry could be eliminated thereby, then all these things which are unsocial or anti-social and which come in the way of production would stop.

Now, let me give an instance. In the public sector undertaking at Avadi, namely the Avadi factory, where I had to intervene and settle a dispute, could my hon. friends justify the type of violence that had taken place, certain cases in regard to which I have to decide? I have got photographic evidence in that regard. So, could we not have some deterrent provision in the Bill so that at least to some extent indiscipline could be eliminated and discipline could be restored in the organised sector, which is the primary task, according to me?

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): The hon. Minister has said that all this happens because of multi-unions. I would like to ask him why he should not bring forward legislation for having only one union in one industry? He may accept the principle of secret ballot for that purpose.

Again, I would like to ask why a worker should get double punishment? If he has damaged any plant or damaged any machinery, he is dismissed for the purpose. Why should gratuity be denied to him, and why should there be double punishment?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I shall reply to his points. As the hon. Member knows very well, we are also working for that...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He is first hanging him and then sending him to imprisonment.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: That is not the case. It is not a question of hanging him before committing him for some offence. That is not the position at all.

One thing is that for bringing about some sort of discipline and healthy growth of the trade union movement, we are bringing forward a piece of comprehensive legislation and I hope there will be co-operation forthcoming from all quarters in that regard. In fact, the attempt to establish a sort of National council of trade unions has succeeded in creating one centre in this whole jungle of trade union activity and I hope Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri Dandavate and others will not attack it from a different angle altogether.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: CITU must also be brought into it.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The doors are open. If they accept the discipline, they are welcome. Three national trade unions are already there.

If he has committed violence, it is not a question of hanging him. The matter will be decided by the tribunal. The nature of the offence, the punishment merited, all these things will be considered and a final decision taken, and in the light of that decision by the controlling authority. So he has not been left just to the whims of the employer. If violence is alleged, he will have to prove it. Then other things will follow. This is the position.

One judgment was quoted. But there is another judgment of the Supreme Court on this point.

DR. RANEN SEN: Both judgments have been quoted. He said that there is anomaly in the judgments.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I must say that the Supreme Court has also from time to time been taking a different view. It depends on the outlook and approach of the Supreme Court Judge and of the Chief Justice, how he looks at these social problems. The legal profession, though they are supposed to guide them, do not act as a corrective in their general approach to these problems I must say this is unfortunate. It should have been done.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Let him not reflect on the legal profession.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: To some extent, I have to bring them in I will read from a part of the judgment

> "A distinction should be made between technical misconduct which leaves no trace of indiscipline and misconduct resulting in damage to the employer's property which may be compensated by forfeiture of gratuity or part thereof A serious misconduct which, though not directly causing damage such as acts of violence against the management or other.. or riotous or disorderly behaviour in or near the place of employment is conducive to grave indiscipline.
>
> "The first should involve no forfeiture; the second may impose forfeiture of an amount equal to the loss directly suffered by the employer in consequence of the misconduct; and the third may entail forfeiture of the gratuity due to the worker".

In one of the minutes of dissent, I think by Shri N. S. Nair, he has accepted part forfeiture as a compromise. But this will also be decided by the controlling authority whether the offence is so grave as to justify full forfeiture. Here also I would like to reassure the House that the scheme is such that the employer normally would not get that latitude to behave in a manner against the letter and spirit of the law.

Then I come to the last point, cl. 2(c), strike which is not illegal. I was requested unanimously by the Select Committee to request Government to reconsider these two clauses regarding forfeiture and illegal strikes. After giving due consideration to the unanimous desire expressed by the Committee, I am prepared to accept an amendment to this clause, and I would suggest, at the same time....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Bring your own amendment.

SHRI R K KHADILKAR: I will accept one amendment by Shri Sarjoo Pandey. His amendment is there I am accepting only that amendment In order to save time,—because my colleague is waiting here for long and he wants to have some time today—I would request all the hon Members that if they accept this compromise and the unanimous report of the Bill as has emerged,—we will save the time,—they may ask Shri Sarjoo Pandey to move his amendment I request him to move it.

I once again thank all the hon Members for extending their full co-operation, and henceforward, when we bring forward a scheme relating to socialistic measures like this, I expect a similar co-operation from all sides.

DR. RANEN SEN: The Minister has mentioned one amendment But there is another amendment in the name of the same Member on a similar thing. I wanted to know his reaction to that amendment

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Procedurally, the amendments have not been moved until we come to the clauses.

DR. RANEN SEN: Before they are moved, I wanted to know his reaction to the amendment in the name of Shri Sarjoo Pandey. Amendment No. 15 is there. The hon. Minister has pointed out amendment No. 13. What is his reaction to amendment No. 15?

SHRI R K. KHADILKAR: I am not accepting it, except amendment No. 13, which says:

> Page 2, line 22, *omit* "which is not illegal."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. We are putting the cart before the horse. The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for a scheme for the payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories,

mines, oilfields, plantations, ports, railway companies, shops or other establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2— (*Definitions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause-by-clause consideration. Clause 2. There are a number of amendments. I am repeating the request of the hon. Minister. In order to save time, if you accept the compromise, the Members in whose names the amendments stand, need not move these amendments.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right then. Clause 2. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu—he is not here. Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (Ghazipur): I move:

Page 2, line 22, *omit*

"which is not illegal" (13)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I move:

Page 4, lines 32 to 34, *omit*

"but does not include any bonus, commission, house rent allowance, overtime wages and any other allowance" (25)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendment moved by Shri Sarjoo Pandey and Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya are there. Shall I put them to the House?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Put 25 separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put them separately. Now, I shall put amendment No. 13 to the House.

I think the 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Noes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lobbies have been cleared.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: The amendment has not been read out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these amendments have been circulated to the Members; they are supposed to read them.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR In the House also they are supposed to be read.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The convention is not to read the text of the amendment. You have these amendments with you.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I want to seek a clarification. When you were putting the amendment to vote the Minister got up twice to say that he accepted it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister might accept it but the hon. Members of this side say: No.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: That is why I wanted you to read it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In this House fortunately or unfortunately Members on this side are under the impression that whatever amendment comes from the Opposition it should be opposed, even though the Minister accept it... (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Minister cannot convey what he has in mind to his colleagues on the same side, I cannot help it. I will put it to the House.

The question is:

"Page 2, line 22,—

omit "which is not illegal" (13)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 25 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to vote.

Amendment No. 25 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4— (*Payment of Gratuity*).

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR: I beg to move:

Page 6,—

omit lines 1 to 9 (16)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 41,—

for "five years" *substitute* "one year" (26)

Page 4, line 43,—

add at the end—

"discharge, dismissal and retrenchment, or" (27)

Page 5, line 15,—

for "fifteen" *substitute* "thirty" (28)

Page 5, line 24,—

for "seven" *substitute* "fifteen" (29)

Page 5,—

omit lines 25 and 26 (30)

Pages 5 and 6,—

omit lines 36 to 41 and 1 to 9 respectively. (31)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put these amendments to the House.

Amendments Nos. 16, and 26 to 31 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9— (*Penalties*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 25 and 26,—

omit ", or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both" (32)

Page 8, lines 30 and 31,—

omit ", or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both" (33)

Page 8,—

omit lines 32 to 37 (34)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendments 32, 33 and 34 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 32 to 34 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11— (*Cognizance of offences*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move:

Page 9,—

omit lines 15 to 23 (35)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 35 to vote.

Amendment No. 35 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is.

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (*Short title, extent, application and Commencement.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some amendments to clause 1.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 8,—

after "port" *insert*—

"transport company, construction company, local body" (11)

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 4, *insert*—

"(d) workers of hospitals, educational institutions, universities, local bodies, construction workers, clubs, cooperative societies and transport workers." (12)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 9,—

add at the end—

"workers of any local body, any transport, any contract labour, any construction industry, any educational institution including college, school, technical institution or university, any hospital and clinic, any club, canteen or cooperative society and of any solicitors firms". (23).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put these amendments Nos. 11, 12 and 23 to the House.

Amendment Nos. 11, 12 and 23 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I congratulate the Labour Minister on accepting one amendment in respect of continuity of service, but there are still some lacunas left. He has said that he cannot extend this Act to those cases which are under the purview of a State. I do not find any logic in this argument, because it is a concurrent subject. He could have easily included the transport workers and construction workers serving in the public sector at least. He has not done so.

Secondly, he has left the workers to the tender mercies of the employers and the controlling authority about payment of gratuity. In the case of provident fund, Mr. Khadilkar himself tried his best to see that all the arrears are immediately deposited with Government and some penal measures should be adopted to force the defaulting employers. But up till now he has not succeeded. In the same way, if the employer does not pay the gratuity, the employee cannot go to the court. He has to go through all this bureaucratic machinery. In many cases, the Labour Ministry will not side with the employees even if they are satisfied that the gratuity has not been paid. So even at this stage, I request the minister to reconsider this issue. Dr. Ranen Sen and other members in the Select Committee pleaded that the deafulting employers must be prosecuted and imprisoned. Here the Bill provides that the trying magistrate may convict him to three months imprisonment or fine or both. In actual practice you will find that there will be no imprisonment and the employers do not mind paying whatever fine is imposed. So, the Labour Minister should think over it.

Then, in the case of dismissal or retrenchment also the employee should get his gratuity because it is due to him. If it is not specifically mentioned, the employing authority will deny this gratuity to him. I know that Shri Khadilkar is a very good man. When we discussed this amendment in the Select Committee, he was in favour of accepting it. But the policy of the government did not allow that. I am very sorry for the poor Minister who had the intention of accepting these amendments but could not do so because of the policy of the government.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने मेरे 13 वें संशोधन को स्वीकार किया। यों तो इस कानून में बहुत सारी खामियां हैं। पेज 2 पर जो एम्प्लाईज की डिफनीशन

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

की गई है उसमें मनेजीरियल स्टाफ को शामिल नहीं किया गया है। उनको भी इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए। जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव काम करने वाले हैं उनको भी उसमे शरीक करना चाहिए। मैंने अमेन्डमेंट भी दिया था। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस पर विचार करेंगे। जो दूसरे वर्कर्स है जैसे अस्पतालों के, म्युनिसिपिल बोर्ड्स के उनको भी इसमे शरीक करना चाहिए।

15 में ग्रेच्युइटी का जो मामला है वह बड़ा संगीन है। इस उदन के तमाम मेम्बर्स ने, रूलिंग पार्टी की तरफ से भी और इस तरफ से भी यह मांग की है कि सिक्योरिटी कारफीट करने का जो प्राविजन किया गया है यह संविधान के विरुद्ध है और हमारी मान्यताओं के विरुद्ध है। एक ही आदमी को पचासो सजायें नही दी जा सकती हैं। आप जानते हैं कि एम्प्लायर्स झूटे केसेज तयार करते हैं। ऐसी हालत मे किसी एम्प्लाई को ग्रच्युटी न देना बड़ा अन्यायपूर्ण होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री जी इसको स्वीकार कर लें। इस मामले मे सारे मेम्बर्स की एक राय रही है। मेरा विश्वास है कि मन्त्री जी कम से कम इसको जरूर मान लेंगे ताकि एक ही एम्प्लाई को कई प्रकार की सजायें न दी जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I want to clarify only one point. The hon. Member referred to punishment. I will draw his attention to clause 9(2) where it is mentioned that for non-payment of gratuity the minimum imprisonment is for a period of three months.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.40 hrs.

COKING COAL MINES (NATIONALISATION) BILL—*Contd.*

Clause 2

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill. There are no amendments to clause 2. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 4 and 5. The question is:

"Clauses 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 6, 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(*Central Government not to be liable for prior liabilities*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I beg to move:

Page 5, line 29,—

after "(1)" *insert*—

"Subject to the provision of Section 9A," (3)

Page 5, line 36,—

(i) *omit* "wages, bonus,"

(ii) *omit* ", provident fund, pension, gratuity" (4)

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): I beg to move:

Page 5,—

after line 33, *insert*—

"Provided that if the liability of the owner, agent, manager or managing contractor of a coking coal mine or coke oven plant in relation to any period prior to the appointed day cannot be discharged then the liability may be discharged by the Central Government or the Government company out of the amount which is due to the company or owner as the compensation." (18)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लाज 9 में अपना संशोधन इसी लिये पेश कर रहा हूं क्योंकि यह क्लाज लिक्विडेशन से संबंधित है। क्लाज 9 (2) इस प्रकार है :

"(a) save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act, no claim for wages, bonus, royalty, rate, rent, taxes, provident fund, pension, gratuity or any other dues in relation to a coking coal mine or coke oven plant in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the Government company;"

मेरा कहना है कि प्रावीडेंट फंड और बोनस का जितना पैसा मजदूरों का कम्पनी या मालिकों पर बकाया है और कम्पनी उस पैसे को नहीं देती है मजदूरों को तो केन्द्रीय सरकार जो कम्पेनसेशन उन को देगी उस राशि में से मजदूरों का देय धनराशि काट कर मुआवजे की शेष रकम मालिकों को दे। इस वास्ते मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है :

"Provided that if the liability of the owner, agent, manager or managing contractor of a coking coal mine or coke oven plant in relation to any period prior to the appointed day cannot be discharged then the liability may be discharged by the Central Government or the Government company out of the amount which is due to the company or owner as the compensation."

मेरा कहना यह है कि यदि कम्पनी के ओनर्स या कोकिंग कोल माइन्स के ओनर्स पैसा खा जाते हैं और नहीं देते हैं तो उस की जवाब देही सरकार पर है और सरकार को जो पैसा ओनर्स को देना है मुआवजे का उस में से मजदूरों के प्रोवीडेंट फंड और बोनस के पैसे को काट ले।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, it has been provided in clause 9 of the Bill that all the dues in favour of the employees on account of wages, pension, provident fund, bonus and gratuity will not be realisable from the Central Government. There is a specific provision which is being made. It says that the liability of the previous owners to the extent of arrears will continue.

The hon. Minister said yesterday that these employees should be treated on the same footing as ordinary unsecured creditors, not as secured creditors, and, therefore, they should not be entitled to get any special privilege so far as the realisation of their dues are concerned. Our submission is that the employees and the labourers whose wages or bonus or provident fund or pension or gratuity are outstanding, they should have been treated on a separate footing than the ordinary unsecured creditors who may have supplied goods or who may have lent money to them.....

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): They are given precedence over the ordinary creditors.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When the distribution of the amount which is payable under the Bill is done, after the secured creditors are paid off, then only other creditors will come. Our submission is this. Why should the labourers who will be taken over by the Government have to run after their old employers and adopt the time-consuming procedure which has been laid down in this Bill? Why should not Government take over the liability and recover the amount, whatever they have to pay, from the amount that is payable? Why should not the machinery be otherwise? Why should not the mechanism be different? It is a question of approach whether you want to leave the employees completely to the mercy of the old employers and force them to take to the time-consuming process. The employees have to come before the Commissioner, file their claims and then they will be called upon to prove and all that. How long will this entire rigmarole take, nobody knows. No time limit is fixed. So, the arrears of wages, etc., would remain outstanding for a long time if they have to adopt this procedure for the recovery of their dues. The Central Government, should be the ideal employer and should not ask its employees to take to this procedure. That is why we have suggested deletion of some of the words in Clause 9 and also incorporation of a new clause which is a consequential clause in amendment No. 5. There is another aspect which I shall deal in greater detail, if necessary, when we come to it.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Suppose the amount which will remain for the purpose of distribution to the employees is not sufficient, the amount that is specified in the last column of the First Schedule, then what will happen? The labourers will lose proportionately. Nobody knows on what basis the amounts have been calculated. Suppose the total amount due to the labourers is Rs. 50,000 and there is only a sum of Rs. 20,000 in the hands of the Government for distribution, what will happen is that the labourers will lose. Government is not taking any responsibility. We have submitted that Government should undertake to pay the shortfall and whatever steps they want to take for this, they can take, whatever remedies they want to have for the purpose of recovery from the erstwhile employers, they can have. Why should the employees suffer? We are very much pressing this amendment, as also amendment No. 5 for incorporation of a new clause.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: So far as the question of Government being responsible for payment of the dues to the workers is concerned, we are not prepared to accept that position. The dues are actually the dues from the employers to the workers. Ordinarily if Government had not taken over these mines, whatever was due to the worker would have to be recovered from the employer. What we are doing, therefore, is to make it possible by means of Clause 23 that the dues to the workers will stand in front of the dues of any other ordinary creditor, and I think that is adequate from the point of view of safeguarding the position of the workers.

The hon. Member complained about the amount of time it will take. In any case it will take time. Even if Government took the responsibility, it would have to investigate whether the claim is genuine or not. That is all the Commissioner for Payment is going to do His duty will be to find out whether the claim is or is not a genuine claim and then to make payments in accordance with the order of precedence that has been laid down in the Bill.

Hon. Member, Shri Bade's amendment was this: if the liability of the owners, etc., in relation to any period prior to the appointed day cannot be discharged by them it should be discharged from out of the amount due to the company or owner as compensation. That provision is already there. Whatever is the liability in relation to any worker or to any other creditor will have to be honoured first in terms of a finding of the Commissioner for Payments and only what is left as the balance will be paid out as compensation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendments 3, 4 and 18 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 18 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill

Clause 9A (New)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I move:

Page 5,—

after line 47, *insert*—

"9A Every liability of the owner, agent, manager, or managing contractor of a coking in coal mine or coke oven plant, in relation to any period prior to the appointed day, shall be the liability of and be enforceable against the Central Government or the Government company, in so far as such liability relates to or arises out of claim or claims of workmen employed in such coking coal mine or coke oven plant

(a) for wages, bonus, provident fund, pension, gratuity or other dues;

(b) under any award, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority in relation to any coking coal mine or coke oven plant passed after the appointed day, but in relation to any matter, claim or dispute which arose before that day;

(c) under any agreement or agreements entered into by and between or on behalf of the owner, agent, manager or managing contractor of a coking coal mine or coke oven plant and the workmen employed in such coking coal mine or coke

over plant or on their behalf, including any recommendation of any authority appointed by the Central Government." (5)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put amendment No. 5 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 10 to 12. Now, the question is:

"That clauses 10 to 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 10 to 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(*Income derived by the owners of coking coal Mines and coke over plants after this appointed day to be refunded to the Central Government.*)

Amendment made:

Page 7,—

after line 9, insert—

"(3) If no account is rendered by the owner of a coking coal mine or coke oven plant within the period referred to in sub-section (1) or if the Central Government or the Government company has any reason to believe that the account rendered by such owner is incorrect or false in material particulars, the Central Government or the Government company may refer the matter to the Commissioner and thereupon the Commissioner shall determine the income derived by the owner from the coking coal mine or coke oven plant during the period referred to in sub-section (1), and set off such income against the amount specified in the First Schedule or the Second Schedule, as the case may be, against the name of such owner and pay the balance to such owner." (6)

(*Shri Shahnawaz Khan*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(*Employment of certain employees to continue.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kartik Oraon.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): I am not pressing my amendment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 9, lines 31 and 32,—

after "Central Government" *insert*—

"which will not be less favourable than the remuneration, terms and conditions of employment as prevailing on the appointed day". (19)

Page 9, lines 13 and 14,—

omit "against the owner of the coking coal mine or coke oven plant, as the case may be, but not" (20)

SHRI R. V. BADE: I beg to move:

Page 9, line 14,—

omit "but not against the Central Government" (21)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): About this amendment No. 19 to clause 17, it is stated here in the Bill in clause 17 that the conditions of service and other benefits which are at present accruing to the employees of the coking coal mines and coke oven plants will be safeguarded in various ways which are set out there.

Amendment No. 19 seeks to insert the following clause to make it more specific:

"which will not be less favourable than the remuneration, terms and conditions of employment as prevailing on the appointed day."

I want to bring two points to the notice of the hon. Minister and to seek a clarification from him. A number of employees of various companies working in their offices in Calcutta have been served with appointment letters by Bharat Coaking Coal Limited and in the course of that letter they are told:

"This appointment is on probation for a period of 1 year, and during this period your service will be liable to

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

be terminated without assigning any reasons. On expiry of this period and on receipt of the satisfactory performance report of your work and conduct during the period your retention for a further period will be considered."

I would like to know how this is safeguarding the position of the existing employees who have put in 10, 15 or 20 years of service, if they are going to be told to start all over again on probation and only after a period of 1 year the question of their confirmation or retention in service will be considered. Therefore, I would like to stress, that this should be made clear that they should not be treated as probationers all over again.

Secondly, I wish to say this. This is also regarding a letter from the Ministry, Steel and Mines from their Organisation for Management of Coking Coalmines, addressed to various companies which were taken over. It says:

> "While the employees are going to be taken over at the present salaries, allowances and perquisites, the future salaries, allowances etc. in whatever form will be governed by the decision of the appropriate authority in terms of Presidential Ordinance No. 12, 1971."

Here also there is no certainty that the present salaries allowances and remuneration will be allowed to remain intact. An element of uncertainty is brought in. In future these things are to be governed by decisions of the appropriate authority.

So, I want him to reply to these two points, namely, whether they are to start probation all over again, and whether their emoluments will be protected. There has been a great deal of unrest and apprehension in the minds of the employees. I would like to know what he proposes to do about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the discussion on drought situation at 4 P.M. Now, if the Minister starts, he will cross the limit of 4 P.M. It is only half a minute more to 4 O'clock. This discussion will be continued tomorrow. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

15.59 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE*: DROUGHT SITUATION

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The country has been brought into a serious crisis. This is affecting not the privileged class but the people who are toiling from morning till night for earning for their livelihood. There is drought, unprecedented famine and unemployment, and 12 States have been affected, involving 75 million people.

Six States are passing through near-famine conditions. The States affected are: Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Andhra, Gujarat, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, U.P. and West Bengal. That is the list.

16. hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

In West Bengal, in one district alone, namely Malda, there have been 50 starvation deaths. A Member of our Party, and a Member of this House, namely Shri Dinesh Joarder had made a thorough survey and tour of the area and he has given a description which is really heart-rending, and which makes anybody feel very morose. It says:

> "The drought condition of Malda is to be considered in the background of last year's flood havoc and wide-scale devastation. The whole of the district was under deep flood-water for a continuous period of three months during the first half of October, 1971. The villagers could not harvest their crops like jute, paddy of Aus, China and Sone varieties, red potato etc. which ultimately were dumped in the flood water only to rot..".

I have written to the Chair already seeking its permission to lay on the **Table a list of the 30 persons out of the 50 that I have mentioned, who have died out of sheer starvation today in this 20th century in this country. I have already written to you under the appropriate rules and directions. I have given notice earlier of the list of people who had died of starvation in Malda.

**The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall send it to the Speaker; I shall forward it to him and he will decide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice according to the appropriate rules.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): On a point of order. What is the authenticity of the list? What is the gaurantee that the list is really a correct one?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have authenticated it, and I have already given advance notice

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): On a point of order. I think that it is rather absurd that a Member should get up and doubt the veracity of the list without even having looked into the list or seen it. What more does he want than the dead body to prove that somebody has died? If he likes, we shall send the dead bodies to his house.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to make one request to hon. Members. The time allotted is only two hours The subject is very grave and very important.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabandi): The time should be extended till mid-night.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to make one request namely that when a Member is speaking, he should be very brief. The second request that I have to make is this. Casual interruptions once in a way are all right, and I would not mind them, but we should not make this a debating society, somebody saying something from this side and somebody else saying something from the other side... Let not hon. Members waste time in these things.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): The time should be extended.

AN HON. MEMBER: It should be increased by four to five hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the opinion of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall extend it by one hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: By two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In view of the opinion of the House, I am extending the time by one hour. I have every respect for the opinion of the House, and, therefore, I am extending it by one hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would submit once again that under the authority of the appropriate rules and directions, I have given advance notice expressing my intention to lay on the Table certain documents, and one of them is the list of 30 persons who died of starvation in the district of Malda in West Bengal during the last month, and that list should be placed in the Library so that the civilised world can come and read it and know that today in India in this 20th century, 30 persons have died of starvation in a district which is so near to the capital of a State. It is not only Bengal which is affected. I have mentioned many other States. In U.P., from where the Prime Minister comes—that is the glory they take—there are 29,000 villages suffering from scarcity conditions. In one district, Pratapgarh, represented here by Shri Dinesh Singh, 85 per cent of the crop has failed. In Bihar, 15 million out of 56 million people are in dire distress. Loss to crop is to the tune of Rs. 26 crores. 13 million acres affected by drought. 26 out of 58 sub-divisions are affected in this State.

In Maharashtra, this is the second consecutive year of drought. 50 per cent of the wells have dried up. The loss in value is estimated at Rs. 200 crores minimum. In Bengal, the crop loss is Rs. 80 crores at the lowest A ceiling has been imposed on the Centre's gift, assistance or help or whatever you call it It is put at Rs. 6.85 crores while the total loss is over Rs. 80 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he goes into so much detail, he will take a long time. He must be brief.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I go very fast.

In Andhra Pradesh, out of 26,200 villages, 17,400 are affected. The crop loss is put at Rs. 100 crores. In Tripura, 50 starvation deaths have been admitted and acknowledged on the floor of the Assembly. This is the type of Congress raj we are having.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

In Rajasthan, 3,500 villages and 11 districts have been affected; 2.5 million are suffering from famine.

In Bengal, very little has been done. We read reports that there is no water in the South 24-Parganas. 35 tube-wells were supposed to have been sunk, but that has not been done. In Bankura district, 222 wells should have been sunk; but not one has been sunk. Corruption is rampant. People in power are making hay while the sun shines. That is the most regrettable part of it. You will be surprised to know that in district and sub-divisional-committees, whilst money is expected from the Centre very rightly, MPs are not included, because if they did so, they would have to take MPs belonging to other parties.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Why are his party MLAs not co-operating?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They do not go into this business.

The Government of Shri Ahmed and Shri Shinde are living in a fool's paradise and telling the people that there is no cause for concern. Look at the complacance and conceit behind this attitude

How does the drought affect? It comes out of our outright dependence on nature.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I require half an hour, at least 28 minutes

MR. CHAIRMAN: This a subject on which every member from every part of the country would like to speak. If he takes so much time, I cannot do justice to others. He will have 10 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then I shall sit down. I started at 4 P.M. Five minutes were taken up in interruptions. I require at least 15 minutes

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish quickly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us see how drought exposes our outright dependence on Nature. The sources of water for cultivation and drinking dry up. In 1965-66, we had experienced it. Of late also, it happened. But this Government have taken no notice of it. I read from the fourth Year Plan, which says:

> "The droughts of 1965-66 and 1966-67 further heightended the awareness of the need of faster development of irrigation facilities. Moreover, the possibilities offered by the new seed varieties both for increasing yields...."

etc., etc. It is all very pious thinking. But nothing was done except drum-beating for six years, and they were basking in glory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not propose to give any suggestions to solve the difficulties?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am going into the root-cause of it. Here is an editorial in a very important newspaper, which says:

> "The Government, and particularly Krishi Bhavan, must accept a large part of the responsibility for lulling the country into unjustified complacency, regarding foodgrains production in the last crop year ending June 30...." etc.

They have not made any mark in the matter of providing irrigation. There is a shortfall of two million tonnes of foodgrains.

Then there is a very interesting feature article brought out in the *Statesman* of yesterday which says:

> "But if the monsoon fails this year, it should settle the controversy between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Agricultural Prices Commission over the permanence of the green revolution. The APC has been consistently sceptical about the breakthrough in agriculture, sometimes, it seemed, even in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary...."

They have ben trying to sell us a story. That is what I am trying to say.

Look at this reply to the question, given by the hon. Minister. It is Unstarred Question No. 2164 dated 7th April, 1972, which says that the total number of schemes sanctioned all over

the country is 458. How many of them did they complete? 98. The worst among this is in West Bengal, Kashmir and Orissa. In Orissa, the target was 8; but they have done none. In Kashmir, it was three; they have done one. In West Bengal, out of six, they have done nothing. That is all they have done.

There is a surrender to Nature. When people in other countries are going to the moon, when they are making rain, and are moulding Nature, it is quite opposite here. It is a shame for any country: 800 lives were lost during the heat-wave.

There is an utter failure on the part of the Government to use the surface, subsoil and rainwater through major, medium and minor irrigation. I give you some figures (*Interruptions*). I refer to the development of irrigation potential and its utilisation, in million hectares. In 1950-51, the ultimate potential of surface water—major and medium and minor—was 45 and 15 respectively. Potential created: against 60, it was 16.1. It sounds almost the same: 60 and 16.1. Potential created in regard to major and medium in respect of surface water was 9.7, against 45. In regard to "minor", it was 6.4 against 15.

Then, in regard to utilisation, it was 16.1; major and medium, 9.7; minor, 6.4. In 1968-69, the ultimate potential being 60, the potential created was 26.6 and utilisation was 25. In regard to ground water (minor), against the ultimate potential of 22, in 1950-51, the potential created was 6.5 and in 1968-69, it was 10.9. That is all they have been able to do, telling tall stories to the people, catching votes and then throwing them into—what shall I say?

I will take another two minutes. Let us see the percentage of total land that is irrigated out of the total cultivated. In 1951, it was 17.5 per cent. Mr. Ahmed can dispute it if he likes. In 1970, it did not go beyond 20 per cent. More land is being cultivated but no irrigation. They talk about plans to make the desert bloom, but they cannot provide water for irrigation in normal places.

Upto the Fourth Plan only one third of the surface water resources have been harnessed. The average annnual surface water resources of the country have been placed at a total of about 168 million hectare metres. Out of this only about 56 million hectares metres can be used for irrigation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude in two minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall refer again to an editorial about drinking water; it says the position is shameful.

> "It is certainly shameful that nearly one-third of this country's total rural population has grossly inadequate or no water supply at all....(In) 2,1000 villages and hamlets difficult and scarcity conditions exist. According to the report nearly 58,000 villages are in permanently disadvantaged areas in the hilly, sandy and saline tracts and about 97,000 have no water supply."

Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit makes a confession and there should be a Catholic priest to listen to it. There are 90,000 villages where drinking water was not available within a depth of 50 feet. According to a Press Report in the Times of India dated 4 March 1972, it says:

> "According to the Health Ministry, 151,000 villages need to be provided with water supply."

Drought means lack of water for cultivation as well as for drinking. "It is unfortunate that water supply has suffered neglect at the hands of the planners," says an editorial in the Hindustan Standard. More than 20 years after independence under the glorious rule of the Congress, four out of every ten villages in India have to do without clean drinking water. It is not only because the funds set apart for rural water supply had been adequate but also because considerable part of this was wasted, in fact stolen.

"That thousands of villages in this country have remained without the elementary facility of drinking water since independence is certainly something of a scandal," says an editorial.

I do not want to say anything more. This Government has utterly failed in this respect, particularly in areas like West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

and had continuously neglected these areas. When it is a question of buying on air-conditioner of 12,000 cubic feet for a Minister, they pay readily but the moment you say that a tubewell should be sunk in the village for providing water to those people, they say there is no money. Socialist slogan has acted as a wonderful vote catching gadget. I do hope that this fraud will be detected by the people of India and they will reject these people outright before long.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Report from all parts of the country indicate that we are in a very serious position because of drought and famine. There are near famine conditions in the area from West Bengal to Gujarat except possibly Himachal Pradesh and the South ; in most parts there is famine. I need not narrate the facts because facts are speaking for themselves and only those who are deaf, dumb and blind cannot hear or see them. You have 18 months even if you hope to have a good crop next year. We hear about looting in some parts of the country. In Bihar we find that in broad daylight a poor woman who was carrying some fried rice to sell was looted ; a small businessman on a horse back carrying 30 kgs of flour was looted in broad daylight and in Santhal parganas and Bhagalpur, there is absolutely nothing to eat. I do not mean only Bhagalpur and Santhal Parganas. Almost all districts in the State of Bihar are in the grip of drought, I would say famine. I would not say it is only 15 million. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was quoting from Press reports. I say that conditions are worse and I know from personal experience of Bihar and U.P. He has quoted figures about West Bengal, Gujarat friends will speak for Gujarat. I was in Bombay and the Maharashtra Government told me that most tubewells have dried up. I need not go on ; I think the Government is fully aware of this.

The point is what should we do. Right from the planning stage uptil now we are knowing that the vagaries of monsoon and the nature in this country cannot be controlled or has not been cotrolled though we have reached the moons and possibly only yesterday another rocket landed on Venus.

Mr. Chairman, we had a large number of experiments in this country to avoid famine, drought, to have irrigation. What did they do, I want to know from the Agriculture Minister. They would say green revolution. Yes, a few strains of hybrid maize, possible sona. Am I to understand that the green revolution was due to this ? I would emphatically say 'no', because it was nature which was kind to us and God of Rain gave us rain. Therefore, one most important point is to avoid famine in this country. To do so, the first thing is irrigation. I would say irrigation is No. 1. If we get water in the right time, a few districts, a few provinces of this country can make us self-sufficient. What have you done ? In America, in Tennesse Valley authority scheme they are getting 200 ft. of lift irrigation. Thanks to experts, Government and so many other authorities and D. K. L. Rao we are not getting 50 ft lift irrigation from the Ganges that is flowing by my side. We cannot get water. Times without number we have written to the Bihar Government, and to the Central Government. In 1967 I took Shri F. A. Ahmed to a place and showed him the stream. I am sure he remembers it. I just asked for say 2 lakhs. He and Bihar Govt. said, it will be done. He should have given us enough water from the Ganges. Every time you have drought, you takle the situation. We go for fair price shops. You say I have got 1,25,000.

Mr. Shinde, how many are in the realm of ghost land ? I want to know, how many fair price shops are working ?

Mr. Chairman, we must tackle the drought which is almost a permanent feature. Experts have now said, and it is an established fact that in some parts of the country the cycle is 2½ years. It is in States like Rajasthan. In some parts of the country the cycle is of three years. It is in States like Bengal, Bihar. Experts have now established that in this country vagaries of nature cannot be relied upon. Rain God is sleeping in Simla or much more in Kailash. Experts say that cycle will bring in this country drought almost every alternate year or in two or three years.

We would say that this must be controlled on two fronts—permanent and immediate. So far as permanent is concerned I have said one method which is a must is irrigation. I do not want village volunteer corps from America or any white land. My father, my uncle,

my brother know how to produce. He wants only water and water. Even with the same old implements and rotton old seed he can give you the produce which you require for your country. Therefore, the first point to be attacked is on the irrigation front. Every small perennial source must be tapped. I must say it has not been tapped. I can quote instance after instance about which I have written to the Government, which they only hear when drought comes but they forget when there is plenty. My suggestions are that on this front, irrigation coupled with land reforms, coupled with inputs, must be done.

Unfortunately for us we have got rise in prices. I would not link rise in price with drought. They are separate phenomena. Drought has come this year. Rise in price had been there since last year. I am always told by the economists and the planners that in an agricultural country like ours, we must reconcile ourselves to the rising prices. But to what point? We had a 6 per cent rise between 1954 and 1962. After 1962 we had an abnormal rise. Where are those planners and growth economists who should tell us how much price increase we should tolerate in India?

This is due to certain other measures, which are administrative. In spite of the buffer stock of 9 million tonnes, we have had a 24 per cent rise in foodgrain prices. Why? Because we forget after one good crop to get our economy properly tuned to the consumers. It is more trader and producer oriented. Let us catch the bull by both the horns. We must have a chain of permanent fairprice shops in this country for the coming years. Let us realise that this country shall have scarcity in certain basic necessities for many years and so let us have a permanent chain of fairprice shops. Only fairprice shops will not do. Who shall give the purchasing power? There must be a link between the purchasing power of the common man and the prices prevailing in fairprice shops. Here and now this year of drought should be turned into a year of usefulness for us. Let Government decide here and now that consumer industries shall be taken over by Government at least in respect of a dozen basic necessities of life. If they are not taken over, what shall you distribute? Yesterday my friend said that the price of cotton has come down but why not the price of cloth came down? Why not take over the cotton textile industry? It is essential that in this year of drought and famine we shall have the courage to take over the consumer goods industries.

16.28 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Even after taking care of the production and distribution systems, there is another danger, viz., the parallel economy running in this country. Besides the organised money market and the indigenous money market, we have the black money market. Government must launch a killing attack on this black money. If that is done, prices will come down and the basic necessities will be available to the 38.3 per cent of the people in rural areas whose daily income is 50 paise and who spent 60 per cent of it on foodgrains.

I recommend to Government that in this year let us tackle things both on the long-term front and short-term front, on the long-term front through inputs, land reforms and irrigation and on the short-term front by launching a killing attack on the parallel money market and taking over the consumer goods industries. The fair price shops numbering 1.25 lakhs in this country should be put into life and not remain in the ghostland. I hope this year of drought and famine will be turned into a year of usefulness which will help us to tackle the dourghts which may occur in future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kalyanasundaram.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Sir, I am raising a point under rule 195. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to take part in the discussion. We have already submitted our names. But we have not been given a chance. At the same time, people who have not given their names are given a chance, I want a ruling on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am aware of the rules. But while following the rules, we have also to follow certain conventions and also party lines.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, when the Government is plannig to celebrate the silver jubilee of our independence with pomp and show, this House is discussing the drought and famine conditions, high prices and scarcity of water for both drinking and irrigation purposes.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Raipur) : It is surprising that the Irigation Minister is not present here when we are discussing this problem

MR CHAIRMAN I will convey your suggestion to the Government

SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM Reports are pouring in from all parts of the country that drought is almost enveloping the whole country It is something unprecedented These drought conditions give rise to other problems also It is the duty of the government to tell this House what steps they are going to take immediately to give relief and what long range plans they are contemplating to prevent a recurrence of such famines and drought We should see that they are history of the past and they do not recur Otherwise, people wil not allow us to come to this House Remember what is happening in Bihar and what has happened in Tamilnad If the poor peasants start agitation where will you and I be ? We cannot be Members of Parliament and you cannot be Ministers They have already started looting shops I am sorry they are looting the shops of poor shopkeepers They will be justified if they go and loot anywhere foodgrains are hoarded

Government must seriously examine how these developments overtook us so suddenly and how they were so throroughly unprepared for it The statement placed on the Table of the House by the Minister does not reveal anything It shows complacency as if nothing has happened

What are the consequences of this serious drought ? There is no drinking water in several villages Of course irrigation water is absent, then power shortage is there I do not know what to do with the State Electricity Boards Are they doing their work properly ? Are they giving services acording to priority ? I have several reports with me But only time prevents me from going into details Several thousands of tubewells have been constructed Many applications for services are pending, And still no service was given It is not for private tubewells alone It is for the tubewells constructed by the Government themselves investing lakhs of rupees.

What is to be done ? The power cut is there In many States, the cut is to the extent of 30-40 per cent I wonder how this statement says that there is no cause for any concern or any anxiety The situation is very serious They do not realise that At least, this debate should enable them to understand the seriousness of the situation

Now, when the paper published in front pages the news of serious drought conditions, etc , some people are there who are showing their teeth and saying that this is the opportunity to do something The Government must immediately come forward and hold whatever surplus foodgrains are available in the country You may call it physical control or whatever it is Wherever there are foodgrains available, except for family needs or farm needs, they must be taken charge of by the Government for proper distribution to needy areas and also to needy people

I do not think the Government is even aware of any such problem They think that they have got sufficient buffer stocks and that they can tide over the difficulty This is a very complacent attitude

The prices are going up What is the price of wheat in Punjab ? What is the price of wheat in U P ? In U P , where wheat should be sold for Rs. 76 a quintal, it is sold for Rs 120 a quintal I think, the Members from U P will not contradict me Even in Punjab, wheat is selling at Rs 95 or so If this is the position in U P and Punjab, what will happen to other parts of the country ? The price of rice is going up , the price of wheat is going up The prices of pulses have doubled The prices are going up for the consumers

In my State, in Tamil Nadu, the cotton prices have come down when the cotton production is very low. The cotton production has suffered very much in my State But the prices have come down The mill-owners have refused to purchase the cotton. The peasants are crying that there are huge stocks with them and there are no buyers But yarn prices have not come down The handloom weavers are crying that yarn prices are going up The prices of chillies are going down for the farmers but for the consumers, they are going up. What is the mystery ? Who is doing it ? Let the

Minister examine all this. How does it happen? When the farmer takes the things to *mandi*, the prices are quoted less. But when the consumers go to retail shops for the purchase of pulses or chillies, the prices go up. What is this penomenon in this country? How do you explain this penhonmenon?

I am glad one Member from the other side made a proposal that consumer goods wholesale trade should be taken over by the Government. Not only that. The distribution of essential commodities must be taken over by the Government and proper distribution must be ensured if the Government is serious about stablising the prices for the consumers.

Similarly, for the farmers also, they should be assured of economic prices by some such mechanism. Of course, some of my friends sitting even by my side will be happy when Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu demands that this Government must quit, but they will support this demand. But, fortunately, the Swatantra, Jan Sangh, and Congress (O) have supported such a demand in Tamil Nadu. All these parties have supported this demand that the State must take over... (*Interruption*(s)) Although Mr. Vajpayee may not suporpt here, his followers there were supporting.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Sir, let me put the record straight. We supported the agriculturists' agitation there and nothing else.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : That is enough. I have got your support for the agriculturists. (*Interruptions*) That is a different matter. I am waiting for another opportunity to take up that matter.

The working of fair price shops now is very very unsatisfactory. It is not proper to call them fair price shops. In many places people do not go to them at all. Have a proper machinery. With the help of organized labour and other people's committees, why should the Government which swears in the name of democracy fight shy of associating people at all levels in the matter of distribution? All eyes must be watching. Wherever foodgrains are there, wherever sugar is there, wherever pulses are there, lakhs of eyes should watch them so that proper distribution is ensured. This cannot be done relying only on the officials. People's committees must be organized a big way to ensure proper distribution, for detecting hoarding and for checking black-marketing, if prices are fixed.

I am trying to draw the attention of the Government only to the consequences of this serious drought situation spreading all over the country. I do not know why any report has not been sent from Tamil Nadu or the Government has not mentioned anything about Tamil Nadu. In several parts of Tamil Nadu also the situation is pretty bad. In more than two-thirds of Tamil Nadu, drought is there; there is no drinking water : there is no water in the wells. Even the loans given for construction of wells did not yield results, and that is why the peasants were not able to repay the loans. There was a big agitation all over the State as the House will recall. So, Tamil Nadu must also be included.

What are the proposals made by the State Governments of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and others which are facing this crises? Have they made any proposals for relief? What are the proposals received from the State Governments for immediate relief? What are the proposals of the Government to meet those demands? This House must be aware of all the steps to be taken by the Government.

श्री अनादि चरण दास (जाजपुर): सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि हमारे उड़ीसा में पिछले साल क्या हालत थी। ऐसी हालत कैसे पैदा हुई—

पहले तो वहां साइक्लोन आया, उस के पहले फ्लड आया, उस के पहले ड्राउट था, सूखा था, इस तरह से पिछले साल वहां बहुत खराब हालत थी। अब साइक्लोन के बाद आठ महीना हुआ बारिश नहीं हुई, हमारे काश्तकारों ने खेतों में बीज नहीं डाला, जमीन बिना बीज के पड़ी रही। जब कुछ बारिश हुई तो हमारे काश्तकारों ने कुछ बीज डाला, लेकिन उस के बाद 17 दिन ऐसी बारिश हुई जो लगातार चलती रही उस के दो-तीन दिन बाद इतने जोर से पवन और बारिश आई कि फिर फ्लड आ

[श्री अनादि चरण दास]

गया, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो कुछ बीज डाला गया था, वह सब नदी में चला गया। अब हम देखते हैं कि कहीं भी जमीन में बीज नहीं है। हमारे छोटे छोटे काश्तकार जो थोड़ा बहुत बीज का संग्रह कर के रखते थे, अब उन के हाथ में कुछ भी बाकी नहीं बचा है, बिलकुल अकाल पड़ गया है।

हमारे उड़ीसा में जो थोड़ा सा इलाका है वह बिलकुल मैदानी है, लेकिन जो पहाड़ी इलाका है, जैसे कोरापुट, गजाम, कालाहांडी, मयूरभंज, केओंझर, इन इलाकों में हर साल सूखा रहता है। सम्बलपुर के कुछ इलाकों में तो थोड़ी सी इरिगेशन फैसिलिटी है लेकिन कोरापुट में जाइये, कालाहांडी में जाइये, कहीं कोई इरिगेशन फैसिलिटी नहीं है। माइनर इरिगेशन के लिये बहुत पैसा वहां पर खर्च किया गया है लेकिन मैं ने देखा है—मैं 17 सालों से पहाड़ी इलाके में काम करता हूं—इतना पैसा खर्च हुआ लेकिन कोई भी माइनर इरिगेशन का काम नहीं हुआ, जिस से कि 10–15 या 20 एकड़ भूमि में कोई काश्तकार पानी दे सके।

हम देखते हैं कि आज वहां के लोग क्या खाते हैं—6 महीने तो पहाड़ी इलाके के लोग कुछ नहीं खाते, दो-तीन दिन में एक दिन खाने को मिल जाता है। इमली का बीज वे लोग संग्रह कर के रखते हैं और उस को ही खाते हैं। आम के बीज का संग्रह कर के खाते हैं। इसी तरह से वहां अलुआ मिलता है वह थोड़ा अच्छी है, लेकिन इतना कड़ुवा होता है कि इधर का कोई आदमी नहीं खा सकता, लेकिन उस को वहां पर वे लोग खाते हैं।

उड़ीसा में आदिवासी और हरिजनों की संख्या लगभग 40 प्रतिशत है। आदिवासी लोग ज्यादातर पहाड़ों पर रहते हैं और वे इन चीजों का खाकर गुजारा करते हैं। वे इतने गरीब हैं कि खाने के लिये उन के पास कुछ नहीं है। खाना न मिलने से पत्ता खाने की आदत उन्होंने डाल ली है। आज कल इमली का पत्ता खाते हैं। न उन के पास खाना है, न उन के पास काम है। साइक्लोन के बाद 9 महीने जो काम सरकार की तरफ से उन को दिया गया, उस में सब का गुजारा होना मुश्किल था, इसी लिये हम लोग देखते हैं कि आज कल वे इमली के पत्ते को खा कर गुजारा करते हैं।

हमारे अनेक दोस्तों ने अभी बहुत अच्छे अच्छे भाषण दिये, लेकिन मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हम विचार करना चाहिये कि ऐसी स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये सरकार को क्या कदम उठाने चाहिये जिस से कि सब लोगों को खाना मिल सके। जब कई आदमी भूख से मर जाते हैं तब सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ जाता है, हम ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते कि सरकार पहले से वहां पर खाने का प्रबन्ध करे, जिस में लोग भूख से न मरें।

मेरा यह सुझाव भी है कि जो हमारे ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं उन में पोखरों में 10–15 फुट पर पानी मिल जाता है। तालाबों और नदियों में पानी है परन्तु चूंकि उसका कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया इसलिए आज इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज नहीं है। इस साल सरकार ने दो बड़े बड़े डैम की मंजूरी दी है—रेंगाली डैम और भीमकुन्ड डैम। यदि इन डैम्स पर शीघ्र ही कार्य शुरू हो जायेगा तो उससे वहां के लोगों को रोजी और रोटी प्राप्त हो सकेगी। इसी प्रकार से माइनर इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्टस को भी सरकार अपने हाथ में ले सकती है। पहाड़ी इलाके में जो स्ट्रीम्स होती हैं उनसे माइनर इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्टस की बनावट

जा सकता है। इस प्रकार से हर गांव में 10, 15, 20 एकड़ जमीन [खेती के लिए प्राप्त हो सकेगी और उससे अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ेगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार को चाहिए कि जल्द जल्द टस्ट रिलिफ वर्क्स को शुरू करे। इसके द्वारा भी वहां के लोगों को कुछ राहत मिल सकेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त जो विधिवायें हैं, जिनके छोटे छोटे बच्चे है, जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, जो भूमिहीन है, जिनके पास कोई काम नहीं है, जो रास्ते मे इधर उधर घूमते है उनको माफी कार्ड मिलने चाहिए। इसके द्वारा भी कुछ हदतक समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है। इसके साथ ही साथ फ्री किचन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जहा पर कम से कम जो छोटे छोटे बच्चे होते है जोकि भूख के कारण रोते फिरते है वह भोजन कर सकें। जो बड़े बड़े वयस्क लोग होते है वे तो किसी प्रकार अपना पेट भर भी लेते है लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे बच्चे होते हैं वे भूखे रोते फिरते है। जब उनको माताओं को ही भोजन नही मिल पाता है तो फिर उनको कहा से मिलेगा? इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम दो तीन गांवों के बीच मे एक फ्री किचेन का प्रबन्ध किया जाये जहां पर छोटे छोटे बच्चे खाना पा सके।

सभापति महोदय: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): May I appeal to them to confine their remarks to just 5 minutes? There are plenty of Members who want to speak on behalf of their respective districts. Please confine your remarks to 5 minutes.

श्री अनादि चरण दास: मैं एक सुझाव देकर समाप्त करता हूं। किसानों को सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर सीड और मैन्योर दिए जाने चाहिए ताकि काश्तकारों को उत्पादन करने में कुछ सहायता मिल सके।

श्री राज बहादुर: मेरी विनती है कि विभिन्न जिलो के सदस्य यहां पर अपने विचार रखना चाहते है इसलिए सदस्यगण अपने क्षेत्रों के बारे में कृपा करके तीन या पांच मिनट में ही [जो कुछ कहना हो वह कह दे क्योंकि फिर दूसरे सदस्यों को समय नहीं मिल पायेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 20 speakers on the side of the Congress party. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister was justified in requesting Congress Members and other Members too, to confine themselves to 5 minutes. That it the maximum time allowed.

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the course of 25 years of our indepenlent existence, we have faced this kind of drought situation many times. During the past two years, we have had green revolution in the country and now, again in many States of the country, more particularly in West Bengal and Bihar, there is drought which has in consequence led to starvation death. If we are to be a witness to starvation deaths in the silver jubilee year of independence, I have no hesitation in saying that it is primarily due to the bad planning of the Central Government. The Central Government constituted the Planning Commission for the purpose of formulating beneficial projects for the entire country. This Planning Commission has drafted Four Five Year Plans. In these Five Year Plans, many irrigation projects had been executed. After executing the prestigious irrigation projects, if the Government of India had taken up follow-up action in right earnest, we would not have had to face this unfortunate situation today. I would also point out that even in the execution of irrigation projects adequate attention had not been given by the Government in regard to full utilisation of irrigation potential created.

At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Government of India would have invested Rs. 3000 crores in both major and medium irrigation projects in the country. After investing such a colossal sum, what is the additional acreage that has been brought under cultivation? For want of feeder and subsidiary canals, the gap between the 'potential' created and the 'utilisation' is

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. M. Gounder]

28 lakhs of acres. Though there is irrigation facility available for cultivating 28 lakhs of acres, yet it has not been brought under cultivation. Just because the water does not reach the fields of the farmers, they are unable to bring under cultivation 28 lakhs of acres. It is not that this area is far demoved from the place of irrigation projects; this land is within the approachable point from irrigation projects if there is subsidiary canal to take water from the dam to the fields of the farmer. It is strange that the Planning Commission and the Central Government have not given any thought to this problem and this becomes more serious when the Government have invested Rs. 3000 crores in irrigation projects. At least for the sake of getting some return on this huge investment, the Government should have thought about providing canals which would take water to the nearby fields. This would naturaly have brought more acreage under cultivation.

I would give one or two examples to substantiate my point. Under the leadership of Sir Joseph Hutchinson, a study team of the U.N.D.P. visited the Chambal Project which was completed 10 years ago. This study team has pointed out that the people have so far not derived any benifit from this project. This has appeared in the Hindustan Times of 31st July 1972. This study team has found fault with the administration for not utilising in full the irrigation potential created by the Chambal project. Chambal project is not an isolated instance of gross under utilisation. In most of the projects, the agriculturists have not been able to get the benefits which are to flow from them.

This is the main reason for the recurrence of drought frequently.

Again, a World Bank Team visited Mahe-Kadana project which was completed in 1969. This project was expected to bring 1.43,000 acres under cultivation. Even after three years of completion, the total area that has been brought under cultivation is just 40,000 acres. One lakh acres, which should have come under cultivation immediately after the completion of this project, remain uncultivated and the World Bank Team has expressed its surprise at the gross negligence on the part of the Government in utilising the potential created. Should there be any surprise in the occurrence of drought? Can the Government take shelter under the excuse that the monsoon has failed? The failure of monsoon is not a new experience to the Government. Many times the monsoon has let down and the Government is there to see as to what should be done in the case of failure of monsoon.

17 hrs.

I would even go to the extent of saying this. Even after 25 years of independence, should we go on scanning the sky for the rain-bearing clouds so that drought does not occur. Are the Ministers meant for invoking the rain-gods? The rains are a natural phenomenon and when the rains come, the agriculturists will spontaneously start his operations. For that there need be no Ministers at the Centre. Why should there be a Planning Commission and a Government if the farmers are to till the land depending on the monsoon? I don't think that the Government are just to supervise the work of the farmers.

For the drought and the scourge of famine threatening the entire country the blame rests squarely on the Government and their ineffective administration of the projects undertaken by them.

I came across a ludicrous statement in *The Hindustan Times of* 31st July, 1972 of a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture. It has been stated that these dams are works of engineering skill and not works of public utility. It is also reported that proper surveys were not undertaken before formulating and executing these irrigation projects—land survey, soil survey etc. They have been constructed to give employment to the unemployed Engineers and not for the benefit of the farmers. The Government at the Centre should have known that this was not a question of providing employment, but a question of survival of the nation. After two and half decades, it is reported that the Planning Commission is proposing to set up a Committee to investigate into the causes of under-utilisation of irrigation potential created by these projects. I wonder at the way in which the Central Government and the Planning Commission are functioning. After investing Rs. 3000 crores the Government are

going to investigate as to what benefits have accrued to the farmers as a result of this investment.

Whatever may be the difficulties and bottlenecks, Tamil Nadu has achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains. I am proud of the achievement of Tamil Nadu. This has been made possible due to the unceasing efforts on the part of Tamil Nadu Government of my party. The hon Member who preceded me, Shri Kalyanasundaram, was asking the reason for the sky-rocketing of prices of agricultural commodities. Though he knows the reason, he does not want to be explicit The prices of foodgrains have gone up on account of the taxation policies of the Central Government. He knows this, but he does not want to enumerate the reasons because of his party's alliance with the ruling party at the Centre. Fertilisers have been taxed heavily, but he cannot oppose the heavy taxation on the essential inputs of agriculture. Just because the State Government of Tamil Nadu raised the power rate by one paisa, there was an agitation in which his party, the Congress Organisation and some from Indira Congress, including two Central Ministers, took active part. They are bent on creating confusion and trouble in Tamil Nadu for the D.M.K. Government. Today, Tamil Nadu has got the most efficient administration and for some political parties this fact is not palatable. Political intolerance has swept away fairplay and justice. My hon. friend, Shri Kalyanasundaram, stated that two-thirds of Tamil Nadu is facing drought. I want to know the source of his information. Did he get this from the State Governmen? If it had been stated that two-thirds of entire country is in the grip of drought, it would be understandable. Drought in Tamil Nadu has not assumed alarming proportions because the Government of Tamil Nadu have taken energetic steps to utilise all available under-water resources. If other State Governments had made similar attempts the drought would not have become so catastrophic in other parts of the country. I would accuse that the party in power at the Centre and in other States was complacent.

We are celebrating the silver jubilee of our Independence. In this year, if starvation deaths take place in the country, what will the Britishers, whom we asked to quit, think about the independent Government in India?

I would tell the hon. Minister that it is not just a reply to the Debate in this House. I would request him that all starvation deaths should be enquired into and he should formulate concrete proposals to mitigate the rigours of drought and he should also ensure proper and full utilisation of the irrigation potential created by several projects so that the drought is not a regular recurring feature in our country.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री दिनेश सिंह (प्रतापगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में और पूरे उत्तर भारत में सूखा पड़ा है। इस वक्त तो सवाल एक ही है कि कितना बड़ा अकाल हमारे सामने आएगा। सूखे की बात अब नहीं रह गई है। अब तो अकाल की बात हमारे यहां पर है और उसकी बात ही यहां पर करनी है। आज जो स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि इतना बड़ा अकाल हम लोगों के जीवन काल में नहीं आया बल्कि यह कहा जा सकता है कि इस शताब्दी में इतना बड़ा अकाल नहीं पड़ा जितने बड़े अकाल का आज अंदेशा हो गया है कि पड़ेगा। ऐसी गम्भीर स्थिति में हमारे सामने क्या तस्वीर आती है? इस पर आज हम को यहां विचार करना है और हमारे सम्बंधित कार्य मंत्री जी ने अभी जिक्र किया है कि हमारी संस्था से तीस आदमी बोलने वाले हैं इस वास्ते पांच पांच मिनट हो हम लोग बोलें। एक तरफ तो अकाल जो इस शताब्दी में सब से बड़ा है और दूसरी तरफ पांच पांच मिनट मिलें तो यही कहा जाएगा कि यहां बैठे हुए हम अपना फर्ज अदा नहीं करते। शर्म की बात है। क्यों नहीं हमारे संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने यह कहा कि दो चार, दस घंटे जितनी जरूरत हो हम यहां बैठ कर इस पर विचार करेंगे। यह गम्भीरता के साथ सोचने का सवाल होना चाहिये। एक बहुत अहम सवाल पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं, इस का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले तो एक घंटा ही चर्चा के लिए दिया गया था।

श्री दिनेश सिंह समय बहुत कम है और मैं देख रहा हूं कि पांच मिनट तो पूरे नहीं हो गए हैं इस वास्ते मैं बहुत ही संक्षेप में अपनी बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। परसों हमारे सामने मंत्री महोदय ने एक वक्तव्य रखा था कि आज जो सूखा हमारे सामने है इस में क्या होगा। मैं दुख के साथ कहता हूं कि जितनी गम्भीर समस्या हमारे सामने है उसका आभास इस वक्तव्य से बिल्कुल भी जाहिर नहीं होता है। यह तो उसी तरह से साइक्लोस्टाइल करके हमारे सामने रख दिया गया है जैसे कि हमेशा होता रहा है जबकि कहीं न कहीं देश के किसी न किसी हिस्से में सूखा पड़ता रहा है या बाढ़ आती रही है। वही कागज इस में लिखे हुए हैं जोकि हमेशा से लिखे जाते हैं और जिनका आज के हालात में कोई मतलब नहीं रह गया है।

चार पांच साल हुए बिहार में सूखा पड़ा था। तब यह सवाल उठा था। तब कहा गया था कि कुछ खेती के लिए कुएं खोद दिये जाएं, कुछ रुपया बांट दिया जाए, देहातों में लोगों को कुछ दूध का पाउडर दिला दिया जाए वही चीज आज है। क्या यह कोई भिखमंगों का देश है कि रोज हम उनको बांटते रहेंगे दूध का पाउडर और रुपया और इस तरह की दूसरी चीजें या हम एक ऐसी बुनियाद बनाना चाहते हैं जिस से कि हमारे देश की अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता जो आज ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहती है वह स्वाभिमान से अपना काम कर सके। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि आज इन तमाशों से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज हमको यहां बैठकर यह फैसला लेना है कि हम किस आधार पर आती हुई समस्याओं को समाधान करेंगे।

संसद में और बाहर भी इसका बहुत बड़ा प्रचार हुआ है कि देहात में तो लोग मालामाल हो गए हैं, किसान के पास आज बहुत रुपया है लेकिन आज जब सूखा पड़ा है तो मैं पूछता हूं कि कौन अपने रुपये किसान को देने को तैयार है उन में से जो कहते थे कि किसान अमीर हो गया है आज क्या करेंगे? इस तरह के प्रोपेगंडे से काम नहीं चलेगा। किसान की अपनी समस्याएं हैं, उनको हमको देखना चाहिये। उनकी तरफ आज हम को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

हमने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है इन्श्योरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। मैं पूछता हूं कि हम क्यों नहीं क्रॉप इन्श्योरेंस कर सकते हैं? अगर हमने ऐसा किया तो हमारे लिए कहने का नहीं रह जाएगा कि सूखा पड़ा है और हम उन में भोजन बांटेंगे। फिर अपना अधिकार किसान लेगा— अगर सूखा पड़ेगा। इसके बाद इन सब चीजों का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाएगा। आज हम गलामों के तरह अख्तियार करके वहां लोगों में थोड़े से पैसे, दूध का पाउडर और कुछ गेहूं बांटना चाहते हैं। आज सवाल यह है कि क्या न हम सब का एक मजबूत इन्तजाम करें, जिस से यह समस्या फिर न पैदा हो।

मैं उदाहरण के रूप में अपने क्षेत्र की एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। शायद आप ने देखा हो, आज के पहले पृष्ठ पर छपा हुआ है कि प्रतापगढ़ जिले में 85 फीसदी फसल का नुकसान हुआ है। यह कोई अखबार के नुमायंदे खुद नहीं कहते हैं, बल्कि वहां के जिलाध्यक्ष कहते हैं कि 85 फीसदी फसल का नुकसान हो गया है। मुमकिन है कि और जगह इस से भी ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ हो। उन्होंने बताया है कि किस तरह से सुविधाओं की कमी की वजह से आज वहां यह दिक्कत पैदा हुई है।

हमारे यहां पानी की कमी रही है। माननीय मंत्री, डा० के० एल० राव, को मैंने एक मर्तबा कष्ट दिया था। वह हमारे जिले में गये थे और उन्होंने वहां की समस्या देखी। मैं उनका आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने वहां पर ट्यूबवेल लगाने के लिए बात की। पहले कहा जाता था कि वहां ट्यूबवेल नहीं लग सकता है। उन्होंने शुरू में चार एक्सपेरिमेंटल ट्यूबवेल्स की वहां पर मंजूरी

थी और वे चारो सफल हुए। यह लगभग पाच साल पहले की बात है। तब से आज तक वहा पर कुल 34 ट्यूबवैल लगे है और उन मे से कुल 12 मे बिजली पहुची है। बाकी जितने हैं वे एक तमाशे के लिए बने हुए हैं। वे क्यो बने पडे है, यह मेरी समझ मे नही आया। इस तरह के मजाक से यह स्थिति काबू मे नही आ सकती है।

इसी तरह से वहा नहरे खुदी हुई है लम्बी है, खूबसूरत हैं, उन की सडको पर मोटरे भी चलती है, लेकिन उन मे पानी नही चलता है। इस लिए यह सवाल आता है कि हम इस समस्या का क्या हल निकालेगे।

आज वहा की स्थिति यह है कि खेतो मे कुछ पैदा नही होगा और इस लिए जो मजदूर उन खेतो मे काम करते थे, उन के सामने भुखमरी का सवाल पैदा हो गया है। वे क्या खायगे? फिर वही बात हो जायेगी कि दो चार सडको पर मिट्टी डाल दो, दो चार कुओ को खोद दो और अगर दूसरे तीसरे या पांचवे साल फिर समस्या पैदा हो तो फिर उन्ही सडको पर मिट्टी डाल दो।

इस तरह से मिट्टी डालने से भुखमरी या अकाल का सवाल हल नही होगा। हम को मिट्टी हटानी है, जिससे तह मे पहुच कर हम पानी ला सके। इस के लिए एक मजबूत तरीका निकालना चाहिए। आज हमारे पास जितने भी रिग्ज हैं, चाहे वे प्रदेश सरकार के पास हो, या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास या फौज के पास, आज हम उन सब को क्यो नही इस्तेमाल कर सकते है? वे एक एक दिन मे ट्यूबवेल बनाते हैं। जहा तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे पास तार या खम्भो आदि जिस चीज की भी कमी है उस को पूरा करना आज ज्यादा आसान है। यह ज्यादा इज्जत की बात होगी, बजाये इस के कि हम इधर-उधर दो चार पैसे बाटते रहें।

इस लिए मैं चाहता हू कि जब मत्री महोदय बोले, तो वह सदन को दो बाते साफ बता दें। एक तो यह कि कितनी बडी समस्या हमारे सामने है और जो समस्या बताये, उस की जिम्मेदारी ले। वह यह न कहे कि आज यह समस्या थी, वह कल और बढ गई है, जिससे किसी पर जिम्मेदारी नही आती है। आज जिस समस्या को वह बताये, अगर वह कल उस से बढती है, तो वह जिम्मेदारी उन को लेनी पडेगी। इस लिए वह सोच कर, पुराने तरीको से नही, बल्कि सही ढग से, खुद एक तखमीना लगा कर बताये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि इस का जो आज इलाज हो सकता है उस के बारे मे भी साफ तौर से मालूम हो जाय कि क्या होगा। जिस से हम लोग कल जा कर अपने यहा सब जगह बता सके कि हा, यह आप की कठिनाई है और उस कठिनाई को इस तरह से सरकार दूर करेगी।

तीसरी बात मैं कहता हू कि मत्री महोदय आज ससद को इस का एक विश्वास दिलाए कि क्राप इश्योरेंस वह लाएगे। इस के अलावा देहात मे रहने वाले किसान की और कोई दवा नही हो सकती है। धन्यवाद।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सभापति जी, आकाश मे वर्षा के बादल नही है किन्तु क्षितिज पर अकाल की छाया मडरा रही है। अनेक प्रदेशो मे यदि कुछेक दिनो मे वर्षा नही हुई तो परिस्थिति अत्यत गभीर रूप धारण कर लेगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वर्षा होगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कोई वहा से बैठ कर भविष्यवाणी कर रहे कि वर्षा होगी। हो जाय तो मुझे बडी प्रसन्नता होगी। प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार परिस्थिति की गभीरता को कम कर के दिखाने की कोशिश न करे परिस्थिति को उस की समग्रता मे, उस की

[श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

सूची भयावहता में देखना होगा और यदि एक हफ्ते के भीतर वर्षा न हुई तो किस संकट का सामना हमें करना पड़ेगा इस का अनुमान लगा कर आज से उस परिस्थिति का सामना करने के उपाय और योजना बनानी पड़ेगी। इस कसौटी पर शिन्द साहब का वक्तव्य खरा नहीं उतरता है। आज अगर हम ने परिस्थिति को कम कर के दिखाने की कोशिश की तो फिर हम शासन तंत्र को इस आने वाले संकट का सामना करने के लिए तैयार नहीं कर सकेंगे।

कठिनाई यह है कि प्रश्न राज्यों से संबंधित है। राज्य सरकारों का शासन शिथिल है। अभी से समाचार आ रहे हैं कि लोग कहीं महुआ खा कर पेट भर रहें हैं, अभी हमारे आदिवासी बन्धु शिकायत कर रहे थे कि इमली की पत्ती खाई जा रही है। बिहार से समाचार आए हैं कि अन्न से भरे हुए ट्रक लूट लिए गए। यह खतरे की घंटी है। केन्द्र अगर इस आधार पर संतोष कर के बैठा रहा कि हमारे पास अन्न के भंडार भरे हुए हैं तो इस से समस्या का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। यह तो संतोष की बात है कि हम ने अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ाई है और हमारे पास भंडार हैं। लेकिन भंडार में रहने वाला अन्न भोजन की थाली में पहुंच सके इस का प्रबन्ध कसे होगा?

इस के साथ वितरण का प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है और वितरण के साथ साथ खरीद करने की शक्ति का भी प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है। अंग्रेजी राज में हम ने कलकत्ते में देखा कि अन्न के गोदाम भरे हुए थे लेकिन लोग सड़कों पर मरते थे। भंडार आप के भरे रहेंगे। लेकिन लोग अन्न के अभाव में मरते रहेंगे। इस दृष्टि से प्रश्न को तात्कालिक रूप में भी देखना होगा। जहां जहां अभाव है वहां पर्याप्त मात्रा में अन्न पहुंचाना, अगर खरीदने की शक्ति लोगों में नहीं है तो सिंचाई के स्थायी साधनों का निर्माण करना, उन्हें काम देना, यह सब करना होगा। मैं श्री दिनेश सिंह से सहमत हूं कि केवल सड़कें बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हम ने राजस्थान में देखा कि लाखों रुपया अकाल में राहत के नाम पर खर्च हुआ लेकिन हम कोई ठोस चीज नहीं बना सके जिस से भावष्य में सिंचाई की समस्या हल हो सके और अकाल का सामना न करना पड़। इस समय फिर राजस्थान के 25 जिले वर्षा के अभाव से पीड़ित हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के 36 जिले और राजस्थान के 25 जिले। तो लोगों को राहत देनी पड़ेगी। उस के लिए राहत के कार्य भी करने पड़ेंगे। उस की सर्वथा उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती। लेकिन राहत कार्यों में दिया गया केन्द्र का धन ठीक तरह से खर्च हो और उस में हम कोई स्थायी सिंचाई के साधन निर्माण कर सकें, इस बात की व्यवस्था करना जरूरी है।

दूसरी बात यह भी जरूरी है कि केन्द्र सरकार से राज्य सरकारें कितनी सहायता की आशा कर रहीं हैं—यह बताया जाना चाहिये। केन्द्र सरकार उन्हें कितनी सहायता देने के लिये तैयार हैं, इस के बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लिया जाना चाहिये। वह सहायता किस तरह से खर्च की जाती है, इस के लिये भी केन्द्र की देख-रेख आवश्यक है।

अभी फसलों के बीमे की बात कही गई, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं। फसलों का बीमा आवश्यक है, लेकिन उस के साथ पशु-धन का भी बीमा होना चाहिये। जब प्रकृति का प्रकोप होता है, किसान पीड़ित होता है, सरकार उस की मदद के लिये जाती है, लेकिन कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं होता कि जिस में किसान भविष्य के ऊपर आश्वस्त हो कर उत्पादन के काम में लगा रहे।

सभापति जी, यह भी आवश्यक है कि हम पशुओं के लिये चारे का प्रबन्ध करने के

लिये अभी से विचार करें। मनुष्य का जीवन जरूरी है, लेकिन . . .

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : चारा है ही नहीं, कहां से आये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसी लिये मैं कह रहा हूं कि जहां हुआ है, वहां से लाया जाये जहां उस का अभाव है, वहां उस के भेजने की व्यवस्था की जाय, उस का संग्रह किया जाय और उस के वितरण की व्यवस्था को ठीक किया जाय। मुझे मालूम है कि बिहार में चारे के अभाव के कारण पशुधन नष्ट होता रहा है, जब कि दूसरी जगह चारा बेकार पड़ा रहा। वर्षा के अभाव में चारा नहीं होता है, इतनी बात नहीं है।

लेकिन जितना अन्न पैदा होता है, चारा पैदा होता है, उस का हम ठीक तरह से वितरण नहीं कर पाते और जो भूमिहीन हैं, दूसरों की खेती में काम करते हैं, उन की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। खेत सूखे पड़े है, खेतों में काम आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है, वे नगरों की तरफ़ दौड़ेंगे। यदि स्थिति बिगड़ी तो गांवों के भूखों की सेना नगरों पर धावा बोलेगी। यह स्थिति हम पैदा करना नहीं चाहते। मैं अपने मित्र कल्याणसुन्दरम से सहमत नहीं हूं कि अन्न के गोदाम जहां भी पड़े हों, उन को लूट लो। लूटमार समस्या का समाधान नहीं है। यह ठीक है . . .

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : What is your attitude to hoarding?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Hoarding should be strictly dealt with, but you cannot incite people to indulge in looting.

याद रखिए, यदि आप लूटमार को प्रोत्साहन देंगे तो आप के ये फूड ग्रेन कारपोरेशन गोदाम बचनेवाले नहीं हैं . . .

श्री हरदयाल देव (घोसी) : आखरी हथियार है, वाजपेयी जी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी तो शुरुआत हुई है, शिमला में शुरुआत हुई है, कल उस की तारीफ हो रही थी, अब आखरी की बात हो रही है? . . .

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : लूट का विरोध कीजिये, लेकिन होर्डिंग का समर्थन मत कीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किस ने समर्थन किया है?

अध्यक्ष जी, यह प्रश्न पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—खाद्य मंत्री जी से—अलग अलग राज्यों के सदस्यों को बुलाकर बात करें, विरोधी दल के नेताओं से अलग अलग बात करें . . .

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : अलग अलग की क्या जरूरत है, सब को एक साथ बुलाइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी महिला मेम्बरों को अलग से बुलाकर बात करें। मैं इस लिये ऐसा कह रहा हूं कि हर एक राज्य की समस्या अलग अलग है। मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में हम को और इन को बुलायेंगे तो मुझ खुशी होगी। . . .

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : हर जगह आप ही लड़वाओगे, आप ही लुटवाओगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार राज्यों को असावधान न होने दे। राज्यों से प्राप्त होने वाली रिपोर्टों पर भरोसा करके न बैठे। कोई ऐसी वाच-डाग मशीनरी होनी चाहिए जो राज्यों से या तो सरकारी आधार पर सूचना मिले उसको लेकर या गैर सरकारी सूचना मिले उसके आधार पर कार्यवाही कर सके। हर एक प्रदेश की समस्या पर अलग से विचार किया जाये। उन प्रदेशों के सदस्यों को बुलाकर अलग से चर्चा करें और

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

यह निरन्तर चलता रहना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं युद्धस्तर पर इस समस्या के समाधान होना चाहिए।

कौन भूख से मर गया, यह कोई राजनीति का विषय नहीं है। उड़ीसा में जब स्वतंत्र पार्टी की सरकार थी, वहां भूख से लोग मर गए तो कांग्रेसी मेम्बर चिल्लाते थे कि भूख से मर गए और आज बिहार में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं तो क्या हम चिल्लायें कि भूख से मर गए? कोई भूख से मर गया तो किसी प्रदेश का आदमी भूख से नहीं मरा, किसी पार्टी के शासन में भूख से नहीं मरा बल्कि दुनिया की नजरों में एक भारतीय मरा है। स्वाधीनता के बीस साल बाद अन्न के अभाव में मरा है। यह भूख की चुनौती पार्टी की चुनौती नहीं है। इसमें दलबन्दी की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस समय खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री को कम्प्लेसेन्सी का भाव छोड़ दे और युद्ध स्तर पर परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सबकी तयार करे। यह प्रश्न ऐसा है कि सब मिलकर इस चुनौती पर विजय पा सके।

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT (Kolaba) : Mr. Chairman, it is an irony of fate that when we are celebrating the silver jubilee of our independence we should be faced with the worst ever famine in the history of India. There is no State which is not concerned with the disappearance of the monsoon this year. Maharashtra, on account of its vicinity to the sea and on account of the protective barrier of the Vindya mountains, normally gets a fair amount of rain. But during the last two years most of the districts have experienced drought conditions and if they have the bleak prospect of a third drought in succession it will be the undoing of the State.

Normally, the Konkan area used to get good rainfall. But this year the rainfall is deficit even there. Transplantation work is held up for want of rains. In some of the districts of Western Maharashtra and Marathwada there is no water for drinking. People have even started migrating to other areas. I wonder how the State Government can stand up to this awful famine of food, fodder and drinking water. The Central Government will have to go in a big way to help the State or else the economy of the State will be ruined by starvation deaths and migration. To make matters worse, Maharashtra is deficit in irrigation schemes. Hardly 8 per cent of the land is covered by irrigation, which means that in the event of the present drought situation continuing for another week we will have to face the worst ever famine in the living memory of man.

The famine will be affecting the entire State, including the monsoon-favoured belt of the Konkan. In northern India we have a fairly good network of all-weather canals and some of rivers like Ganges, Yamuna and Sutlej get flooded even in summer on account of the melting of the snow in the Himalayas. None of the Southern States has this advantage. Maharashtra's economy is one-crop economy and, therefore, if that crop is gone, there is nothing for the people to hang upon. That is why I say that the prospects in Maharashtra are extremely bleack and the Central Government should extend their helping hand on a very large scale.

17.30 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Cair*]

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has asked for a preliminary help of Rs. 15 crores from the Centre. This may please be given immediately. The real damage will be far in excess of this amount.

We have perhaps the largest number of rivers in Asia. But we have not harnessed them both for power and for irrigation. Our irrigation projects are locked up in Inter-State disputes which are being dragged on from year to year. This state of affairs must end and we should concentrate our energies on giving better irrigation facilities to the people, thereby checking the vagaries of monsoons. This is a long-term measure I should like to suggest.

The second long-term measure is the holding up of the price line. This is a complicated issue which involves not only the Ministry of Finance but also the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry

of Labour and the Planning Commission. Anything that comes in the way of increased production must be mercilessly put down. Therefore, I say that in order to face this drought and famine, we have to make an all-sided efforts involving both the extension of irrigation and the holding of the price-line.

Then, the immediate help which some of the States require should also be given bountifully because, otherwise, the States will not be able to stand up to the conditions which are now prevailing in the country. As I have already said, Maharashtra is facing a third famine year in succession. You can just imagine what must be the plight of the people who have no drinking water for three successive years. Already, migration has started. Therefore, my request to the Central Government is that they should not put in any conditions and should immediately give the help which the Chief Minister of Maharashtra is asking for.

Already relief works have been started in several districts. This year's famine will cover not only some districts but the entire State. Last time, it was only 22 districts that were affected. This time, all the 26 districts of Maharashtra will be affected. So, my request to the Central Government is that they should be bountiful and give a helping hand to the State and to the people of Maharashtra.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have gone through the statement of the Food Minister. In the statement, he has mentioned :

> "Unfortunately, however, we have been taken over by dry spell in a large part of the country."

He has put the blame on fortune. After 25 years of independence, it is no use on the part of the Indira Government to blame Lord Indra because Lord Indra did not favour this Government. The statement is unrealistic and unimaginative. The Government should not shirk its responsibility, it should not abdicate its responsibility, on the plea that fortune did not favour the Government or that it is the responsibility of the State Government.

In this regard, I would like to point out that this statement is stale, stereotyped and it does not give any indication of any earnestness on the part of the Government to tackle a situation which is unprecedented in history, during this century. No specific measures have been mentioned here.

Regarding the measures to be taken, the Minister has mentioned about relief works. I would like to mention that so far as Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are concerned, they are the two surplus States so far as rice is concerned. Orissa is badly affected. In my district which is the second surplus district in rice, not a single relief work has been started yet. Though the conditions are very acute, the paddy seedlings have been withering away, the fields are looking brown, the lands are parched and there is hardly any agricultural operation taking place, and yet no relief work has been taken up there.

Regarding distribution of taccavi loan, only Rs. 2 lakhs have been given for my district. There is a very kind lady collector. She says, "What can I do ? I am helpless. I have to distribute Rs. 2 lakhs among two lakhs applicants." So, one rupee is given to each cultivator ! This is the state of affairs.

Regarding gratuitous relief works, we have passed resolutions after resolutions, but all have fallen on deaf ears.

Regarding public distribution system, I would like to submit that, since Government has taken over the public distribution system, it has gone from bad to worse. The FCI scandal is there ; the FCI has taken over the entire procurement and distribution system. There are many skeletons in the cupboard. If the Minister of Food & Agriculture will go into these—whether it is mustard oil deal or sugar deal in UP or transportation to Assam or rice deal in Orissa—they will be surprised. I beg to submit that all the files should be sent to the CBI for a thorough probe into these things. The Food Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking, has become a cushion to rehabilitate defeated Ministers like Mr. Shahnawaz Khan and Mr. Iqbal Singh.

The interest of consumers is a forgotten factor in India's economy. In this regard I would like to say that, in the various ration shops in Orissa, the rice which is being distributed is highly decomposed and not fit for human consumption ; it is yellow and it is being sold in black market at Rs. 2.00 per kilo. This is the state of affairs in my state.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

With a heavy heart I would like to submit here that the Government of Orissa has not yet risen to the occasion, has not yet realised the seriousness of the situation; not even a statement has been issued by the Government that scarcity conditions prevail there. No Minister has visited the drought-affected areas. They are, more or less, bogged down in the morass of party politics; there are pulls and counter-pulls to satisfy the defectors. The Minister are confined within the four corners of the secretariat with a narrow outlook. What can we expect from a Government which is born of political prostitution, which is born of defection, which has made defectors, Ministers as reward? What can we expect from this Government? They have no mandate from the people; they have no feeling for the people. So many starvation deaths are there. (*Interruption*) Seeds are not available to the cultivators. Seed which is procured at Rs. 56 per bag is being sold to the cultivators at Rs. 96 per bag. How can the poor cultivators purchase it? What is the purchasing power of the people in the State of Orissa?

So far as my district is concerned, in 1959 Dr. K. L. Rao visited that place. That district was badly hit by drought. The Prime Minister also visited that place. At that time we suggested taking up of Indravati Project because it is a chronically-affected drought area; this project would irrigate two lakh acres of parched lands of the district and will generate 600 megawatts of electricity. But uptill now the whole thing has been kept in the cold storage. Dr. K. L. Rao will bear me out. When he went there, he saw the blooming '*Mahuva*' tree, the blossoming mango tree. All the trees were blooming, but there has been drought. It means that the underground water is there and what we call 'Saraswati' has to be tapped, the underground water has to be brought to the surface to irrigate our parched lands. With that hope, the Rural Electrification Corporation was set up in this country. We expected a lot from the Corporation and many schemes have been sent by the Government of Orissa, but uptill now no clearance has come from the Rural Electrification Corporation. In this regard, I would like to submit that the cultivators took great interest to put up energised pumps. They have given many applications, but, since the ruling Party has come to a decision that there would be no differentiation so far as the fixing of ceiling is concerned for lands which are irrigated by private sources and for lands irrigated from public sources, all this has dampened the spirit of the cultivators to put more enthusiasm or to invest more money to energise the pumps or to draw the underground water. Unless there is security of tenure, unless they differentiate while fixing the ceiling between the land irrigated from private sources and the land irrigated from public sources, I am sure the green revolution will a moonshine.

Lastly, I would like to submit that the report is a parrotlike repetition of the previous reports on such subjects. Unless the whole situation is tackled on a war footing, nothing could be done. I fully endorse our Party's support to Mr. Dinesh Singh's suggestion for crop insurance.

Before I conclude, I would like to quote a line from the *Economic Times* which has stated:

> "Except Punjab, where private irrigation is available, and particularly Haryana, none of the 13 States reporting drought has stated that there has not been loss due to the dry spell."

It means to say that if any part of India is going to escape the food scarcity to fill the gap, then it will be Punjab and Haryana and all credit goes to the Punjab and Haryana farmers who have taken great initiative to put up energised pumps and they keep this green revolution going and give a new life to the country.

With these remarks I beg to submit that the Government should take a more pragmatic and more practical approach to the subject. We are not going to be satisfied by this stereo-typed reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are about 30 names. The two Ministers who may intervene may take one hour. Time was extended up to 7 p.m. Now it is 5.45 p.m. So, there is very little time left. My request to the hon. Members will be please take only two or three minutes....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You may extend it by one hour more.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): When Mr. Bhandare was in the chair, he said that there are 20 speakers....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Can you hear so many people at a time? If you cannot hear, how can I hear? Let one Member speak.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Before you came to the chair, the Chair announced that there are only 20 members who would like to speak and that every member may take five or ten minutes. Now, the list has gone up to 30. Sir, this is an important subject..

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : I have a submission to make. Because most of the members have an anxiety to speak and they have also a legitimate right to speak on such a subject as it concerns them most, I would request you to extend a subject as it concerns them most, I would request you to extend the time. Members should be given at least 5 minutes if not more. This was agreed to by the Minister. If it is not concluded today, let it be continued tomorrow.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Let us sit till 8 O' clock, I do not mind. We have got other important debates about power shortage, prices etc. There are other subjects also. You may sit up to 8 O' clock and finish it.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariganj) : Time should be extended, whether it is tonight or tomorrow, preferably tomorrow. I am speaking very briefly. I am not one of those who want to speak. I want to pass on my suggestion to the Minister in writing.

AN HON. MEMBER : Through the Speaker....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me say something. I am extending the time by one hour more. Nobody should take more than 3 to 4 minutes. I will call the hon. Minister at 7-30 to reply. After all, when you labour so much, you might be expecting some reply from the Minister. I am prepared to sit till 8 O' clock ; I will call the Minister at 7.30, as I said. Please cooperate with the Chair. Kindly do not take more than three or four minutes. Shri D. N. Tiwary.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : सभापति महोदय, यह कहना ग़लत होगा कि गवर्नमेंट इनडिफ़रेंट है, कैलस है या काम्पलेसेंट है। गवर्नमेंट से एक ही शिकायत हो सकती है कि उस ने यह अनुभव नहीं किया कि हर साल की तरह इस साल भी ड्राउट या फ्लड हो सकता है। हम लोगों ने देखा है कि इस सदन में हर साल ड्राउट या फ्लड पर बहस होती है। कोई साल ऐसा नहीं गया है, जब देश के किसी न किसी हिस्से में ड्राउट या फ्लड न आया हो। गवर्नमेंट को इस का अन्देशा होना चाहिए था और इस के लिए उस की तैयारी होनी चाहिए थी। यह तैयारी नहीं हुई, यही शिकायत गवर्नमेंट से हमारी हो सकती है। उसने इस स्थिति को फोरसी नहीं किया, या उस ने यह समझा कि ऐसा नहीं होगा और यह उसने गलत समझा।

सारे भारतवर्ष में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन मेरा अनुभव अपने प्रान्त का है। बिहार वह प्रदेश है, जहां दुर्भाग्य से पिछले पांच छः बरसों से बाढ़ या सूखा आता रहता है। चार पांच बरस पहले वहां इतना सूखा पड़ा कि इन्टरनैशनल आर्गनाइज़ेशन भी मदद करने के लिए मैदान में आई। उसके बाद गत साल बिहार में इतनी बाढ़ आई कि मक्का, ऊख और दूसरी फ़सले नष्ट हो गई और घास भी नहीं बच सका। लोग उस से उबर भी नहीं पाये थे कि इस साल ड्राउट हो गया।

बिहार ऐसा प्रदेश है, जहां की पर-कैपिटा इनकम देश के ऐवरेज का एक-तिहाई है। वहां के लोगों की सहनशक्ति और प्रान्तों की सहनशक्ति से कम है। क्रय शक्ति भी कम है। इसलिए वहां के लोगों को तकलीफ और जगहों से अधिक होगी क्यों कि उनके पास न सहन शक्ति है, न क्रय शक्ति है और न उनकी पर कैपिटा इनकम ऐसी है जिस से वह महंगाई में कुछ खा पी सके। तो इस ओर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं हो कि एक ही लाठी से सबको हांक दें और जो मजबूत हों और जो कमजोर हो सबके साथ एक जैसा ही व्यवहार करें। आपको देखना होगा कि कहां के लोग बहुत पिछड़े हुए

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

हैं, कहां के लोगों की आमदनी बहुत कम है, कहां के लोगों के पास कुछ अनाज है, कहां के लोगों के पास नहीं है इस बातको नहीं देखा तो बड़ा अन्याय होगा और कुछ इलाकों में बड़ा तहलका मचेगा, लोग भूखों मरेंगे। कल ही हमारे यहां के मुख्य मंत्री का एक वक्तव्य निकला है, उन्होंने कहा है कि बिहार में बहुत भयंकर स्थिति आ गई है। आज पन्द्रह बीस दिनों से एक बूंद पानी नहीं गिरा है। जो फसल बोई गई थी, घर से अनाज निकाल कर जो बीज लगा दिया गया था वह नष्ट हो गया। फिर बोने के लिए यदि पानी हो भी तो कोई साधन नहीं है कि बो सकें। न धान का बीज है और न मक्का बोने का समय है। वह करें क्या? ऐसी स्थिति में हम को क्या करना है?

वैसे तो एक फैंटास्टिक स्कीम डा० के० एल० राव साहब ने निकाली कि गंगा को कावेरी से मिला दिया जाय। लेकिन गंगा को कावेरी से मिलाने से पहले हर प्रदेश में जो बड़ी बड़ी नदियां हैं उन को छोटी छोटी नदियों से संयुक्त कर दीजिये जिसे गंगा का या और बड़ी बड़ी नदियों का पानी उन में जा सके और उससे सिंचाई का काम हो सके। एक तरफ आप देख रहे हैं कि खेत सूख रहे हैं लेकिन जो गांवों के नजदीक की जमीन है या गावों में बाढ़ आ गई क्यों कि बाढ़ के इलाकों में पानी आया तो वह गांव फ्लडेड हो गए। दोनों चीजें चल रही है। जहां जमीन को पानी चाहिये वहां पानी नहीं है और जहां पानी नहीं चाहिए वहां फ्लड आ रहा है। यदि इस वक्त आप पम्पिंग सेट्स उन गांवों को दें जिससे लोग उस पानी को खेतों में डाल सकें तो उस से बहुत कुछ काम हो सकता है।

जरूरत इस बात की है कि जहां नदियों में पानी है वहां बड़ी तादाद में पम्पिंग सेट्स आप दें जहां लिफ्ट इरीगेशन हो सके और वहां जो बची खुची फसल है उस को जीवित किया जा सके, उस से अन्न पैदा किया जा सके।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि हर साल बाढ़ में या सूखे में बहुत सा काम टेम्परेरी नेचर का होता है जो पीछे नष्ट हो जाता है, उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होता। बिहार में भी चार पांच वर्ष पहले बहुत काम हुआ था। वह सब करीब करीब नष्ट हो गया। टेम्पोरेरी तो कीजिए बहुत कम। लेकिन परमानेंट रूप से जब हर साल जब यह बाढ़ और सूखा आता है तो लोंग रेंज में जो आप को करना है उस में आप अधिक से अधिक ट्यूबवेल दें। जो इंचार्ज हैं इरीगेशन के और ट्यूब वेल्स के डा० के० एल० राव साहब वह नहरें जो बना रहे हैं उनको जल्दी फिनीश कर। गंडक योजना दस वर्षों से पड़ी हुई है। कई हजार एकड़ जमीन उस में फंसी हुई है। उससे फसल भी नहीं मिलती है और न पानी ही मिलता है। उस को जल्दी पूरा कर दें तो उस से बहुत राहत हो सकती है। आप रिलीफ में जो रुपया लगाते हैं उसके रुपये को इन योजनाओं को जल्दी खत्म करने में लगाएं तो बाढ़ और सूखे से लोगों की बचत हो सकती है।

फेयर प्राइस शाप्स खोलने के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में खोलें लेकिन एक बात का ध्यान रखें कि जो छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी हैं इंतजाम करनेवाले वह बिना घूस के फूडग्रेन्स देते नहीं हैं। उस से होता क्या है कि जो व्यापारी अन्न ले जाता है वह उसे या तो वहीं बाजार में बेच देते है या गांवों में थोड़ा दे जाते है और लोगों को अधिक दाम पर देते हैं। लोगों के पास आज क्रय शक्ति नहीं है, वे कहां से पैसा खर्च करें। इस लिय इस का पूरा प्रबन्ध करना होगा, जिस से कि उस कदाचार को रोका जा सके और लोगों को उचित मूल्य पर अन्न मिल सके। जिनके पास पैसा है वे तो दूसरों के नाम पर भी अपने यहां गल्ला मंगा लेंगे, अपने लिये राहत पा लेंगे लेकिन जो गरीब आदमी है, जो अधिक पैसा

नहीं दे सकता है, उसको इन हालात में अन्न नहीं मिल सकता है। इस लिये फेअर प्राइस शाप्स खोलने के साथ साथ आप को यह भी देखना होगा कि करप्शन बन्द हो। मैं यह जानता हूं कि यह स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का काम है और जैसा बाजपेयी जी ने कहा है कि स्टेट ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन्ज कुछ ढीली हैं, लेकिन पहले बहुत सी स्टेटस् मे स्टेबिल्टी नहीं थी, अब कुछ आई है—थेंक्स टू दि कांग्रेस मूवमेंट अब कुछ स्टेबिल्टी आई है, लेकिन अभी भी उतनी मजबूत नही हुई है। आपको चाहिये कि जो आपके तपे-तपाये आफिसर्ज हैं उनको स्टेट्स मे भेजिये। जो सैन्ट्रल टीम मुआयना करने जा रही है, तखमीना लने के लिये जा रही है, उन से जल्द से जल्द रिपोर्ट मांगिये और जल्द से जल्द स्टेट्स की मदद कीजिये। थोड़ा रुपया आपने एडहाक बेसीज पर भेजा है, लेकिन उससे क्या होता है, वह रुपया थोडी जगहों पर बट जाता है और फिर हाय-हाय होती रहती है। इस सबको दूर करने के लिये और लोगों को राहत मिल सके, इस दृष्टि से उचित है कि आप अपने यहां से जो टीम भेजें, उससे जल्द से जल्द रिपोर्ट की मांग करें। कहा जाता है कि वार-फूटिंग पर काम किया जाय, वार-फूटिंग का मतबल है कि जल्द से जल्द काम किया जाय। पार्लियामेंट का सेशन अगर बन्द करना हो तो बन्द कर दीजिये और मेम्बरों को पचास हिस्सों में बांट दीजिये। उन के साथ वहां के आफिसर लगाये जाये और सब मिलकर वहां के लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने का काम करें।

मैं बाजपेयी जी और अपोजीशन लीडर्स से कहूंगा कि जो जरूरी कानून पास होने है उन को आर्डिनेन्स से पास कर दिया जाय . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इसमें कानून की क्या जरूरत है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : आप पावर होजिये, पीछे मुक्ताचीनी न कीजिये।

इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आप सेशन की तरफ मत देखिए, इसको बन्द होने दीजिये लोगों की रक्षा कीजिये, लोगों की जान बचाईये तब ही मैं समझता हूं यह समस्या हल हो सकेगी, अन्यथा हल नही होगा।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : I have understood that the drought situation in the country should be discussed with the seriousness it deserves. I also understood that you have extended the time. But the way you are proceeding m the matter of allotment of time of two minutes and three mmutes shows that it is only to save the prestige of members before their constituencies. I believe this type of *ad hoc* democracy will very soon put an end to real democracy. If my name is on the list, I would request you to expunge it because I do not want to waste my energy in a speech of two or three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When there are so many names and every member wants to represent his constituency or State, I have no other alternative but to ration time. He says that at this rate democracy will come to an end.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : If you continue like this, it will.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I go according to the rule. I have been asking members to confine themselves to four or five minutes. In spite of that, no member has spoken for less than 10 minutes. What can I do? I do not subscribe to his belief that this will bring democracy to an end. Whoever catches my eye will be called.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र . अब आप मुझे बोलने का मौका दीजिये।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : The convention of two members from the ruling party and one from the Opposition should be followed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Suppose two members from the Opposition catch my eye, they will be called first.

18 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : We have no objection to sit as long as the House wants to sit. It may go on till 9 or 10 O' clock. I will be here and my colleagues will be here. But I would only say that the sense of democracy lies in the fact that the points are not repeated. When one point has been made by one Member, it should not be repeated by others The main idea should not be repeated That is the only condition that may be made. And if that condition is made, then, three or four minutes for each Member will suffice

It is clear that we must combine and unite to meet a natural calamity ; it is not man-made but it is God-made We must all really put our shoulders to the whole

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri) . May I make a request to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ? In view of the prevailing demand in the House for more time, what is the harm in extending the debate to tomorrow ?

MR CHAIRMAN : With that, I do not agree The House will sit as long as you are prepared to sit in the House. But the debate will be finished today. The Minister will reply today I am prepared to sit up to, say 9, 10, 11 or 12 O'clock, as long as you are prepared to sit And everybody will get an opportunity to speak (*Interruptions*). Everybody will get an opportunity to speak. Please tell me how long you want to sit. (*Interruptions*) I want to know how long the House wants to sit.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Till 8 O' clock.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR CHAIRMAN : How much time does the House want for this discussion ? (*Interruptions*) All of you may please sit down. How long would you like to sit ? How many hours more do you want for this debate ?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Till the list is completed.

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं आपके और इस सदन के विचारार्थ कि यह बहस साढ़े आठ बजे तक चले और साढ़े आठ बजे मंत्री महोदय उसका उत्तर दें और इस प्रकार से 9 बजे यह बहस समाप्त हो जाये।

सभापति महोदय क्या हाउस की यही राय है ?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : ठीक है, ठीक है ,

सभापति महोदय : हाउस 9 बजे तक चलेगा। मिनिस्टर साढ़े आठ बजे रेप्लाई करेंगे।

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह मैं बहुत संक्षेप में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां सूखे की स्थिति है इसको हम स्वीकार करते हैं .

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) सभापति जी, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि बिहार से हमारे जो कामरेड हैं जो कि सूखे से प्रभावित एरिया से आते हैं उनको आप जरूर टाइम दीजियेगा।

सभापति महोदय अगर इस तरह से सदन में शोर होगा तो आप हमारी आदत जानते हैं, हम हाउस को उठा देंगे और आप को मंत्री महोदय का जवाब भी नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) सभापति जी सूखे की स्थिति से हमारे देश में अनाज का संकट आ गया है। यह संकट कोई अचानक नहीं है। लेकिन सूखे की स्थिति को देखते हुए होर्डर्स ने अनाज इकट्ठा करना शुरू कर दिया है जिसके बारे में सरकार को सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिये। सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि जितना भी अनाज हमारे पास है उसको डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के पोइंट तक ले जाये और जहां ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और होर्डिंग होती हो उसको कंट्रोल करे। डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में जहां तक हो सके जन प्रतिनिधियों को चाहे एम० पी० हों, एम० एल० ए० हों या प्रधान हों, इन सबको जिला स्तर पर असोसियेट करे।

ड्राउट की कंडिशन आये दिन रहती है। हमारे यहां। इसका कोई स्थायी तरीका होना चाहिये जिससे ऐसी स्थिति का मुकाबला कर सके। राजस्थान वालों को विशेष रूप से डा० के० एल० राव से शिकायत है। आप गंगा का पानी कावेरी और नर्मदा में ले जा रहे है, उसकी हमको शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन जो गंगा हमारे नजदीक है उसका पानी राजस्थान को नही दिया जाता है। अगर बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, नागौर और बीकानेर को गंगा का पानी दिया जाता तो हम हर स्थिति का मुकाबला कर सकते थे और इतना अन्न पैदा कर सकते थे कि पूरे देश को अन्न दे सकते थे। इसलिए राजस्थान के जो सूखाग्रस्त जिले हैं उनको गंगा का पानी दिया जाय। नार्थ का पानी नार्थ में रहने दिया जाय। साउथ में और बहुत सी नदिया है उन का पानी वही इकट्ठा हो सकता है। नार्थ की बडी बडी नदिया का जो प्रोग्राम है उस को नार्थ मे ही रखे।

राजस्थान नहर बहुत बड़ी नहर है इस योजना के साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार अपने साधनों की कमी के कारण पूरा जस्टिफिकेशन नही कर सकी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस योजना को बहुत बड़ा बनाया था, यदि उसी रूप में इस योजना को पूरा किया जाता तो आज देश मे खाद्य समस्या न होती . . .

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) : May I know why all the pressmen have gone out ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. There is no point of order; let him continue.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : मैं कह रहा था कि राजस्थान नहर की तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्यान दे और उस को शीघ्र पूरा करे ताकि वर्षा न होने पर भी हम सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला कर सकें।

इस के अलावा फौडर की भी समस्या है। जो भी फौडर अवेलेबिल है उस को आप लेकर जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर के इलाके में भेजे जहां का पशुधन बहुत अच्छा है, उनको मरने से बचाया जा सके। यदि आज वर्षा हो भी गयी तो भी तुरन्त उतना फौडर नहीं हो सकेगा इसलिए अच्छा पशुधन को बचाने के लिये, आपको इमीडियेट स्टेप्स लेने पडेगें ताकि इतना अच्छा पशुधन, चाहे गाय हो, बकरी हो, ऊट हो, मरने न पाये। चारे के बारे में आप वर्षा का इन्तजार न करे और जल्दी ही इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये उचित कदम उठाये।

इन शब्दो के साथ मे डा० के० एल० राव से कहूगा कि वह राजस्थान को न भूलें, आप बडी परियोजनाये राजस्थान मे लीजिए ताकि वे योजनाये आप को इमीडियट रिटन दे सके।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): The drought that we are facing today is an unprecedented one and I dare say that in our country, having fought a recent war in December, 1971, we are now faced with a more serious challenge this time. Fighting a small country and having made preparations for that fight over a considerable period of time it might have been easy to win it. If we as a nation have to look back upon this year of 1972 as being our finest hour, as Winston Churchill said once, then it is time that we really braved ourselves as a nation which could face not only outward invasions from foreign armies but also face calamities that are God-sent. In this context I have only to say that our agricultural side as it is today is limited only by what we want out of it. So far we have been complacent. A green revolution has been enough for us. I would respectfully submit that in a country like ours green revolution is impossible. We may tap every possible rivulet and river in our country; still a major part of our acreage will remain without water. So, it is about time our agricultural scientists started to think about revolution in a brown way. It is not beyond them to find crops that can withstand even droughts like this one.

[Shri Ranbahadur Singh]

Coming to my own region, there are a number of places where electric lines have been fixed up but they are not functioning merely because there is lack of transformers. More than 50 villages I know of would not have suffered from drought had there been a dozen transformers made available. This is something which is easily within the grasp of the administrative control. I appeal to the Minister that transformers should be made available forthwith.

The M.P. Electricity board has stopped all electrification programme in that region because they have complained that they have run out of funds. At the same time, more than Rs. 10 crores has lapsed with the Irrigation Department because they were not able to pursue and complete the schemes. The Electricity Board is having fund famine and the Irrigation Department is suffering from a surfeit. The district of Sidhi has been given recently a grant of Rs. 4 crores by the World Bank and it is now awaiting the report. I would plead that this should be released forthwith, so that the Kachan dam scheme could be taken up immediately. I would request the minister that administrative sanction for this scheme should be given immediately.

In our region, there are about a hundred villages which are not having drinking water. I would request that a drilling rig should be immediately put up in the region of Mauganj, so that it can look after the drinking water problem there.

In this dire shortage of cereals, the cost of salt in my region has become astronomical. You may be able to give relief to the people by giving them some rough foodgrains, but it is a human weakness that he cannot eat it without salt. And, salt is almost being placed beyond the purchasing power of an ordinary labourer in my region. I would request the ministry to look into it.

I would request the ministry to send a study team to study the drought conditions especially in drought-prone areas like Sidhi, Sarguja, Shahdol and Rewa.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : सभापति महोदय, स्थिति गम्भीरतम है और वह राष्ट्र-व्यापी है। यह स्थिति वैसी ही नहीं है, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वह मनुष्य-कृत भी है। आगे क्या होगा, इस की कल्पना कर के विभाग घबरा जाता है। बिहार वालों की किस्मत में, जैसा आप जानते है, सूखा और बाढ़ बराबर लगी रहती है। पिछले साल जो बाढ़ आई उसको बाढ़ की संज्ञा देना हमारे लिये उपयुक्त नहीं था, हमने उसे प्रलय की संज्ञा दी—इतनी बड़ी बाढ़ आई हुई थी। आज से पांच छः साल पहले जैसा अकाल पड़ा था उससे सारी दुनिया में बेचैनी की लहर दौड़ गई थी, और यह भी आपको मालूम होगा कि छोटे छोटे बच्चों ने भी विदेशों से हमारे सहायता के लिये पैसे भेजे थे।

पिछले साल बिहार के बहुत से भागों में रबी की फसल मारी गई। पैदा हुई फसल खलिहान में मारी गई, ऐसी अभूतपूर्व वर्षा मार्च के महीने में हुई थी। बात में अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ आई जिसका जिक्र मैंने किया है। उसके बाद मवेशियों की जैसे महामारी (पिछली बार बिहार में आई) थी, लोग कहते है, कि उनको स्मरण नहीं आता कि वैसी महामारी कभी मवेशियों में फैली हो। दस मवेशियों में एक ही मवेशी किसान के पास बाकी रह गया थी।

अब यह भयंकर अकाल उपस्थित है। उस में भी यह हालत है कि आज किसान ट्यूबवेल्ज को नष्ट कर रहे हैं। अकाल की बात सुनने के बाद भी कुछ लोगोंने बिजली विभाग को सूचित किया है कि उनके ट्यूबवेल्ज से बिजली के कनेक्शन आप हटा लें। वे वहां इन ट्यूबवेल्ज को नष्ट कर रहे हैं—भूमि सुधार की बातों के सन्दर्भ में।

आज अखबारों में एक रिपोर्ट छपी है। मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। कहा गया है कि केवल डेढ़ करोड़ आदमी इससे ग्रस्त है, सूखा से ग्रस्त है बिहार में। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि बिहार का शायद ही कोई ऐसा हिस्सा है जिसमें ऐसी हालत पैदा न हुई हो। इस वास्ते बहुत व्यापक पैमाने पर आपको सहायता के उपाय करने पड़ेंगे।

मैं बता चुका हूं कि यह मनुष्यकृत भी है। यह बात मैं केवल अभियोग लगाने की दृष्टि से नहीं कहता हूं। जिस को कृषि साइकल कहा जाता है पिछले चार-पांच सालों में बहुत अच्छा रहा शायद ही कभी ऐसा साल रहा हो जब अच्छी फसल नहीं हुई हो। और उसके बाद हमने यह चहचहाना शुरु किया और बहुत से लोगों ने यह कहना शुरु किया कि हरित क्रान्ति जो हुई है वह अब जल्दी खूनी क्रान्ति में, लाल क्रान्ति मे बदल जाएगी। हमने पी० एल० 480 के मातहत अनाज मगाना बन्द कर दिया है हमको बन्द करना भी चाहिये था। इतने दिनों के बाद भी हम बन्द न करते, यह ठीक नहीं था। लेकिन आपको यह भी याद होगा कि एग्रिकलचरल प्राइसेस कमिशन ने कहा था कि इतना जो कृषि का उत्पादन बढा है वह वर्षा की वजह से बढा है बनिस्बत टेक्निकल क्रान्ति के। यह एग्रिकलचरल प्राइसेस कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट मे बताया है। लेकिन सरकार इसके बारे मे बहुत कुछ क्रेडिट लेती है और कहती है कि उसकी वजह से उत्पादन ज्यादा हुआ है इसलिए हम लोगों ने कुछ शान्ति का सांस लेना शुरु किया और सरकार को जिस तरह से सिंचाई वगैरह की सूरते पैदा करनी चाहिये थीं उस तरह से उसने नहीं की।

मैं अभी दीर्घकालीन समाधानों के सम्बन्ध मे कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, अल्पकालीन समाधानों के सम्बन्ध मे ही मैं एक दो मिनिट मे कह देना चाहता हूं।

मेरी राय है कि केन्द्रीय स्तर पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी खास तौर से एक मिनिस्टर ले। दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार इस तरह की भावना पैदा न करें कि दस दिनों के अन्दर अगर बारिश हो गई तो परिस्थिति में बड़ा परिवर्तन आ जायेगा। अगर दस दिनो में वर्षा हो भी जाती है तो परिस्थिति में दस पांच प्रतिशत ही परिवर्तन हो तो हो, ज्यादा परिवर्तन की आशा नहीं है। इसलिए एक सर्वेक्षणीय समिति केन्द्रीय स्तर पर बनाई जानी चाहिये।

जो हमारे देश में अनाज है उसको भी पहुचाने के लिए रेलवे की जैसी शक्ति होनी चाहिये वैसी है, यह हमें दिखाई नहीं देता है। आप जानते हैं कि बहुत सी चीजो को जिन को हम बगला देश भेजना चाहते थे उनको भेजने के लिए भी रेलो में शक्ति पर्याप्त नहीं थी। और अब जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है उसका बोझ भी जब रेलो पर आ पडेगा तो वह इस बोझ को बरदाश्त नहीं कर पाएगी। इसलिए रेलो की शक्ति को बहुत बढाना पडेगा। ऐसा कर के ही आप अनाज को भेज सकते हैं, चारे को भेज सकते हैं।

लोगो को काम देने के लिए एक बड़े पैमाने पर आपको राशि उपलब्ध करनी होगी। सिर्फ लोगो को काम दे देने से ही सब ठीक नहीं हो जाएगा, उनसे मिट्टी खुदवा लेने से ही सब ठीक नहीं हो जाएगा बल्कि योजना कमीशन को ऐसा काम देने की योजना बनानी चाहिये कि अकाल की स्थिति फिर पैदा न हो। इसके लिए योजना तैयार करने के लिए लोगों को लगाना चाहिये। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि लोगो को रोजगार देने के लिए भी एक योजना बननी चाहिये, कोई क्रम हम को वहा पर पैदा करना चहिये और उसके लिए प्लानिंग कमिशन को खास तौर से सोचना चाहिये।

पीने के पानी का भी बहुत से क्षेत्रो में अभाव है। पानी लोगो को उपलब्ध करने लिए हमको ट्यूबवेल्ज का इंतजाम करना होगा।

दिल्ली में अभी से दीवाली दिखाई पड़ती है और यह पंद्रह अगस्त का तैयारी सिलसिले में है। मैं उन में से नहीं हू जो कहें कि पच्चीसवीं सालगिराह जो हम आजादी की मनाने जा रहे हैं उसके संबंध में हमको कुछ नहीं करना चाहिये और मातमी वातावरण यहा पर पैदा कर देना चाहिये। कुछ तो होना ही चाहिये लेकिन पंद्रह दिन पहले जब हम ऐसी विषम स्थिति से गुजर रहे हो दिल्ली में दीवाली जगमगाना

[श्याम नन्दन मिश्र]

ठीक नहीं है। आप समारोह की एक साल की योजना बना रहे हैं। उसके संबंध में हम लोगों का शुरु से अभियोग रहा है कि आप इसको अपनी पार्टी के उपयोग के लिए करना चाहते हैं। एक साल तक आप इस उत्सव को न मनाइये। खासकर जब ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, तो उस में ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं करना चाहिए।

बिहार की स्थिति मैंने अपना खुद आखों देखी है। मुझे कुछ देर पहले भी जो रिपोर्ट मिली है, उनके आधार पर उस को विशेष अनुदान मिलना ही चाहिए। जैसा कि बताया गया है, वहां के निवासी सबसे ज्यादा कृषि पर निर्भर हैं। किसी भी प्रान्त के 85,86 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर निर्भर नहीं है। आप इसको बिहार के पिछड़ेपन की निशानी कह सकते हैं। बिहार के पिछड़ेपन की दूसरी निशानी यह है कि उनकी प्रति-व्यक्ति आमदनी सब से कम है। पंजाब की प्रति-व्यक्ति आमदनी हम से करीब ढाई गुना ज्यादा है। जब मैं बिहार के लिए विशेष अनुदान की बात कहता हूं, तो बिहार का निवासी होने के कारण नहीं, बल्कि जो कोई भी बिहार की स्थिति का जानकार होगा, वह उसके लिए विशेष अनुदान के लिए निवेदन करेगा।

जैसा कि श्री वाजपेयी की राय है, और सरकार चाहती है कि इस संबंध में युद्ध-स्तर पर काम हो, तो सरकार इस को सर्वदलीय रूप दे और अभी से उसके बारे में सोचना प्रारम्भ कर दे।

अन्त में मैं फिर जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार का दुर्भिक्ष होने वाला है, उसकी कल्पना कर के दिमाग घबरा जाता है। मुझे महाभारत की एक घटना याद आती है कि युद्ध के बाद जब गांधारी कुरुक्षेत्र में गई, तो उस ने अपने सभी बच्चे मरे हुए देखे। वह क्षुधा से बड़ी पीड़ित थी। इस लिए उसने-अपने बच्चों की लाशों पर खड़े होकर एक पेड़ से बेर तोड़ने की कोशिश की। भगवान कृष्ण ने उससे कहा कि तुम अपने बच्चों की लाशों पर खड़े हो कर बेर तोड़ रही हो। तो गांधारी ने कहा, "वसुदेव जराकष्टम, कष्टम निर्धन जीवनम, पुत्र शोक महाकष्टम, कष्टातिकष्ट क्षुधा": क्षुधा इसी तरह का कष्ट है। अगर लोग इस से पीड़ित होंगे, तो एक भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): My hon. friend, Shri Mishraji, referred to the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee Year. May I just tell him that these celebrations do not involve any ostentatious or vulgar exhibitions or functions. By and large, I would say, throughout the year, the programmes that have been taken up are to involve the masses in such development works, like, link roads, rural electrification, drinking water facilities, minor irrigation, Harijan bustees, abolition of the practice of carrying night-soil on heads and some other things.

Apart from this, of course, we are also paying homage to our martyrs, leaders, founding fathers of our freedom. On such occasions as Gandhiji's birthday, we should do that, we have Panditji's birthday. Then, we have Netaji's birthday. We have to pay homage to our leaders on such occasions. Then, there are INA heroes. We have got to pay homage to them.

Then, there is the Martyrs Day on 30th January. We have also to observe 6th to 13th April, the Jallianwala Bagh Week. We have to observe 3rd March when Bhagat Singh was executed. All these things are there. In these Silver Jubilee Year celebrations, if we do not pay our homage to our heroes, martyrs and leaders, this nation will be failing in its duty.

Let the House not go with an impression that we are doing anything by way of strengthening our party. This impression should not go round. But by paying homage to our heroes, martyrs and leaders, if the nation gets strength, we also get strength.

SHRI SHYAMANAND MISHRA: If it is spread over the whole year, a major part of Opposition will have to think whether they should associate themselves with it or not because it will be really for party exploitation.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल से ही बिजली जलानी शुरु कर दी गई है।

श्री राज बहादुर : पहले ट्रायल होते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Tombi Singh.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall confine my observations to Manipur. The Minister of Food and Agriculture and also the Minister in-charge of Irrigation and Power are present. They know that the geography of Manipur is unique. This is a place not connected by railways. When anything happens specially concerning food and agrjculture, when anything like this happens in this zone, the difficulty is very unique in the sense that in this zone which comprises of 700 sq. miles of the valley and which is surrounded by 8000 sq. miles of hilly area, most of the rivers which supply water to the valley come only after rain-water and also, when they come, they come in big torrents and there is flood in a matter of minutes.

18.25 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE *in the Chair*]

When the rivers dry out because of steep slopes, they dry out so quickly that the situation that has been prevailmg in the last many years, in spite of the attention that has been given by the Government of India, in spite of irrigation and improvement of the facilities of agriculture and other aspects connected with forestry, etc., remains much to be improved yet. This year when there should have been heavy rains, when there should have been reports of floods all over Manipur, there is drought now. It has been given to understand that the Manipur State Government have asked the Government of India for special funds for pump-sets and for other temporary measures to meet the crisis arising out of the drought situation this year. We, however, understand that only a very meagre amount has been sanctioned.

In order to improve the situation, two aspects have to be taken into account: one, the temporary aspect, and the other, the long term aspect. If we do not have the long-term aspect in view, this situation is bound to come every year—flood being followed by drought in a matter of months every year because of the geographical situation of that zone—and it will remain something incurable. That is the aspect to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Ministers of Food and Agriculture and also of Irrigation and Power.

This year a special situation has arisen : When there should have been plenty of rains, plenty of water everywhere, the valley is suffering from drought. When I talk of the valley, there are two aspects of it. Two-thirds of the entire population of the State is confined to these 700 square miles of the valley—the pressure of agriculture, the pressure of habitation, everything is on this. Therefore, shortage of drinking water, shortage of water for agricultural and other purposes, has told severely on the day-to-day life of the people. The main difficulty is that it is not connected with the other parts of the country by railways or other convenient means of transport. The only road which links it to the rest of the country is Imphal-Dimapur road which is also most of the time in bad condition because of so many factors—political as well as natural.

This year Government of India's special attention is drawn so that temporary measures can be taken. Over and above these, we should have a plan which will have a long-term view so that these measures will not have to be taken every year. With these observations may I draw the special attention of the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture so that the State Government's demand for special assistance in order to meet the present crisis that has come out of the drought situation may be met. It may be a matter of a few lakhs or even one crore of rupees today. This will save the situation from anticipated political and other crises in the next year. If we hesitate in extending financial assistance now in matters of a few lakhs of rupees for pump-sets—tubewell is out of question— and other possible measures—the Ministry is already aware of these—, if we hesitate to do this now, perhaps what would have been met by Rs. 5 or 10 lakhs will not be able to be met by ten times this amount by next year. I would request that special attention be given to Manipur.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, जब आकाश से पानी नहीं बरसता है, तो

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

लाखों और करोड़ों लोगों की आंखों से आंसू बरसते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि पहला काम यह हो कि सब मंत्रियों को—रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर्ज, सारी स्टेटस के चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज को बुलाया जाय और यह आर्डर निकाला जाय कि अब कोई फीस्ट न हो, 25 आदमियों से ज्यादा का खाना बने, यह आर्डर फौरन लागू होना चाहिये।

दूसरा आर्डर यह निकलना चाहिये कि कल से सब जगहों पर लैंड रेवेन्यू का रेमिशन किया जाय, सस्पेंशन का सवाल न हो, रिकवर न किया जाय। इस तरह का आर्डर फौरन निकलना चाहिये।

तीसरे—जितने भी सिविल केसेज लिटिगेशन के हैं वे बन्द होने चाहिये—गांव गांव के अन्दर ऐसा होना चाहिये।

चौथा काम—जो कूए हैं, बड़े बड़े लोगों के पास हैं मैं राजस्थान की बात कर रहा हूं—वहां पर 200 करोड़ रुपया आपने फैमीन पर खर्च किया है, लेकिन इससे ड्यूरेबिल ऐसिट्स नहीं बनते हैं। और वह पैसा बरबाद जाता है, इस लिये जिन के पास अच्छे कूए हैं, मीठे पानी के कूए हैं, आर्डर निकाल कर उन को कब्जे में ले लीजिये, ताकि जनता को ड्रिंकिंग परपजेज के लिए पानी मिल सके। वरना जिन के पास मीठे पानी के कूए हैं वे फैमीन में रुपया कमाते हैं। यहां तो बरसात नहीं हुई है लेकिन उन के घरों में, ओवरसियरों और इंजीनियरों के घर में बरसात होगी। चादों के टुकड़ों की यह बरसात अगर नहीं रोकी गई तो सारी दौलत जो खजाने से निकलती है, उस को मैं तो बरदाश्त कर लूंगा लेकिन जनता बरदाश्त नहीं करेगी। जनता आपको दौलत लेना बरदाश्त कर सकती है, आपकी कठिनाइयों को बरदाश्त कर सकती है, लेकिन जो लोग देश की दौलत को लूटते हैं, उसको बरदाश्त नहीं करेगी—इस लिये इस काम को फौरन कीजिये।

एक आर्डर आपको यह निकालना चाहिये कि जो फैमीन कोड स्टेट्स में बना हुआ है, उसको उसी रूप में लागू नहीं करना चाहिए, उसमें तरमीम होनी चाहिये, 1 रुपया 25 पैसे से जनता को कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है, इस लिये उसको तरमीम कर के लागू करना चाहिये।

एक दूसरा सबसे बड़ा काम यह कर सकते हैं, कि जहां कूए गहरे हैं, वहां पर बिजली पहुंचानी चाहिये। इसके लिये चाहे लोन लेना पड़े, पब्लिक से चैरिटेबिल परपजेज के के लिये जो लोग पैसा दे सकते हैं, उनसे बड़ी तादाद में पैसा लेकर वार—फूटिंग पर इस काम को करना चाहिये। आपको खुद घूम कर, अपनी मशीनरी को ले जाकर, स्टडी टीम को ले जाकर इस काम को कराना चाहिये। ऐसा न हो कि कुछ लोग तो भूखे मरें और कुछ लोग इस मौके का फायदा उठा कर दौलत पैदा करें।

राजस्थान में एक काम यह किया जा सकता है कि राजस्थान नहर के 40 हजार मील के इलाके में उस की ट्रिब्यूटरी लाइन को बिछाया जा सकता है। 28 लाख एकड़ जमीन को सैराब करने के लिये सारी लेबर वहां ले जाकर लगाई जाय। छोटी छोटी सड़कों या बार्डर की सड़कों पर पैसा न खर्च कर के इस वक्त इस काम पर पैसा खर्च किया जाय।

इस तरह से वार फूटिंग पर अगर काम किया जाय, ये तमाम आर्डर्ज निकाल जायं, मिनिस्टरों के घरों में सब्जी लगाई जाय, अन्न बोया जाय, लण्ड रेवेन्यू की रेमिशन हो, सिविल कोर्ट की डिक्रीज बन्द हों, रेंट के मकानों को खाली कराना बन्द हो, तब किसानों को राहत मिलेगी। गांव गांव के अन्दर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो गरीब मर जायेगा, पिस जायगा। मैं जनाब फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि उन का डिपार्टमेंट रात—दिन काम करे, रात में सिर्फ 4-5 घन्टे की नींद

मे, तब हम इस मुसीबत का सामना कर सकेंगे।

श्री कमल सिंह मधुकर (केसरिया) - उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज भारत के 12 राज्यों में जो सूखे की स्थिति है उसकी गम्भीरता का अहसास भारत सरकार को है। बिहार मे जो सूखे की स्थिति आई है उसके लिए यह न कहा जाये कि वह केवल प्रकृति का प्रकोप है बल्कि बिहार की सरकार और बिहार के मंत्रियों ने बिहार की जनता की जिन्दगी के साथ जो खिलवाड किया है उसके चलते इस प्रकृति के प्रकोप के साथ साथ और बातें भी इसकी जिम्मेदार हैं। गगा, गडक, कोसी और वागमती की जो योजनाये थी उनसे 60 लाख एकड जमीन मे सिचाई हो सकती थी लेकिन पिछले 25 सालो मे गगा, गडक, कोसी और वागमती की योजनाओ के साथ खिलवाड किया गया। ऐसी बात नही है कि इन योजनाओ के लिए पैसा नही मिलता था बल्कि जो पैसा दिया जाता था उसका सही इस्तेमाल नही किया गया है। गडक योजना मे 37 लाख रुपये से जो काम हुए उसमे नहरे खोद दी गई, मिट्टी हटा दी गई लेकीन खेतों को पानी नही मिल रहा है। इस प्रकार कृत्रिम प्रकोप के कारण आज बिहार तबाह है। यह स्थिति भी है बिहार को, जहा पिछले साल बारिश हुई तो उसके चलते जो रबी की फसल हुई थी वह भी बर्बाद हो गई। उसपर भी कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया। साथ ही इस बात पर भी ध्यान नही दिया गया कि जिन योजनाओ को लागू करने के लिए सरकार ने खर्चा भी किया है वहा पर उन योजनाओं के प्रति एक राष्ट्रीय अहसास होना चाहिए उसका अभाव रहा। इसलिए यदि यह कहा जाये कि बिहार मे केवल प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के कारण भी सूखा आया है तो वह यथार्थ नहीं होगा। ऐसा कहकर यथार्थ के प्रति अपनी आखे मूदना होगा। आज बिहार मे जो अकाल की स्थिति है वह सन 1966 के अकाल से भी भयकर होगी। 1966 मे 1 करोड़ 40 लाख की आबादी ही अकाल से प्रभावित थी परन्तु इस बार तो दो करोड़ लोग अभी से प्रभावित हो चुके हैं। जो कहा जाता था कि पांच सात दिन मे वर्षा होगी तो स्थिती बदल जायेगी वह नही होगा बल्कि स्थिति को कम करके आकना होगा। वर्षा से कोई तबदीली नही होगी। जो अगहनी और भदई फसल की बर्बाद हो गई है वह बोई नही जा सकती। इसलिए इसकी भयकरता इसी समय नही है बल्कि अगल कुछ सालो तक भी इसका प्रभाव पडने वाला है। एक तो बिहार वैसे ही पिछडा हुआ है। वहा प्रति व्यक्ति आमदानी सबसे कम है। ऐसी अवस्था मे बिहार की स्थिति भयकर है। मैं सरकार से माग करूगा, जैसा कि बिहार के मुख्यमत्री ने माग रखी है, बिहार के लिए 38 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता तुरन्त मजूर की जाये और साथ साथ बिहार की विशेष सहायता देने की कोशिश की जाये।

इसके साथ साथ मैं चाहूगा, जैसा कि आपकी पार्टी के सदस्यो ने भी कहा है, जो होर्डर्स और ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स है उनको जनता के साथ कोई प्यार नही रहता है। वे केवल मुनाफा कमाने का मौका तलाशते रहते हैं। इस बात की सारी कोशिश शुरु हो गई है। गावो मे बाजारों मे अन्न को रोका जा रहा है और महगाई बढाई जा रही है। इसलिए उन तत्वो पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये इस सबध मे कडे कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। इस कार्य मे सहयोग देने के लिए समितियो का निर्माण होना चाहिये और जो सहायता मिल सके उसका सही सही वितरण करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। बिहार मे जो सूखा पडने जा रहा है, पानी की भयकर कमी होने जा रही है उससे किसानो की क्रय शक्ति समाप्त होने जा रही है। ऐसी अवस्था मे इस बात की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो भूमिहीन गरीब किसान है उनको ऋण मिल सके। साथ ही साथ बिहार मे जो प्रशासन तन्त्र है उसको मजबूत किया जाना चाहिए ताकि जो अकाल की स्थिति है उसको दूर करने के कार्य मे किसी प्रकार की ढिलाई न आने पाए तथा

[श्री कमल सिंह यदुवंशी]

इस बात की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि सरकार जो सहायता देरही है उसका बिहार में समुचित रूप से इस्तेमाल किया जाये। इस समय वहां पर जो आपकी पार्टी की सरकार है उसकी हालत है कि केन्द्र से जो सहायता मिलती है उसका दुरूपयोग किया जाता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि बिहार में जो अकाल की स्थिति है उसको दूर करने के लिए युद्धस्तर पर कार्य होना चाहिए। जो दूरगामी योजनायें हैं उनपर तेजी से अमल किया जावे जो लम्बी सिंचाई की योजनाये है उनको लागू किया जाये तथा साथही छोटी योजनाओं को और बिजली की व्यवस्था को तेज किया जाये। इस प्रकार से लांग टर्म योजनाओं के साथ साथ शार्ट टर्म योजनाओं पर तेजी से अमल किया जाये।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : सभापति जी, जो सूख की स्थिति है, वह तो है ही, उससे पहले लोगों की जान बचाने की स्थिति को देखा जाय। लोग गर्मी के मारे और दस्त से मरे जा रहे हैं इसलिए उन की जान बचाने के लिये जगह जगह अस्पताल और चलते फिरते दवाखाने खोलने चाहिए।

यह विषय विरोध का नहीं है बल्कि सब की एक साथ मिल कर काम करना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई के समय हम सब मिल गये थे वैसे ही इस समय काम करेंगे तो इस स्थिति का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। लोग कृषि मंत्री पर लांछन लगाते हैं कि वह अच्छी तरह काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। अब अकेला आदमी कैसे इतनी बड़ी समस्या का मुकाबला कर सकता है, यह उन को बस का नहीं है। ऐसे समय पर हम सब को मिल कर कृषि मंत्री जी को सलाह देनी चाहिये। हमें ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए जिस में प्रान्तीय सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० इन सब का सहयोग लिया जा सके। इस के अलावा 25 करोड़ महिलाये भी हैं जो बाधा पार उठाने के लिये तैयार हैं। वे आज पर्दे नहीं रहती हैं। इसलिए कृषि मंत्री जी को हरएक जिले में देहात में सरकारी दुकानें खोलनी चाहिए और उन की देखरेख में सभी का सहयोग प्राप्त करना चाहिये। कर्मचारियों को भी सतर्क रहना चाहियें जिस से किसी प्रकार की कोई गड़बड़ न हो सके। क्यों कि होता यह है कि गल्ले के ट्रक भरकर देहातों के लिये जाते हैं लेकिन वे वहां न पहुंच कर नाके पर चले जाते हैं जहां थानेदार को कुछ रिश्वत दे कर उन ट्रकों को प्रान्त के बाहर भेज दिया जाता है, और जिन के लिये वह गल्ला भेजा जाता है उन बेचारों को दर्शन तक नहीं होते।

मध्य प्रदेश में हमारी छत्तीसगढ़ जिले में पारसाल भी सूखा पड़ा था, और इस साल भी है वहां धान पैदा ही नहीं हुआ है जिसके कारण आदिवासी इलाकों के लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं।

हमारे यहां नर्मदा से ही खारी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है, और इधर विन्ध्य प्रदेश में बीला बांध है। लेकिन उस में पानी नहीं भरा क्यों कि पानी बरसा ही नहीं। हमारे यहां छोटी छोटी नदियां हैं, जैसे सुनार, ब्यारमा, बेवरु, आदि इन पर बांध बनाये जायें ताकि लोगों को संकट के समय पानी मिल सके।

रेल द्वारा भी जहां पर पानी की जरूरत हो उन स्टेशनों पर गाड़ी को खड़ा कर के लोगों को पीने के लिये पानी देना चाहिये इसी तरह से जहां रेल नहीं जा सकती वहां ट्रकों में टंकी में पानी भर कर, नदियों से पानी भर कर, गांवों में भेज सकते हैं, मवेशियों के लिये चारे की भी आवश्यकता है उनको भी बचाना जरुरी है क्यों कि वह खेती के लिए आवश्यक हैं। अगर आज किसी का बैल मर जाय तो वह बेचारा काहे से खेती करेगा। हर आदमी तो ट्रैक्टर खरीद नहीं सकता। इसलिए इस संकट के समय सब को

निरपेक्ष रूप से, भेदभाव भुला कर काम करना चाहिये। एक सर्वदलीय कमेटी बुलायी जाये जिस में बैठ कर विचार विनिमय करें ताकि उस हिसाब से काम किया जा सके और इस संकट पर विजय प्राप्त की जा सके।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): The requirements of some of the States have not yet been presented. From the mere fact that the case of the State of Mysore or Karnataka as it is coming to be called now has not yet been stated, I hope that it will not be under-estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

I also hope that since the time at our disposal is extremely short and we can make only the fewest number of points, the lung power of the representatives of various States is not linked up with the amount of aid or assistance that is going to be provided by the Centre so that if there are certain States or areas not adequately represented as far as expression of demands is concerned, the actual needs may kindly be taken into account on the basis of the existing ecological conditions, rainfall etc. and not definitely on the basis of how forceful the demand is made on the floor of this August House—with due respect to it.

I do understand and appreciate the chagrin and irritation felt by our young comrade, Shri Munshi, that some of the cases should not go by default simply because they are not adequately stated. I do not know whether the Minister of Agriculture knows about it, but in the State of Mysore, two Ministers of State, Shri Rathor and another have actually been gheraoed by starving villagers of Bijapur district. I am afraid as time goes on, if things do not improve, this will be the fate of any one of us.

I am in no way holding the Agriculture Ministry responsible for the vagaries of nature. We cannot just ask it to see that there is rain just as when there is bad weather, we cannot blame the meteorological department. But we accuse the entire governmental machinery as culprit number one by asking what has happened to the crores of rupees that have been sunk till now in these relief works, roads, bridges, culverts and various canals.

I make a slight digression here. China was supposed to be a land of eternal famine. But we have never heard of famine there in the last 15-20 years. We must give the devil its due. What are the techniques and methods which our next door neighbour has employed so as to solve permanently or very substantially this problem there. Is, something radically wrong with our ecological condition? Is something radically wrong with rainfall in this country? Or is something wrong with the economic and social system in the country? Why is it that we do not have machinery to deal with these circumstances, an emergency of this nature? After all, nature cannot be controlled beyond a limit. We have to do something to fashion out a system or machinery which will be in a position to deal with such emergencies which are bound to arise from time to time.

I would make a reference to reports that have appeared about conditions in Tripura. Wholesale destruction of forests in Tripura has resulted in the immediate consequence of famine. There is a similar situation in Mysore in my constituency. One of the areas is actually suffering from drought. There is a man-made drought also that is coming. The casuarina plantations that are being substituted now for the other plantations are actually drying up the whole subsoil water. This is a matter which needs immediate expertise and consideration by the Agriculture Ministry.

I would like to draw attention to the statement of Shri Kalyanasundaram regarding prices being linked up with drought. I do not think that the prices are so linked up because there would be a fall in prices on the one side and rise in prices on the other. It has to be traced to our system of hoarding.

I once again reiterate the demand I made. I am not extending the area.

Principally, in the district of Bijapur, in the conditions that prevail, there is a possibility of violence and that would be making an absolute understatement of it.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, अब तक स्थिति यह है कि सूखे से फसल की 75 प्रतिशत हानि हो चुकी है। यदि अब वर्षा हो भी जाए तो जो नुकसान हो गया है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी।

[श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री]

वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि कृत्रिम सिंचाई के साधनों से फसल में वह उभार पैदा नहीं होता है जो वर्षा से होता है। जो भाई खेती करते हैं वे जानते होंगे कि धान का पौधा तैयार करने के लिए निरंतर पानी की आवश्यकता होती है और सिंचाई से वह उभार जो फसल में आना चाहिये और जितना पौधे को उभरना चाहिये वह नहीं उभर पाता है। इसके साथ साथ जो पौधे लगाए गए थे चावल के वे सूख गए हैं और अब कब पौधे तैयार होंगे और कब लगेंगे इसलिए 75 प्रतिशत तो हानि हो ही चुकी है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राहत कार्यों को लम्बी योजना को दृष्टि में रख कर चलाया जाना चाहिये।

बहुत कम भाई हैं ऐसे जो किसान की प्रत्यक्ष परिस्थिति का ज्ञान रखते हैं। जिस समय फसल का वक्त होता है तब वे किसान का घर और आगन जब उससे भरा हुआ देखते हैं तब उनको सूझने लग जाता है कि किसान पर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये लेकिन वे यह नहीं देखते कि अगर उसका एक बैल मर गया तो डेढ दो हजार उसका चला गया और अगर एक भैंस मर गई तो उतने की ही उसको चपत लग गई। इसलिए किसान की जो समस्याओ हैं उनको ध्यान में रख कर ये राहत कार्य चलने चाहिये। साथ ही साथ युद्ध स्तर पर इस कार्य को किया जाना चाहिए। यह कोई काल्पनिक चीज नहीं है बल्कि यह एक वास्तविक चीज है कि अकाल पड़ गया है। वास्तव में युद्ध का रूप हमारे सामने उपस्थित हो गया है और यह प्रकृति के साथ हमारा युद्ध है और इसका जो क्षेत्र है वह बहुत विस्तृत है। उसके लिए आपके पास जितने भी साधन हैं उनको आवश्यकता के अनुसार बाट देना चाहिये। सेना के पास भी जितने साधन हैं उनका भी उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये। सैनिक इस काम में लग सकते हैं हों तो उनको भी लगाया जाना चाहिये।

जहां ट्यूबवैल लगे हुए हैं वहां पर सारा दिन लोग इस आशा में बैठे रहते हैं कि कब बिजली आएगी और कब कुंए चलेंगे। अभी मैं गया था और मैंने देखा कि ऐसे अवसर आए कि तीन तीन दिन तक लगातार बिजली गायब रही, कभी दिन में दो घंटे के लिए आती है और ढाई घंटे के लिए आती है। ध्यान यह देना चाहिये कि अनावश्यक हानि किसी की न हो और जहां से भी कटौती की जा सके कटौती करके ट्यूबवैल्ज को बिजली दी जाए ताकि आवश्यक अन्न के लिए सिंचाई के साधन जुटाए जा सकें।

नहरें जहां चलती हैं वहां भी वही बात होती है। जब आवश्यकता होती है पानी की तब नहर में पानी कम हो जाता है या बंद हो जाता है और जब आवश्यकता नहीं होती है तब पानी आ जाता है। इस वास्ते कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि लगातार आदमी घूमते रहें और जहां आवश्यकता हो वहां आवश्यकता के अनुसार पानी का वितरण हो। इसी प्रकार से गल्ले तथा दूसरी चीजों की जो आवश्यकता है, उन सब की व्यवस्था की जाए।

इतने कम समय में मैंने अपनी बात यह कह ली है, इसके लिए आपको मुझे धन्यवाद देना चाहिये।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir, accommodating for the natural calamity, we all know that western India has been suffering from drought, and the deserts of the country are located in western India. This year, in Gujarat, most of the crops have been nearly destroyed. The farmers who had put in several inputs are finding that their capital is almost gone. Under the circumstances, if we do not count for what Nature has done, we may examine what we ourselves have done.

In Punjab-Haryana, we have gone up to 70 or 80 per cent in irrigation. So also in Andhra Pradesh, where we went up to 40 per cent, and in Tamil Nadu up to 45 per cent. But in the rest of the country, we are finding that the percentages are very low. Now,

we have been hearing, and some of the hon. Members have expressed some concern about the Ganga-Cauvery canal. We have no blue-print yet before us, nor the House is taken into confidence as to what would be the capacities and alignments of those canals. Whether it is a grid or whether it is a oneway feeder is also a thing of which we are not sure. We are also not sure whether 100 per cent water of the Narmada is going to be used by Narmada valley and whether that water would be allowed to go right up to Rajasthan to the extent it can, and some water which may be Ganga-water will be put into Narmada to at least accommodate for the connection with Rajasthan canal at Ramgarh via Luni. It is clear that it would be easier for doing irrigation in the flatlands of Gujarat and Rajasthan and similar areas than in some of the other areas. The reason is simple. Floods and droughts are easy to tackle by diverting waters in tracks which are easy to excavate. I have myself built many canals and dams and therefore I know exactly what I mean. The so-called definition of 'potential irrigation' of the ministry is misleading. It unfortunately forms the basis for approving schemes. The 'irrigation potential' varies according to and depends on who runs the department. If I were to give figures they would be completely different. During the British days Gujarat was treated as an area which had no "irrigation potential" but after Independence we found it was incorrect. Similarly for other areas. The Ganga canal can really serve the base and not only the apex of the Peninsula and at least fifty per cent of the Northern waters should be diverted towards the western, backward and arid deserts of the country. There is also the question of having our not considered the "irrigation potential" in relation to water potential is built excess irrigation facilities in places where water was scarce. We have not given it the same attention as we have done in places where waters are surplus. In fact after twenty five years, Bihar and U.P. should not have scarcities or droughts because these areas have ample perineal waters. Our priorities have been misplaced to that extent also and they should be revised. We should also on priority see that Patna is connected with Ramgarh via Narmada and the total land lost under canal bed would be considerably less than the present Ganga-Cauvery canal. The present estimate is I think 50,000 cusecs; I do not know exactly. When it is of that nature, it should have been 50 : 50 division of it, or preferably larger for the western arid desert zones of the country.

श्री० सी० डी० गौतम (बालाघाट) : सभापति महोदय, वर्तमान स्थिति में गम्भीर चिन्ता होना स्वाभाविक है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि दो तीन दिन में पानी बरस जायेगा। लेकिन ऐसा होने पर भी आधी से ज्यादा फसल नहीं होने वाली है। हम ने जो रोपा लगाया है, वह सूख गया है। और रोपा लगाने का समय बिल्कुल निकल गया है। खासकर काश्तकारी का धंधा करने वाले मजदूर लोगों में ऐसी भुखमरी दीख रही है, उन लोगों में ऐसी भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि मुझे डर लगने लगा है कि कहीं लूट-मार की नौबत न आ जाये और व्हेयर-हाउसिज तथा भंडारों को न लूट लिया जाये। इस लिए सरकार को इस ओर सतर्क रहना चाहिए, ताकि इस किस्म की भयंकर घटनायें न हों।

आज पानी कहीं भी नहीं है न तालाबों में है, न बांधों और कुंओं में। ऊपर से पानी बरसेगा, तो बांधों में उस का संचय होगा, अन्यथा नहीं। जैसा कि मैं ने अर्ज किया है, अगर दो तीन दिन में पानी बरस गया, तो भी आधी से ज्यादा फ़सल नहीं हो सकती है। छोटे किसानों को तो फसल बहुत ही कम होने वाली है। इसलिए जो मालगुजारी है, तकावी है उस की वसूली बिलकुल बन्द कर देनी चाहिए। जो मनी डिमांड है उन की भी वसूली बन्द कर देनी चाहिए। हम ने देखा, कल ही मुझे एक पत्र आया है जिस में लिखा है कि नीलाम में एक हजार की जमीन 2 सौ रुपये, तीन सौ रुपये में जा रही है। स्थिति और भी भयंकर होने वाली है तो जो आज 3 सौ रुपये में जा रही है कल सौ रुपये में भी कोई उसे पूछने वाला नहीं होगा। ऐसी परिस्थिति

[सी०डी०गोलम]

होती जा रही है। इस ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा। इस के अलावा जो जो सहायता सरकार कर सकती है, जो जो कार्य वह चालू कर सकती है लोगों की मदद करने के लिए खास कर के मजदूर वर्ग की मदद के लिए, वह करने बहुत जरूरी हैं।

मोटी मोटी बात तो मेरे साथियों ने कह दी हैं। मैं उन को दोहराना नहीं चाहता। आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया उस के लिए धन्यवाद।

19 Hrs.

श्री नटवरलाल पटेल (मेहसाना) : सभापति महोदय पिछले दिनों का हमारा अनुभव है कि हमारे इस मुल्क में कई जगह बारिश न आने की वजह से ऐसी परिस्थिति होती रही है। मगर इस साल ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि हमारे देश के काफी और मैं कह सकता हूं कि सभी प्रदेशों में फेमिन जैसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है। इस परिस्थिति से गुजरात अलग है, ऐसी मान्यता करना ठीक नहीं है। गुजरात में भी दूसरे सूबों जैसी विषम परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। मैं आप से बताना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात में पहली वर्षा काफी अच्छी हुई थी। लेकिन पहली वर्षा के बाद एक महीने से बारिश नहीं हुई और बारिश न होने की वजह से सारे स्टेट में फेमिन जैसी परिस्थिति हो रही है। मुझे यह कहने में थोड़ी बहुत प्रसन्नता होती है कि पहले से ही हमारी गुजरात सरकार ने जागृत हो कर के अपने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को एलर्ट कर दिया है और गुजरात में जितनी भी इरीगेशन की सुविधाएं हैं उन से देहातों में जिलाओं को पानी देने का प्रबन्ध कर लोगों ने किया है। हमारे देश में ऐसी कैलेमिटीज तो आती ही रहती हैं। अगर यहां एक कहावत सा ही बना है कि जब ज्यादा गर्मी आती है तो सरकार को दोष देते हैं, जब ज्यादा ठण्ड पड़ती है तब भी सरकार को दोष देते हैं, जब बारिश नहीं आती है तब भी सरकार को दोष देते हैं। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसी कैलेमिटीज के लिए केवल सरकार को दोष देने से कोई काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज हैं और जब नेचुरल कलेमिटी है तो उस को हल करने के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर हम सब लोगों को मिल कर काम करना चाहिए, तब हम इस को हल कर सकते हैं। भागवत झा आजाद ने यह बात भी कही है कि देहातों में ज्यादा फेमिन प्राइज शाप्स खोली जाय और उन के जरिए लोगों को अनाज दिया जाय। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह केवल गुजरात का सवाल नहीं है, सारे मुल्क का सवाल है अगर बारिश नहीं होगी तो परिस्थिति ऐसी होगी कि क्राप्स भी नहीं होगी। जब क्राप नहीं होगी तो खेतों पर लैंड लेबर को काम नहीं मिलेगा। तब अगर आप रेशन शाप्स पर अनाज भी देंगे तो लैंड लेबरर्स जिन की जेब में पैसा नहीं होगा वह खरीद कैसे सकेंगे? तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में जिन लैंड लेबरर्स की जेब में पैसा नहीं है उन के लिए भी अनाज का कोई प्रबन्ध हो जाय तो मेरे ख्याल में उन को राहत मिल सकेगी।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर बहुत बहादुर हैं। कठिनाइयों से निकालना वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इस कठिनाई से भी उन के नेतृत्व में हम निकल सकेंगे, इस में मुझे कोई शक नहीं है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक गुजरात की समस्या है गुजरात की ओर से ही अगर फेमिन के बारे में कोई डिमांड आ जाय तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास उस डिमांड को भी रेस्पांस दिया जाय, ऐसी मेरी मांग है।

आप ने मुझे जो दो तीन मीनट का समय दिया, उस के लिए मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूं।

श्री सुकदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (सहारा) : सभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि सारे देश में सूखे के पहले जैसी स्थिति है। मैं बिहार से आता हूं। बिहार की बड़ी

भयावह स्थिति है और उस में भी खास कर मैं गया जिले से आता हूं, गया जिला पिछले पन्द्रह बीस साल से बराबर सूखे का मुकाबला करता रहा है। बिहार की जो स्थिति है मैं और बातें कहने से पहले मंत्री निवेदन करूंगा कि बिहार देश का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और वहां की सरकार की शक्ति निरन्तर बाढ़ और सूखे का मुकाबिला करते करते बिलकुल घट गई है। इसलिए इस भयावह स्थिति का मुकाबिला राज्य सरकार से होने वाला नहीं है। इस लिये मेरा सब से पहला निवेदन है कि बिहार मे भयावह स्थिति है, उस का सामना करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार काफी मात्रा में वहां पर आर्थिक सहायता दे।

मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि जितनी सहायता इस समय ग्रान्ट के रूप मे दी जाती है, उस को कर्ज की किस्त और सूद की रकम मे काट दिया जाता है, जिस से उन गरीबों के पास कुछ भी नहीं बचता है और बिहार के पिछड़ेपन का यही कारण है, जिस से वहां के विकास की योजनायें आगे नहीं चल रही हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार बिहार की मदद करे और ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि जो रुपया ग्रान्ट की शक्ल मे दिया जाता है वह कर्ज और सूद न काटा जाय ताकि बिहार इस सूखे का मुकाबला कर सके।

सभापति महोदय, मैं गया जिले से आता हूं। गया के 46 प्रखण्डों में से 43 प्रखण्ड ऐसे हैं जो रेग्युलरली सूखे का सामना करते हैं, इन में 14 प्रखण्डों पहाड़ी इलाके हैं। इन पहाड़ी इलाकों मे पीने का पानी तीन-चार मील से लाना पड़ता है। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि गया जिले के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए पर्याप्त रिलीफ की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि पत्थरों को काट कर पानी की व्यवस्था की जा सके। मैं एक निवेदन यह भी करना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ राहत दे देने से सूखे का मुकाबला नहीं हो सकता, गया जिले मे जमीन के भूगर्भ में काफी पानी है। 900 पंचायतों में से 850 पंचायतें ऐसी हैं जो बराबर सूखे का मुकाबला करती हैं इस लिये वहां पर शीघ्र से शीघ्र स्टेट ट्यूब वेल्ज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, तब ही वे लोग स्थायी रूप से सूखे का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि इस मौके पर बड़े पैमाने पर जो छोटे किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं उन को रोजगार दिलाने के लिये प्रबन्ध तुरन्त किया जाय। उन के लिये राशन का प्रबन्ध करना होगा, राहत का प्रबन्ध किया जाय लेकिन, साथ ही साथ कुछ ऐसी योजनायें उस क्षेत्र के लिए बनाई जाय जिस से स्थायी रूप से भूमि को पानी मिल सके। वहां की भूमि उपजाऊ है लेकिन सिंचाई के साधन नहीं है, जिस से पानी का प्रबन्ध हो सके।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं —हमारे क्षेत्र मे गर्मा–धान की फसल बिजली के फेल हो जाने से बरबाद हो गई है। इस समय धान और भदई की फसल बरबाद हो रही है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जितने भी बिजली के पम्प वहां पर हैं उन को शीघ्र चालू करवायें ताकि अभी जो बीज डाले गये हैं उन की रक्षा हो सके।

इस मौके पर मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी है वह बहुत खराब है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे क्षेत्र की खेती मानसून पर निर्भर करती है लेकिन इस मशीनरी के माध्यम से वहां पर राहत का काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल रहा है। उन के अन्दर इतना भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है जो जनता को राहत पहुंचाने के बजाय कठिनाइयों में डाल देते हैं। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री जी यहां आ रहे हैं, अगर उन से इस बारे में बातें नहीं करेंगे और यह भ्रष्टाचार चलता रहा तो आप का दिया हुआ राहत का कार्य वहां पर ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल सकेगा।

श्री बसंत साठे (अकोला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं, समय कम है, इस लिये मैं संक्षेप मे ही कहूंगा । यह जो गम्भीर परिस्थिति देश के सामने आ रही है, मेरा पहला निवेदन यह है कि हम देश में घबराहट का वातावरण निर्माण नहीं करने देना चाहिये, इस लिये सब से पहला काम यह होना चाहिए कि हम देश के अन्दर आत्मविश्वास की भावना पैदा करें और मैं इस मौके पर श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को बधाई देना चाहता हू, जिन्होंने अपने भाषण में अभी कहा कि यह प्रश्न पक्षीय नहीं है, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है और इस प्रश्न को हमें देखना होगा।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि जिस तरह से पिछले महायुद्ध के दौरान हम अपने युवकों का योगदान मिला, उसी तरह से इस अकाल से लड़ने के लिये हम अपने युवको का योगदान लेना होगा। आप को याद होगा हमारे पौराणिक काल में जब इस तरह की परिस्थिति आई थी तो भागीरथ गंगा को स्वर्ग से लाये थे। आज की भागीरथी गंगा को कावेरी तक ले जा सकते हैं यदि देश के तमाम युवक जुट जायें, करोड़ो युवक जुट जाये। चाइना ने ऐसा ही किया है, ऐसा हमने सुना है। यदि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम युवक जुट जाये तो क्या गंगा से लेकर कावेरी तक कैनाल खोदकर नहीं निकाल सकते? इस समय इस देश में हर गांव में भागीरथी सेना का यह काम हो कि कुवों और छोटी छोटी पानी की योजनाओं का निर्माण करे। मैं पानी को इन योजनाओं के लिए जोर दे रहा हूं कि पानी केवल खेती के लिए ही आवश्यक नही है बल्कि मवेशियों के लिए भी पानी आवश्यक है, पीने के लिए भी पानी चाहिए। इस समय सबसे गम्भीर स्थिति पानी की होने वाली है। इसलिए हमें इन योजनाओं को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और इस कार्य में तमाम युवकों को लगाना चाहिए। ये युवक संगठन अनाज के वितरण में भी अपना योगदान दें।

मैं श्री दिनेश सिंह जी की ताईद करता हूं जिन्होने यह सुझाव दिया कि तमाम काम्पनीज का, मवेशियो का और अन्य जो वहां के साधन हैं उन का इन्श्योरेन्स करने की जिम्मेदारी जनरल इन्श्योरेन्स कम्पनीज और नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स पर डाली जाये। (व्यवधान)

मेरा यह भी नम्र सुझाव है कि जगह जगह पर समरी ट्रायल कोर्टस स्थापित की जायें जोकि काले बाजार और घूसखोरी के अपराधियो का फौरन वही पर ट्रायल करके कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दे सकें। इस बात का भी देश में एक बड़ा अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार तत्कालिक स्वरूप और लम्बे अर्से की योजनाओं से लाभ पहुचेगा। केवल सड़के बनाने से कार्य नही चलेगा क्यो कि सड़के टूट जाती है। कुछ ठोस ऐसे काम किए जाये तो इस गम्भीर परिस्थिति में भी देश में एक नवचैतन्य की भावना आयेगी हमारे युवको मे और इस प्रकार हम अपनी योजनाओ को एक अच्छा रूप दे पायेगे।

इतना ही कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have to exert ourselves very much to get out of the difficulties we are facing due to the wrath of nature. I am sure the entire House agrees with me that the blame for the present situation cannot be laid at the doors of the Government because it is an act of God.

In this connection I wholeheartedly lend my support to the plea of Shri Vajpayee that we must treat this as a national calamity and accordingly fight it as one man without partisan considerations, as we had tackled the situation last year at the time of Bangla Desh crisis. We can glibly talk that there is a plan to link the Ganges with Cauvery in the South which will be a panacea for all our troubles. Dr. K. L. Rao is not a modern "Bhagirtha". The implementation of this project would involve huge outlays finance of men and material. This is not an immediate possibility and might take 20 or 30 years for completion.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

Sir, in my State we have a century old project which was partially completed by a British engineer by name Cotton. Those days the British wanted to please the Indian people for their own ends, and this project across the rivers Godavari and Krishna was partly built during 1830-40 and as their intention was not to benefit the people fully, the engineer Mr. Cotton was not allowed to complete the project and was recalled. As we have high power committees of the Cabinet dealing with different important subjects, I suggest that a high power Committee consisting of experts should be constituted to tackle the present drought and famine situation.

Mere planning is of no use unless it is strictly implemented. Definite perspective and targets are the pre-requisites of proper planning. A deviation from this will result in the plan going away. In this connection I would like to cite the remark made by our President Shri Giri in 1970 that because of defective planning perspective the results of the plans have not been upto laid down targets. There are no two opinions about the shortfall in these plans. Ministers incharge of planning have been coming and going. The attitude of the bureaucracy has not been plan oriented. The officers and staff in Yojna Bhavan hardly have a half a day's work as it is overstaffed. And as a result thereof, no tangible work is carried out. This is known to everybody. Thus the precious funds are being wasted on non-plan infrutuous expenditure which can better be utilised for implementation of plan schemes.

Coming to the conditions in my State of Andhra Pradesh, I beg to submit that we have several projects like Nagarjunasagar, Pochampad, etc. in addition to the existing barrages on the rivers, Krishna and Godavari. As these rivers are rain fed we in the delta areas find that there is not sufficient water at the fag end of the various feeder canals. One can then easily imagine the condition of those upland areas which have no irrigation facilities. Because of these conditions the prices of foodgrains vary from place to place. Inspite of the intervention of Food Corporation of India, rice which is sold at Rs. 90 per bag in my village is resold at Rs. 110/- in adjacent areas. This fluctuation is accentuated because it is 75% upland area and only 25% delta area in the four coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh (*Interruptions*). . , I am the only speaker from the Andhra State that is why I am requesting you to give me two more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. There are other speakers also from Andhra Pradesh. Please conclude now.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Upto 15th July of this year, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have spent Rs. 24 crores for famine relief operations in connection with the last two drought years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Suryanarayana, it is very unfair. There are so many members to speak. You kindly conclude.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I am concluding Sir. In Andhra Pradesh we find that instead of helping the farmer the Land Mortgage Banks there are confiscating the pump sets and other agricultural machinery in satisfaction of the repayment of loans. This should be stopped. We have not had even 50% of the normal rainfall this year. Because of this, the farmer is not able even to prinkle water on the saplings, as the pump sets have already been removed by the Banks.

In conclusion, I submit once again that no purpose will be served by apportioning blame to either Dr. K. L. Rao or Mr. Ahmad or any individual. The time is for a concerted nation wide effort to face the situation. And in this I request all parties to cooperate with the Government.

श्री मुहम्मद ज़मीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, जो मसला जेरे गौर है इस पर बहुत से मेम्बरान ने अपने अपने सूबे, जिले के बारे में यह बताया। इस में शक नहीं यह मसला बहुत अहम है लेकिन कुछ बुनियादी खामियां हैं जिन की वजह से यह दिक्कत हर साल हमारे सामने आती है। और ऐसा लगता है कि खुश्कसाली हमारी जिन्दगी का एक हिस्सा बन गयी है।

सूबे बिहार में बहुत सारी योजनाएं बनी और उन में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हुए। उन योजनाओं

[श्री मुहम्मद अमीरुर्रहमान] :

में से कोसी प्रोजेक्ट एक है जिसका मकसद यह था कि खेतों में पानी पहुंचाया जा सके और बाढ़ को रोका जा सके लेकिन यह दोनों ही काम फौत हो गये क्योंकि इसमें काफी करप्शन हुए हैं। इसलिए एक हाई पावर कमीशन बहाल किया जाय यह देखने के लिए जो करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हुआ है या इस योजना में अब तक कुल कितनी लागत लगी है और उससे वहां के गरीब किसानों को कितना फायदा पहुंचा है और लोगों को कितना नुकसान सहना पड़ा है, आदि, उस के जिम्मेदार कौन आदमी है ? जब करोड़ो रुपया खर्च हुआ है...

सभापति महोदय : जिस मसले पर बहस हो रही है आप उस पर डाइरक्टली आ जाय।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीरुर्रहमान : उसी पर मैं कह रहा हूं। आखिर पानी पहुचाने का काम भी कैनाल का था। वह स्कीम फेल कर दी गई। इस के लिये एक हाई पावर कमिशन को तहकीकात करनी चाहिये कि सही मानो मे जो जानता का रुपया स्कीम पर खर्च हुआ है उस से जनता का फायदा हुआ है या नही।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर इस योजना का कुछ हिस्सा कामयाब होता तो खेती मे लोगों का बड़ा फायदा होता, लेकिन मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हु कि इस का मकसद ही फौत हो चुका है। अभी जो ड्राउट पड़ रहा है उस के सिलसिले में बिहार के रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर श्री चन्द्रशेखर ने कहा है कि हालत बहुत नाजुक हो चुकी है, और जहां तक मुझे इल्म है हिन्द सरकार की ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के एक उच्च अधिकारी बिहार तशरीफ ले गये थे। उन्होंने भी मिनिस्ट्री से यह कहा है कि हालत निहायत नाजुक हो चुकी है। लोगों के खाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। मेरे हलके में तो हालत यह है कि लोग बांस की पत्तियां, बांस की कोपले और आम की गुठलियां वगैरह खा कर जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं। इस बात को सब मानते है कि हालत निहायत नाजुक है लेकिन इस सवाल को मीट करने के लिये कौन सा तरीका अख्तयार किया जाये ? इस सिलसिले में मैं चन्द सजेशन्स देना चाहता हूं। मै चाहता हूं कि सरकार उन को ध्यान में रखे और उन पर अमल करे।

पहले मेरा सजेशन यह है कि जो कच्चे कुंए बनते है उनके सिलसिले में लाखों रुपये घूसके जरिये दूसरों की जेबों में चले जाते हैं। इस तरह की स्कीमें बन्द होनी चाहिये और उन के बदले में परमानेंट कुंए बनने चाहिये। हर गांव में, हर बान्ध में, हर हलके में यह परमानेन्ट स्ट्रक्चर होने चाहिये ताकि हमारे काश्तकार जिस घड़ी चाहें अपने खेतों में पानी दे सके।

दूसरा सजेशन यह है कि गांवो में सड़कें बनवानी चाहिये ताकि उन मे जो हार्ड मैनुअल लेबर की स्कीमे होती है उन के जरिये से बरोजगार लोगों को रोजी मिले। उन की पर्चेजिंग कपैसिटी बढ़े ताकि वह दूकानो से गल्ला खरीद सके जैसा मेरे बहुत से दोस्त कह चुके है, 1 लाख 25 हजार फेअर प्राईस शाप्स खोली गई है, लेकिन सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि अगर पर्चेसिंग कपैसिटी नही होंगी तो एक लाख क्या आप पांच लाख दूकानें भी खोल दें तब भी जनता का कोई फायदा नही होगा।

तीसरी बात यह है कि पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम होना निहायत जरूरी है। आप ने अखबारो में देखा होगा कि आज के कल्ब महीने में बिहार में हजारों मौते पानी के बगैर हुई है। लोगों को पीने के लिये पानी नहीं मिलता था। आपने यह भी देखा होगा कि मेरे जिले पूर्णिया में हालत यह हो गई है कि गल्ले की लूट शुरू हो चुकी है। अभी दो गाड़ियां लूटी गई हैं, और हालत और भी गम्भीर होने जा रही है। हो सकता है कि जो एफ सी आई के गोदाउन हमारे यहां बने हुए हैं लाखों टनों कि लागत से, जिस में लाखो मन गल्ला भरा हुआ है, अगर यह लूटमारी जारी रही और सरकार की तरफ से कोई इन्तजाम फौरीतौर पर

रोजगार देने का खासकर मेरे हलके मे, व हुआ तो ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाये कि वहा कुछ से कुछ हो जाये ।

इस के बाद में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि जो आप का फैमीन कोड है उस को बदलना निहायत जरूरी है । आज इस कोड के मातहत एक ब्यूरोक्रसी का जाल लगा पडा है । आज सरकार के लाख यत्न करने के बाद भी यह जाल टुटने नहीं पाता है । इस लिये इस को तब्दील करना निहायत जरूरी है ।

आखीर मे मै यह अर्ज करना चाहूगा कि कैटल और क्राप का इन्श्योरेस होना चाहिये । ताकि किसान जिन्दगी को साथ ले सके । इस के बारे में और भी दोस्त कह चुके हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार सूबाई सरकार को जिन कामो के लिये पैसे देती है उन के बारे मे टाइम लिमिट जरूर होनी चाहिये । अगर वह लोग टाइम लिमिट के मुताबिक काम न करे तो इस की जिम्मेदारी उन लोगो पर डालनी चाहिये ताकि वह इस बात को समझ सके कि जो पैसा सरकार ने दिया है उस का जायज तरीके से इस्तेमाल हुआ है या नही ?

मेरे इलाके मे हालत यह है कि वहा पर कोई भी इडस्ट्रीज नही है । वहा के लोग भदोही और अगहनी धान पर अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं । वहा पर अच्छी किस्म के पटसन भी काफी होते हैं । उस से हम लोग काफी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाते हैं । लेकिन मेरे हलके मे सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना नही है जिस के मातहत पटसन की फसल को बचाया जा सके । जो करोडों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा हम को मिल सकती थी उस में हम नुकसान उठा गये, मार खा गये । इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? भारत सरकार को इसे देखना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरी बातो पर मिनिस्टर साहब गौर करें, उन का डिपार्टमेंट गौर करे और देखे कि आगे आने वाली जो अकाल की स्थिति है उस पर कैसे काबू पाया जा सके और वहां के लोगों को जिन्दा रखा जा सके ।

[शरी मोहम्मद जमील उर्रहमान (कशन गंज)]:
जनाब चेयरमैन साहब – जो मसला जेर गौर है उस पर बहुत से मेम्बरान ने अपने अपने सूबे – जिले के बारे में यहां बताया – इस में शक नहीं यह मसला बहुत अहम है – लेकिन कुछ बुनियादी खामियां हैं जिन की वजह से यह दिक्कत हर साल सामने आती है – और ऐसा लगता है कि खुश्कसाली हमारी जिन्दगी का एक हिस्सा बन गई है –

सूबा बिहार में बहुत सारी योजनाएं बनी और उन में करोड़ों रुपैये खर्च हुऐ – उन योजनाओं में से कोसी प्रोजेक्ट एक है – जिस का मकसद यह था कि खेतों में पानी पहुंचाया जा सके – और बाढ़ को रोका जा सके – लेकिन यह दोनों ही काम फौत हो गये – क्योंकि उस में काफी करप्शन हुऐ हैं इस लिये एक हाई पावर कमेशन बिठाल किया जाये यह देखने के लिये कि जो करोड़ों रुपैया खर्च हुआ है – या उस योजना में अब तक कुल कितनी लागत लगी है और उस से वहां के गरीब किसान को कितना फायदा पहुंचा है – और लोगों को कितना नुकसान सहना पड़ता है वगैरह – उस के जिम्मे वार कौन आदमी हैं –

जब करोड़ों रुपैया खर्च हुआ है...

सभा पति महोदय : जिस मसले पर बहस हो रही है आप उस पर तवज्जो दिलाएं –

शरी मोहम्मद जमील उर्रहमान : उस पर कह रहा हूं – अब पानी पहुंचाने का काम भी कैंसल हो गया – वह स्कीम फेल हो गई – उस के लिये एक हाई पावर कमेशन को तहकीकात करनी

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان]

چاہئے کہ صحیح معنوں میں جو جلتا کا روپیہ اسکیم پر خرچ ہوا ہے — اس سے جلتا کا فائدہ ہوا ہے یا نہیں —

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ اگر اس پوجنا کا کچھ حصہ کامیاب ہوتا تو کھیتی میں لوگوں کا بڑا فائدہ ہوتا — لیکن میں بڑے دکھ کے ساتھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کا مقصد ہی فوت ہو چکا ہے — آج جو خشکسالی پڑ رہی ہے اس کے سلسلے میں بہار کے ڈپوٹیڈ منسٹر شری چندرشیکھر نے کہا ہے کہ حالت بہت نازک ہے — اور جہاں تک مجھے علم ہے ہند سرکار کی ایگریکلچرل منسٹری کے ایک اونچے افسر بہار تشریف لے گئے تھے — انہوں نے بھی منسٹری سے یہ بات کہی ہے کہ حالت نہایت نازک ہو چکی ہے — لوگوں کے کھانے کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے — میرے حلقہ میں تو حالت یہ ہے کہ لوگ بانس کی پتیاں — بانس کی کونپلیں اور آم کی گٹھلیاں وغیرہ کھا کر زندگی بسر کر رہے ہیں — اس بات کو سب جانتے ہیں کہ حالت نہایت نازک ہے — لیکن اس سوال کو میٹ کرنے کے لئے کونسا طریقہ اختیار کیا جائے ؟ اس سلسلے میں میں چند سجیشن دینا چاہتا ہوں — میں چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار ان کو دھیان میں رکھے — اور ان پر عمل کرے —

پہلا میرا سجیشن یہ ہے کہ جو کچھ کوئیں بنتے ہیں ان کے سلسلے میں لاکھوں روپئے گھوس کے ذریعے دوسروں کی جیبوں میں چلے جاتے ہیں — اس طرح کی اسکیمیں بند ہونی چاہئیں — اور ان کے بدلے میں پرمانینٹ کوئیں بننے چاہئیں — ہر گاؤں میں — ہر بانڈہ میں — ہر حلقے میں یہ پرمانینٹ اسٹرکچر ہونے چاہئیں — تا کہ ہمارے کاشتکار جس گھڑی چاہیں اپنے کھیتوں میں پانی دے سکیں—

دوسرا سجیشن یہ ہے کہ گاؤں میں سڑکیں بنوانی چاہئیں تا کہ ان میں جو ہزارہا مینڈول لیبر کی اسکیمیں ہوتی ہیں ان کے ذریعے سے بے روزگار لوگوں کو روزی ملے — ان کی پرچیسنگ کپیسٹی بڑھے — تا کہ وہ دوکانوں سے غلہ خرید سکیں — جیسا کہ میرے بہت سے دوست کہہ چکے ہیں — ایک لاکھ پچیس ہزار فیر پرائس شاپ کھولی گئی ہیں — لیکن سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ اگر پرچیسنگ کپیسٹی نہیں ہوگی تو ایک لاکھ کیا آپ پانچ لاکھ دوکانیں بھی کھول دیں تب بھی جلتا کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوگا —

تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ پینے کے پانی کا انتظام نہایت ضروری ہے — آپ نے اخباروں میں دیکھا ہوگا کہ آج کے قبل مہینوں میں بہار میں ہزاروں موتیں پانی کے بغیر ہوئی ہیں — لوگوں کو پینے کے لئے پانی نہیں ملتا ہے — آپ نے یہ بھی دیکھا ہوگا کہ میرے ضلع پورنیہ میں حالت یہ ہو گئی ہے کہ غلے کی لوٹ شروع ہو چکی ہے — ابھی دو گاڑیاں لوٹی گئی ہیں — اور حالت اور بھی پیچیدہ ہونے جا رہی ہے — ہو سکتا ہے کہ جو ایف سی آئی کے گودام ہمارے یہاں بنے ہوئے ہیں لاکھوں روپے کی لاگت سے جن میں لاکھوں من غلہ بھرا ہوا ہے — اگر یہ خشک سالی جاری رہی اور گورنمینٹ کی طرف سے کوئی انتظام غریبوں کو روزگار دینے کا خاص کر میرے حلقے میں نہ ہوا تو ایسی حالت پیدا ہو سکتی ہے کہ وہاں کچھ سے کچھ ہو جائے —

اس کے بعد میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج جو آپ کا فیصلہ کوٹہ ہے اسکو بدلنا نہایت ضروری ہے - آج اس کوٹہ کے ماتحت ایک بھوروکریسی کا جال لگا ہوا ہے - آج سرکار کے لاکھ یتن کرنے کے بعد بھی یہ جال ٹوٹنے نہیں پاتا ہے - اس کے لئے اسکو تبدیل کرنا نہایت ضروری ہے -

آخر میں میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہوں گا کہ کٹیل اور کراپ کا انشورینس ہونا چاہیئے - تاکہ کسان زندگی کی سانس لے سکیں - اس کے بارے میں اور بھی دوست کہہ چکے ہیں - کیندریہ سرکار صوبائی سرکار کو جن کاموں کے لئے پیسہ دیتی ہے - انکے بارے میں ٹائم لمٹ ضرور ہونی چاہیے - اگر وہ لوگ ٹائم لمٹ کے مطابق کام نہ کریں تو اسکی ذمہ داری ان پر ڈالنا چاہیئے - تاکہ اس بات کو سمجھ سکیں کہ جو پیسہ سرکار نے دیا ہے اسکا جائز طریقے سے استعمال ہوا ہے یا نہیں -

میرے علاقے میں حالت یہ ہے کہ وہاں پر کوئی بھی انڈسٹری نہیں ہے - وہاں کے لوگ بھدوہی اور الیفی دھان پر اپنا جیون نرواہ کرتے ہیں - وہاں پر اچھی قسم کے پٹسن بھی کافی ہوتے ہیں - اس سے ہم لوگ کافی بدیسی زر مبادلہ کماتے ہیں- لیکن میرے حلقے میں سرکار کی کوئی ایسی یوجنا نہیں ہے - جسکے ماتحت پٹسن کی فصل کو خشک سالی سے بچایا جا سکے - جو کروڑوں روپئے کی زرمبادلہ ہم کو مل سکتی تھی - اس میں ہم نقصان اٹھا گئے - مار کھا گئے - اس کی ذمہ داری کس پر ہے ؟ بھارت سرکار کو اسے دیکھنا چاہیئے -

ان شبدوں کے ساتھ میں چاہوں گا کہ میری باتوں پر منسٹر صاحب غور کریں - ان کا ڈیپارٹمینٹ غور کرے - اور دیکھے کہ آگے آنے والی جو آفت کی حالت ہے اس پر کیسے قابو پایا جا سکے - اور وہاں کے لوگوں کو زندہ رکھا جا سکے -]

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सांची (जालौर) : सभापति महोदय, सूखे की स्थिति ने सारे देश को एक विषम परिस्थिति मे ला कर रख दिया है। आज जब हम सदन में सब बातें सुनते हैं तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि हम को इस पर भी गौर करना पड़ेगा कि आगे हमारा काम कैसे चलेगा।

जब हम राजस्थान की बात करते हैं तब यह कहना पड़ता है कि वहां पर पिछले पच्चीस वर्षों से हर दूसरे या तीसरे वर्ष भयकर अकाल पडता रहता है, सूखा पडता रहता है और बहुत बडे हिस्से में पडता रहता है समय कम है इस वास्ते अपनी बात मैं संक्षेप में ही कहूंगा। पिछले आठ बरस में छ. बार राजस्थान में अकाल पड़ा है। 1963 मे, 1965 में, 1966 में, 1968 में, 1969 में और 1970 में राजस्थान में अकाल पडा है। इस वास्ते राजस्थान वाले जानते हैं कि अकाल क्या होता है, उस में क्या तकलीफ होती हैं और कितना कष्ट सहन करना पडता है। आपको शायद पता न हो लेकिन राजस्थान का जो किसान है, जो मजदूर है और जो देश की रीढ की हड्डी है, उसकी यह रीढ़ की हड्डी टूट चुकी है। जब भी वहा पर अकाल पड़ता है वहा के लोग भाग कर दूसरे प्रान्तो में चले जाते हैं। वहां के लोग सोचते थे इस बार भी कि हरियाणा चले जाएंगे, मालवा चले जाएंगे और तकलीफ के दिन काट कर वापिस आ जाएंगे। लेकिन आज जो देश में परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है उससे मालूम होता है कि हरियाणा में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, मध्य प्रदेश में, महाराष्ट्र आदि में, सभी जगह सूखा पडा हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति में वे कहां जाएंगे, इसको वे समझ नही पाते है। ऐसी स्थिति मे उनके दिलों पर क्या गुजरती होगी, इसका आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। अब कहां राजस्थान के इंसान जाएंगे, कहां वे अपने मवेशी ले कर जाएंगे, आज कौन सी जगह उनके पास जाने के लिए रह गई है, इसको भी आपको सोचना होगा

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सांघी]

आप यह भी देखें कि 1952 से लेकर 1963 तक राज्य सरकार ने करोड़ दस करोड़ रुपया इस काम के लिए खर्च किया। 1963 से 1967 तक तीस करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया और 1968 से 1970 तक अस्सी करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया। यह सब रुपया सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए, अकाल का निवारण करने के लिए खर्च किया गया। इस साल अगर सूखा पड़ा जैसा कि अंदेशा है कि पड़ेगा और पड़ गया है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को और राजस्थान सरकार को करीब सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा। सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद ही वहां के इंसान को आप जीवित रख सकेंगे। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि इतनी राशि खर्च करनी ही पड़ेगी।

अब खास बात यह है कि हम देखें कि राजस्थान की वित्तीय स्थिति क्या है। आज केन्द्रीय सरकार का उसके ऊपर ऋण भार 600 करोड़ का है। राजस्थान सरकार के ऊपर 68 करोड़ रुपये का ओवर ड्राफ्ट है। राजस्थान सरकार को इस साल जो रुपया मिलने वाला था इनकम टैक्स में से शेअर के रूप में वह करीब 19.48 करोड़ मिलने वाला था। इसके साथ ही छ करोड़ रुपया उसको एनुअल प्लान के लिए सट्रल असिस्टेन्स के तौर पर मिलने वाला था और 5 5 करोड़ रुपया सेंट्रल लोंज के अगेंस्ट मिलने वाला था। वह यह सब ओवर ड्राफ्ट की तरफ जमा करा दिया गया है। नतीजा यह है कि राजस्थान सरकार को जो काम करने चाहियें वे सब काम आज बन्द पड़े हैं। वहां आज भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति विद्यमान है। ऐसी हालत में आगे क्या होने वाला है क्या इसका अंदाजा आपने लगाया है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं।

अपने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस में आपने पैरा 3 में कहा है : In accordance with the prescribed procedure for central assistance *ad hoc* loan assistance to the concerned State Governments will be given.

अकाल की जो परिस्थिति है वह इंसान की बनाई हुई परिस्थिति नहीं है। सूखे की परिस्थिति जब पैदा हो जाती है तो लाखों करोड़ों रुपया इंसान को जिन्दा रखने के लिये खर्च करना पड़ता है। अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि किस तरह से इंसानों को जिन्दा हमें रखना है। आप जब कहते हैं कि लोन दे देंगे तो आपको देखना होगा कि राजस्थान पिछले बीस-पच्चीस बरस में किस किस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों में से गुजरा है और उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति क्या रही है। आप को यह भी देखना होगा कि ऋणों के रूप में आप राजस्थान को जो रुपया देना चाहते हैं उससे क्या राजस्थान का काम चल जाएगा? आने वाले वर्षों में राजस्थान की क्या हालत होगी इसको भी आपको देखना होगा। क्या इस तरह से सूखे का निवारण हो जाएगा? अगर नहीं तो क्या कोई योजना बनाई जाएगी, क्या कोई और हल इसका निकाला जाएगा? किसी और तरह से क्या यह जो वित्तीय संकट राजस्थान के सामने है इसका समाधान किया जाएगा? पच्चीस बरस में राजस्थान के सामने यह जो समस्या है यह हल नहीं हुई है। पिछले छ बरस से मुझे लोक सभा का सदस्य रहने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। आप जानते ही हैं कि राजस्थान कैनाल बन रही है। उसको पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर उसको पूरा कर दिया जाए तो राजस्थान में कम से कम अनाज की और घास और चारे की कमी नहीं रहेगी। पिछले पन्द्रह बरस से राजस्थान कैनाल का काम चल रहा है। साल में आप छ सात करोड़ रुपया खर्च करते हैं। अब तक आपने उस पर अस्सी करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। अगर इसी हिसाब से बनाते चले तो उसको बनाने में बीस साल और लग जाएंगे। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि राजस्थान को अकाल का जो सामना करना पड़ता है उससे उसको छुटकारा मिले तो आपको राजस्थान कैनाल को फर्स्ट प्रायोरिटी देनी होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान कैनाल को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले कर उसको जल्दी बनाने की कोशिश करे।

लोन और ऋण के रूप में आप जो राशि राजस्थान को देते हैं, उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति को देखते हुए—आप तो कहेंगे कि हमने राहत कार्यों के लिए रुपया दे दिया है—मैं चाहूंगा कि आप वह राशि अनुदान के रूप में दें और पूरा अनुदान के रूप में दें। तभी राजस्थान का काम चल सकेगा। राजस्थान बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। वहां पर पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्ज बहुत कम हैं, राजस्थान का इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन भी बहुत कम हुआ है। आज वहां आबादी बहुत कम है। वहां किसान और मजदूर को दो समय की रोटी भी मुहैया नहीं होती है। इस वास्ते जैसा सुझाव आया है नैशनल कलेमेटी फंड आप स्थापित करें जिन प्रदेशों की हालत अच्छी है वे कुछ राशि इस राष्ट्रीय कोष में दें। और राशियां भी इस कोष के लिए प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की जाए। जहां अकाल पड़ता है या बाढ़ आती है तो राष्ट्रीय कोष से कुछ अनुदान दे कर उन समस्याओं को हल किया जाये। अभी नैशनल क्राप इनशोरेंस स्कीम का सुझाव भी दिया गया है। यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व होना चाहिए कि जहां भी ऐसा मसला सामने आये, तो वह अनुदान देकर उस का समाधान करे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनायेगी।

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): I shall not take much time of the House, because the condition in Tripura has already been referred to by three hon. Members. Tripura has no railway link. The whole of Tripura has been affected. Three lakhs of tribal people who live on jhum cultivation are now practically facing starvation. Already, in the State Legislature, about 100 deathes have been reported, and out of them, at least 50 had died of starvation.

17-31 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

The situation is very bad there. So, I would urge upon Government to take a complete note of the situation in Tripura. Otherwise, it could become very serious and go out of control.

The Government of Tripura has already ordered the military to carry foodgrains to the hilly areas. The Chief Minister of Tripura had come here and put forward some demand.

There were two schemes sanctioned for improving irrigation facilities in Tripura. But nothing has been done and there is not an inch of area under irrigation. In 1969, about Rs. 26 lakhs had been granted by the Central Government to sink 11 tube-wells, and this work was entrusted to the Ground Water Commission, but not a single tube-well has been dug there. There is an office there and the officers are drawing money. We see their cars moving here and there but no tube-well has been dug so far.

There was also a scheme for a hydro-electric project in Dumru which was scheduled to be completed in 1965-66. But we are now in 1972 and we hear that two more years will be required for the purpose. The NPCC is devouring some money in that hydro-electric project.

There is no railway system there nor is there any irrigation system. The forest land has been practically denuded simply for living purposes. The people destroyed the forests and sold the wood for earning their livelihood.

Drought and famine are visiting Tripura every year, but no steps have been taken to stop them. This year also, there is drought, and if even now Government are not aware of the problem, then I am afraid that they will see lakhs of people dying, unless emergency measures are taken for that particular zone.

Due to floods, even the food supplied by the Central Government cannot be taken to Tripura. There is no motor transport system there. I do not want to dwell much on these things. I only want that a Central team should go immediately to Tripura and do something on a war-footing basis there.

When the Bangla Desh refugees were there, about two years ago, there was a time when even in the hilly areas, they had dug tube-wells. But now, those refugees have been shifted from there, but the original people of Tripura are dying and we are sorry to have to

[Shri Biren Dutta]

come to this House and inform it that proper attention has not been given to his zone So, I would firmly urge upon the Minister to inquire into what has happened in Tripura and do something to save the people of Tripura from starvation deaths.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति जी, देश के दस बारह सूबो मे सूखे का भयकर प्रभाव है और बाकी सूबो में बाढ है। देश आज एक राष्ट्रीय सकट के सामने से गुजर रहा है और राष्ट्रीय समस्या हम लोगो के सामने है। हमारे सभी साथियो ने इस को राष्ट्र की समस्या मान कर एक वृद्ध स्तर पर काम करने के लिए सुझाव दिया है। और तरह तरह की बाते भी आई हैं। लेकिन श्यामनन्दन बाबू की बात सुन कर मुझे बडा दुख हुआ। वह एक विद्वान आदमी हैं और वरिष्ठ साथी भी हैं। उन्होने यह कहा कि यह मनुष्य-कृत सूखा है। इस प्रकार से सरकार को दोष देकर के सारी जवाबदेही से आख मूद लेना यह कहा तक उन के लिए उचित था यह मेरी समझ मे नहीं आया। हरियाली क्रान्ति जो देश मे आई उस में वैज्ञानिको का हाथ नही रहा है, यह कहना भी मेरी समझ में कोई बहुत अच्छी बात नही है। दूसरी बात उन्होने कही है जो देश में सिलवर जुबलि मनायी जा रही है और जलसे मनाए जा रहे हैं उन के बारे मे, लेकिन हमारे माननीय साथी ने यह नही देखा कि जो सिलवर जुबलि समारोह की योजना है उस में सारे रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम हैं। (व्यवधान) . . जो लोग राष्ट्रीय सकट में देश के लिए काम करते है अगर उन के श्रम की, उन के त्याग और तपस्या की हम प्रतिष्ठा नही करेगे तो हमारा मारल गिर जायगा। हमारी जनता आज अधिक सजग है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सारी कठिनाइयो में हम सब मिल कर एक साथ काम करें जैसी कि हमारी मर्यादा रही है और जो हमारी परम्परा रही है कि सारे सकटो में एम एक साथ रहे हैं और देश का जो हमारा नेतृत्व रहा है उसने जो पोलिटिकल अवेकेनिग दी है उस से आज हमारे यहां की जनता पहले से ज्यादा जागृत है। हमारे कुछ साथियो ने कहा कि चीन में फेमिन खत्म हो गया और हमारी सरकार अभी तक फेमिन खत्म नही कर पाई। तो यह हमारे साथियो को सबक मे नही आया कि क्या वह चीन की तरह का सविधान चाहते हैं या जो अपना सविधान है, अपनी मर्यादा है, अपनी परम्परा है उस के अदर काम करना चाहते हैं? आज 25 वर्ष से जो देश के सामने सकट और समस्याए आई उन को हमारे नेताओ ने सही ढग से हल किया है। कही बगाल की समस्या आई, कही पाकिस्तान की लडाई आई, कही चीन की लडाई आई, इन सारी समस्याओं के बाद भी जो देश ने प्रगति की है वह हमारे कुशल नेतृत्व का फल है और हम को विश्वास है कि हमारी जनता और अधिकारी तथा जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं वह सब मिल कर एक साथ काम करेगे तो इन सारे सकटो को हम पार कर जायेगे।

हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सब से बडा सूबा है, सब से घना हमारा आबादी है। तीन तीन चार चार रीजनल बकवर्ड क्षेत्र हैं। मै यह कहना चाहूगा कि गत वर्ष बाढ से हमारा सूबा बरबाद रहा। बिहार भी हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से लगा हुआ है। पिछले साल की बरबादी से मारे किसान अभी उठ नही पाए थे और यह जो सूखा पड गया है इस से और भयकर रूप से सारा प्रदेश बरबाद हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी आबादी के लिहाज से, हमारी समस्याओं के लिहाज से केन्द्र को सहायता पहुंचानी चाहिए। प्रदेश की सरकार पर छोड देंगे तो उस से काम नही चलेगा। हमारी सरकार को जागरूक हो कर जो जितना बडा सूबा हो उस के हिसाब से उस की सहायता करनी चाहिए। एक साथी ने कहा कि राष्ट्रीय सकट का मुकाबिला करने के लिए हमेशा एक राष्ट्रीय कोष होना चाहिए

और फसल बीमा होना चाहिए। उस से ऐसे सकट के समय में सहायता पहुचानी चाहिए यह एक अच्छा सुझाव है। अकाल की जो परिस्थिति आती है, उस के लिए फैमिन कोड जो बना हुआ है उस को बदलना होगा। उस से काम नही चलेगा। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी हिस्सा बिहार से लगा हुआ है। उस की पर कैपिटा इनकम बहुत कम है। वहा रहने वालो के अदर क्रय शक्ति नही है। बहुत पिछडा हुआ इलाका है। उद्योग धन्धे वहा पर नही है। वहा ऐसे काम करने पडेगे जिन से उन के अदर क्रय शक्ति आवे। बहुत सी नहर और पानी की योजनाए चालू है। हमारे बलिया मे कम से कम तीन योजनाए स्वीकृत है, लेकिन वह अभी तक चालू नही हो पाई है। जैसा गगा और घाघरा का डैम है। अगर युद्ध स्तर पर काम किया जाय तो मदद मिल सकती है। लोगो का यही कहना है कि वर्षा हो जाय तो समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। रबी की बुवाई मे सहायता मिल सकती है। अगर वर्षा नही हुई तो रबी की बुवाई नही हो पायेगी। मनुष्य और मवेशियो को खिलाने की समस्या हमारे सामने खडी है, हम इन को कैसे खिला पायेगे, इस लिये योजना बना कर काम करना चाहिय।

नहरों के पानी और बिजली का रेट कम किया जाय, उस मे छूट दी जाय। प्रकृति की आपदाओं के समय जिस तरह से बकाया की वसूली को बन्द किया जाता है, उसी तरह इस समय भी फौरन बन्द किया जाय तथा जो जो सहूलियतें दी जाती हैं, वे शीघ्र से शीघ्र दी जाय। तमाम योजनाओ को शीघ्र से शीघ्र लागू किया जाय।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) सभापति महोदय, मै इस सदन का ध्यान अब से चार महीने पहले इस सदन मे जो बहस हुई थी, उस तरफ ले जाना चाहता हू। चार महीने पहले हम लोगों ने यहा पर यह शिकायत की थी कि अनाज नहीं बिक रहा है, अनाज के भाव गिर रहे हैं सरकार भाव न गिराये, ज्यादा कीमत दे कर खरीदे। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा के पास एक डेलीगेशन भी गया था, जिसमे मै भी शामिल था। अब चार महीने के अन्दर ही ऐसी तबदीली क्यो आई है। अब जो सूखा हुआ है, इस का असर तो जनवरी-फरवरी, 1973 में पडेगा, अभी से इस तरह की बातें कह कर वातावरण को खराब क्यों किया जा रहा है। आज अगर फैमीन पडा है तो इस का असर जनवरी-फरवरी मे पडेगा, लेकिन अभी से अनाज की कमी हो जाने का क्या मतलब है? इस का मतलब यह है कि हमारे मुल्क मे अनाज है, लेकिन बहुत से लोगो ने उस को छिपा कर रख लिया है। मै मत्री जी से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जहा कही भी अनाज है उस पर कब्जा करे, वह अनाज बाहर आना बहुत जरूरी है। मुल्क मे अनाज की कमी नही है, अगर उस अनाज को हम बाहर नही निकाल सके तो वास्तव मे फैमीन आनेवाला है।

गुजिस्ता साल मे भी आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे वर्षा नही हुयी थी, ड्राफ्ट कन्डीशन्ज थीं वहा के मवेशियो के लिये आज भी चारे की बहुत कमी है। ऐसे मौके पर ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट का फर्ज हो जाता है वह ग्रीन-ग्रास ग्रो कर के उन की सप्लाई का ठीक से इन्तजाम करे। अभी भी स्थिति आउट-आफ-कन्ट्रोल नही है। आज जिस किस्म की स्पीचिज सदन मे हुई हैं उन को सुन कर मुझे ताज्जुब होता है। बहुत से सदस्यों ने कहा कि सब का इश्योरेंस कराओ। जहा 100 आदमियों का इश्योरेंस हो और उन मे से एक आदमी मर जाय तो उस का पैसा दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन जहा सब मर जाय तो इश्योरेंस कम्पनी किस का पैसा देगी। यहापर तो सारे खेत बरबाद हो रहे हैं, सारी फसल

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेडी]

तबाह हो रही है, किस का इश्योरेंस होगा और किस को पैसा मिलेगा। सब लोग इस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं जो जमीन से ताल्लुक नही रखती।

19.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

आज जमीनो के बारे में बहुत से रिफार्म्ज करने की बात हो रही है, लोगो के अन्दर यह डर पैदा हो गया है कि मेरी जमीन तो जानेवाली है, जिस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि लोग काश्त नही कर रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ जिस को जमीन मिलनेवाली है, उस को जमीन नही मिल रही है, वह काश्त नही कर सकता है। जिस की जमीन लेनी है और जिस को जमीन देनी है, यह काम फौरन होना चाहिये ताकि दोनो काश्त शुरू कर सके। यहा पर जो बहुत सी बातें कहते हैं, लेकिन जरा जमीन पर तशरीफ ले जा कर देखिये कि क्या दिक्कते हैं। एक दो सालों मे किसानो की कुछ हालत सुधरी थी, उस मे कुछ क्राती आई थी, लेकिन जिन का जमीन से कोई ताल्लुक नही है, अनुभव नही है, ऐसे लोग उस को तबाह करना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि जिस को जमीन देनी है, दिसम्बर से पहले पहले जमीन दीजिये, जिससे कि वह आइन्दा के लिये अपना इन्तजाम कर सके और जमीदारो के पास जो जमीन फालतू पडी है, उस पर काम चालू हो सके। आज हो यह रहा है कि जिस के पास जमीन है, वह उस पर इन्वेस्ट नहीं करना चाहता, क्योकि उसे पता नही है कि वह जमीन उस के पास रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी। जमीन पर काश्त करने के लिये कूओ की जरूरत पडती है, लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की जरूरत पडती है मैन्योर की जरूरत होती है, इन सब मे पैसा लगता है, वह इस पर पैसा खर्च कर दे और बाद मे वह जमीन चली जाय, इस डर से वह उस पर पैसा खर्च नहीं करना चाहता है। यह जो एक अनसर्टेन्टी की भावना पैदा हो गई है, इस को जल्द खत्म करना चाहिये और जिन लोगो का जमीन से कोई ताल्लुक नही है, वे जबान बन्द करले तो अच्छा है। उनको कोई चीज नही मालूम है। इसलिए जमीन का बटवारा हो जाना जरूरी है क्योकि हमारे सबसे बडे लीडर कमिटमेंट कर चुके हैं। हमारे गाव मे लोग पूछते है कि आप के रहने के बाद भी हमारी जमीन क्यो जा रही है तो हमने कहा कि सबसे बडे लीडर ने कमिटमेंट किया है इसलिए उसमे कोई तब्दीली नही हो सकती है। जमीन पर सीलिंग जरूर होनी चाहिए। लेकिन जिन्होने जमीन को देखा नही है, जो मैरीन ड्राइव की सडक देख चुके है, हैंगिंग गार्डन देख चुके हैं वे जमीन के बारे मे तखमीना कर तो वह ठीक नही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मुल्क मे काफी अनाज है लेकिन वह अनाज छिपा हुआ है। सरकार उस अनाज को सख्ती से बाहर निकाले और उसको अपने कब्जे मे करे। वह अनाज अन्डरग्राउण्ड चले जाने से फिर गवर्नमेंट के कब्ज मे नही आता है। जितने बड बडे लैंड लार्डस हैं उनके पास काफी अनाज है। दो दो साल का पुराना चावल वे लोग खाते है। अगर गवर्नमेंट फौरन उस अनाज को अपने कब्जे मे ले ले, फूड कार्पोरेशन ले ले या और कोई डिपार्टमेंट ले ले तो फिर अनाज की कोई दिक्कत देश के सामने नही आयेगी। मेरा यह भी कहना है कि अगर 15 दिन मे बारिश हुई तो फिर कोई नुकसान होने वाला नही है। मैं काश्तकार हू, मैं जानता हू कि 15 दिन मे भी बारिश हुई तो नागार्जुन और निजामसागर और पोचमपाड़ प्रोजक्ट से अनाज पैदा किया जा सकता है।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह देश बहुत बड़ा है। यहां पर किसी भाग मे सूखा, किसी

भाग में बाढ़ लगातार कई वर्षोंसे चलती रहती है। इस साल की परिस्थिति कुछ नाजुक सी है। इस साल ऐसी भयावह परिस्थिति हो गई है जिसका जिक्र विभिन्न प्रदेशों से आये हुए माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर किया है। सभी सदस्यों ने मांग की है कि युद्धस्तर पर इस स्थिति का सामना किया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध मे सभी दलों के सदस्यों ने दलीय भावनाओं को छोडकर एकमत होकर इस परिस्थिति का सामना करने का वचन दिया है। इस प्रकार से इस स्थिति का सामना किया जा सकता है। भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों के सदस्यों की तरफ से बहुत सी बातें यहां पर कहीं जा चुकी हैं, मैं उन बातों को दोहरा कर आपका समय लेना नहीं चाहता हू।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान बिहार प्रदेश की ओर ले जाना चाहता हू। बिहार तीन भागों मे है—उत्तर बिहार, दक्षिण बिहार और छोटा नागपुर का इलाका। छोटा नागपुर का इलाका पहाडी इलाका है। वहा पर खेती का काम उतना नहीं है लेकिन उद्योग का काम होता है। दक्षिण बिहार मे जहा तहा खेती होती है और उसके लिए इरीगेशन की फैसिलिटीज भी है। वहीं कहीं नहरें भी हैं। लेकिन उत्तरी बिहार की स्थिति बहुत नाजुक है। वह बिल्कुल कृषि-प्रधान इलाका है। वहा के लोग बिल्कुल खेती पर ही निर्भर करते है। वहा पर कोई उद्योग नहीं है। उस इलाके की आबादी भी बहुत घनी है। उस इलाके के लोग पिछले साल बाढ से परेशान थे। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने यहां पर बताया है कि जो बारिश नहीं हो रही है उसका असर कुछ महीने के बाद पड़ेगा लेकिन उत्तरी बिहार के लोग पहले बाढ के प्रकोप से परेशान थे, वहा पर पिछली फसल नहीं हो पाई थी और आज भी फसल नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए वहां की स्थिति बहुत भयावह हो गई है। बिहार सरकार ने, पता नहीं, आप लोगों से कोई अनुरोध किया है कि नहीं। अगर केन्द्र से सेन्ट्रल टीम भेजने के लिये बिहार सरकार ने नहीं कहा है तो यह हमारे लिये लज्जाजनक बात है। और अगर बिहार सरकार ने सेन्ट्रल टीम भेजने का अनुरोध किया है और उसके बावजूद भी सेन्ट्रल टीम नहीं भेजी है तो यह दुख का विषय है।

सरकारी आकडों के मुताबिक 58 सब-डिवीजन्स मे से 26 सब-डिवीजन्स की भयावह स्थिति है, और दो करोड लोग प्रभावित हैं। लेकिन हमारे ख्याल से प्रान्त का तीन चौथाई हिस्सा अकालग्रस्त है। बिहार सरकार ने जो 10 करोड रु० की मांग की है, हमारी समझ मे इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। बिहार की आर्थिक स्थिति वैसे ही खराब है, इसलिये अगर शीघ्र ही वहां के लिये कोई उचित कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी तो वहा भुखमरी होगी।

डा० के० एल० राव आ गये हैं। गडक प्रोजेक्ट और कोसी का काम बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है। गडक प्रोजक्ट का काम 10 साल मे प्रारम्भ है। पहले यह योजना 40, 45 करोड की बनी थी। अब यह बढ कर 150 करोड रु० की हो गयी है। अगर इस को पहले ही कम्प्लीट कर लिया गया होता तो थोडे से पैसे मे ही बहुत अन्न पैदा हो सकता था। लेकिन अब भी अगर आप उस योजना को पूरा करें तो सारे नार्थ बिहार को गडक के पानी से लाभ होगा और जो अन्न पैदा होगा वह हम दूसरे एरियाज को भी दे सकेंगे। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जो बिहार के कार्यक्रम हैं उन पर शीघ्रता से काम होना चाहिये।

SHRI R D BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Sir, I would like to place before the House only three points. Those who have taken a political view of the matter must understand that this is a natural calamity A large portion of the country is suffering from famine and drought Only one part of the

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

country is having floods. In Maharashtra, there is a particular belt which is subjected to famine for the last hundred years. I need not describe the belt; it is well known. But this time the whole of the Maharashtra is caught under this drought and famine. The darkness of famine has frightened everybody right from the Chief Minister down to the landless labourer in Maharashtra In a majority of the States that is the position. Therefore, I appeal to Government that the usual procedure of sending a central team to assess the situation should be given up. If they so choose, the ministers can make a survey in a helicopter throughout the country They will find to what extent there is drought and famine. Government should also give up the Famine Code. Immediately they should give some work to the people, because merely opening fair price shops is not going to help unless the people have the purchasing power to buy foodgrains Therefore, immediately start whatever kind of work you would like to do. If you so desire, start demolishing old houses and building new ones, or start some road construction work But give them some work. Give up the old strategy and old procedure of sending Central teams to assess the extent of damage to crops That is my only prayer.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इतनी सीरियस प्राब्लेम है कि अगर इस को ठीक से टैकल नहीं किया गया तो हालत बहुत नाजुक हो जायेगी। इस में सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हमारी मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर की है। ऐसा महसूस होता है कि इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री बिल्कुल लाइफलेस है। मेरे माइनर इरिगेशन को कैसे चलाया जाना है, किस स्टेट को कैसे चलाना है, इस के लिये कोई गाइडलाइन पिछले चार पांच सालों में हमें नहीं मिली। अगर किसी इस्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अपने यहां कोई माइनर इरिगेशन बिल्ड कर लिया तो भले ही कुछ हो गया हो लेकिन सेन्ट्रल इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री सोई पड़ी है। इस के लिये उन्हें जगाने की जरूरत है। (व्यवधान)

प्राब्लेम यह है कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन, मिनिस्ट्री आफ ऐग्रीकल्चर और मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर इन सब को सोचना चाहिये कि इस मुल्क में माइनर इरिगेशन को कैसे बिल्ड करना है।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K. L. RAO): They have the highest irrigation in the whole country.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR. Highest production also.

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब आप स्टेट के मातहत इरिगेशन और पावर प्रोजेक्टस् को रखेंगे तब तक कोई स्टेट उन्हें सम्भाल नहीं पायेगी। सेंटर को तमाम इरिगेशन और पावर प्रोजेक्टस को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और अपनी गाइडलाइन के मुताबिक उनको चलाना चाहिये।

मेरा तीसरा प्रपोजल यह है कि लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। हरियाणा में बिल्ड हो रहा है और पंजाब बिल्ड करने की कोशिश कर रहा है। आज हालत यह है कि एक तरफ हम ड्राउट के शिकार हो रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ फ्लड के शिकार हो रहे हैं। जहां जहां पर आज फ्लड आ रहे हैं वहां से पानी को लिफ्ट करने की स्कीम आप को चलानी चाहिये। पंजाब ने सेंटर को 18 लाख टन चावल देना था। लेकिन आज जो हालत है उस को देखते हुए पंजाब सेंटर उतना चावल नहीं दे पायेगा। मैं फिर मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरीगेशन ऐंड पावर, मिनिस्ट्री आफ ऐग्रिकल्चर और मिनिस्ट्री आफ प्लैनिंग से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस मुल्क की हालत पर रहम करें और अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करें, जिस से हमारी मुसीबत खत्म हो।

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, the drought situation in this country assuming calamitous proportions and we are remined of the last years of the Third Five Year Plan when our

dream and ambition of self-sufficiency in foodgrains was dashed to pieces by continuous drought. The same cloud of uncertainty is now hanging over this country and the buffer stocks we have built over the years, the buffer stock of 8 million tonnes, may not be sufficient to manage the situation that is now fast developing in this country. If there is only 20 per cent crop failure in comparison to last year, then we shall not be able to face the situation with this buffer stock of 8 million tonnes.

20 hrs.

Coming to Orissa, the economic situation there has been much aggravated by cyclone, flood and drought over the years. Last year, Orissa was hit by the worst cyclone of the century preceded by unprecedented floods. This affected about 6 to 7 coastal districts and neighbouring districts. This year, drought is prevailing in all the districts. There was also flood in four of the coastal districts. The other six districts of the State had continuous drought not only this year but also last year and the year before last. These districts are Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Sundergarh and Phulbani which have been passing through unusual weather conditions owing to drought. The reports that are available with me show that 68 blocks covering 513 gram panchayats of these six districts have passed through continuous drought over the last two years.

SHRI P. K. DEO: It is a complete under-statement of actual fact. The Orissa Government is deliberately hiding those facts from the public.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Now, I am saying for the benefit of the hon. Member that it would be seen that the entire State of Orissa has been passing through unprecedented drought conditions. Seven districts were affected last year and the year before last and six districts have been passing through drought conditions over the last year, altogether numbering 13 districts. So, the entire 13 districts of Orissa are now suffering from unprecedented drought conditions.

Under the circumstances, I would make an appeal to the hon. Minister. Mr. Annasaheb Shinde had the occasion to visit Orissa twice during the last few months and he has been able to study the situation himself....

SHRI P. K. DEO: Orissa Ministers have never visited the drought-affected areas.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Orissa Ministers have visited the drought areas and a statement has been made by the Minister of Revenue, which, unfortunately, has not caught the eye of the hon. Member.

I draw the special attention of the Government to this situation. When I speak of a special consideration to be given to Orissa, I mean in regard to the quantum and in regard to criteria of aid. When I speak of quantum, I mean that when the Orissa Government has requested to the Central Government to give an aid of Rs. 16 crores, the request of the State Government should be fully considered. When I speak of criteria for aid, I appeal to the Central Government to waive the rule of giving only 75 per cent of Orissa's requirement as assessed by them, leaving the rest 25 per cent to be financed by the States' resources. The State has no resources to finance its own share.

Now, I would suggest a permanent remedy to be implemented against severe drought. This is the 25th year of Independence. I would appeal to the Government that the Government of this country, the people of this country, should take a pledge that by the end of this decade, we shall bring under irrigation every inch of cultivable land in this country. If Japan could achieve this target and solve this problem within 40 years in the first part of the century, why can't we do if we make a determined effort in the coming decade?

Secondly, coming to Orissa, there is a Delta Irrigation project which will irrigate about 1.2 million acres of land. But this project is either not being implemented or being implemented in a half-hearted manner. Since 1958, it is being implemented. Nobody knows when the project will be completed.

I would now make one or two concrete suggestions before I conclude. It is regarding buffer-stocks held by different States. I would like the Central Government to ascertain from each of the States what are the requirements of buffer-stocks so that under the present difficult wagon position, the stocks could be sent to each of the States to fight against the difficult conditions of drought. Secondly, there should be a large number of fair price shops all over the country and the fair price shops should be subsidised by the Centre.

श्री के० रामाकृष्ण रेड्डी (नलगोंडा) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो रिपोर्ट ड्राउट कन्डीशन्स के बारे में दी है, वह बहुत ही वेग है। जहां तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है, उस के तीन हिस्सों, तेलंगाना, रायलसीमा और आन्ध्र, में गुजश्ता तीन साल से कहत के हालात पैदा हो गये हैं। आदमियों के पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है। जानवरों के लिए पानी और चारे की किल्लत है। न सिर्फ देहात में, बल्कि बड़े बड़े शहरों मे भी पानी की दिक्कत हो रही है। डा० के० एल० राव इस बारे में एक स्कीम पर गौर कर रहे हैं। अक्सर मवेशियों के मर जाने का अन्देशा है। उन के लिये चारे के डीपोज का इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिये। उस के लिए प्लान्ड तौर पर काम करना जरूरी है। अगर हम अभी से इस काम में मशगूल नहीं हो जायेंगे, तो बाद में बड़ी मुश्किल हो जायेगी। एक एक बैल के मर जाने से हजारों रुपयों का नुकसान हो जायेगा। इस साल इडिपेडेंस की सिल्वर जुबिली है, मगर इस साल अकाल पड़ गया है। इस तरफ सरकार को खास तौर पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ़ से फ़ेयर प्राइस शाप्स खोलने की जरूरत है।

जहां जहां जवार और बाजरा बोया गया है, वह पानी न होने की वजह से सूख गया है। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में जो कट किया गया है, उस को खत्म करने की जरूरत है। जो फ़सल बोई गई है, उस को बचाने में बड़ी दिक्कत पेश आ रही है। नागार्जुन सागर प्राजेक्ट मौजूद है, लेकिन वहां हाई लेवल कैनाल्ज निकाली जानी हैं। डा० के० एल० राव के हाथ इस बारे में बंधे हुए हैं, क्योंकि यह केस ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने है। जहां तक मुमकिन हो, नागार्जुन सागर से हाई लेवल कैनाल्ज निकाल कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा अराजी को सैराब किया जाना चाहिए।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश अन्नदाता के नाम से मशहूर है, लेकिन इस हालत में उस को नेबरिंग स्टेट्स को उसे खाना देना पड़ेगा। मैसूर और मद्रास के साथ उस का वाटर डिस्प्यूट चल रहा है। लेकिन अब उन्हें फ़राखदिली का सुबूत देना चाहिए।

रिलीफ मेजर्ज की तरफ खास ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मजदूरी का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए और तकावी लोन्ज भी देने चाहिए। राशन शाप्स के सुपरविजन के लिए ब्लाकवाइज और डिस्ट्रिक्टवाइज कमेटीज मुकर्रर की जानी चाहिए।

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, I crave your indulgence. I have a very important telegram. . . . . .**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. This will not go on record.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, it is my duty . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is also my duty to run the House.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: He has already been given a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are still ten more names and I do not know what the House wants to do. Even if five minutes are given to each Member, it will mean another one hour. . . . (*Interruptions*). I am in the hands of the House.

I think we have tried our level best to give an opportunity to everybody. Still there has to be a limit. It was agreed that the Minister would start at 8.30. . . (*Interruptions*). If everybody will take only two minutes, then everybody will have a chance.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: On a point of information, Sir. It had been agreed upon by the Minister that we will be sitting upto 9 p.m. or 10 p.m. and finish this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think it was decided . . . (*Interruptions*). Now, we are losing more time. If the Members can take only two minutes

**Not recorded.

and make their submissions to the Minister for consideration, then it will be possible to accommodate all these members.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पता नहीं क्यों गत कई सालों से बिहार पर प्रकृति की कुछ कुदृष्टि सी रही है या तो अतिवृष्टि के रूप में या अनावृष्टि के रूप में। यही समय था गत वर्ष जब हम लोग इसी सदन में विचार कर रहे थे कि किस प्रकार से बिहार में ज्यादा वर्षा के कारण बाढ़ आ गई है और बिहार के लोग उस से परेशान हैं।

(व्यवधान) लोक सभा में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के रूप में पिछले 14 अप्रैल को यह बात आई थी कि किस तरह से सूखा देश में पड़ गया है और उस के लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है? लेकिन आज की स्थिति और भी भयानक हो गई है।

(व्यवधान) . . . मैं केवल चन्द सुझाव दे कर अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त कर दूंगा।

सब से पहले मैं चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों के लिए एम० एम० एल० स्कीम गांवों में चलाई जाय ताकि मजदूरों को रोजी रोटी मिल सके। इस के साथ साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि गृहस्थों को तकावी लोन दिए जाएं अपाहिज लोगों को जो काम नहीं कर सकते, या जो विधवाएं वगैरह हैं उन के लिए रेड कार्ड की व्यवस्था हो जिस से कि उन को अनाज मिल सके और उसे खाकर वह अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सके। साथ ही सभी प्रकार के ऋणों की वसूली बन्द की जाय। स्टेट से यह बात सुनने में आती है कि और सब प्रकार के ऋण तो बन्द हो सकते हैं लेकिन जो सेंटर से ऋण गया है, उस को माफ नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि कि रिजर्व बैंक का पैसा उस में लगा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस के लिए भी माफी दे। दूसरी बात—मैं चाहूंगा कि फैमिन कोड में तरमीम लाई जाय। एक तो सरकार कहीं जल्दी फैमिन डिक्लेयर नहीं करती है और डिक्लेयर भी करती है तो वहां पर वह नमक और दियासलाई बांटती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस में तरमीम हो—अभी तक यह कोड लैण्ड-लेस लोगों पर ही लागू होता है, लेकिन जो कम जमीनवाले लोग हैं, और इस थोड़ी सी जमीन से अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण नहीं कर पाते हैं, उन को भी इस में लाया जाय, उन को भी इस के अन्तर्गत सुविधा मिले।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) सभापति महोदय, मुझे केवल दो बातें कहनी हैं। यह विषम आपदा आनेवाली नहीं है, बल्कि आ चुकी है। कोर्स ग्रेन (मोटा अन्न) जो हर साल होता था, उस की बुवाई नहीं हो पाई है। जुलाई के पहले हफ्ते में जो पानी बरसा था, वह सूख गया है और पानी उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। कल मैंने मंत्री जी को भी बातचीत के दौरान बतलाया था कि बहुत से ट्यूबवैल ऐसे हैं जो लगे हुए हैं लेकिन काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, सब से पहला काम यह होना चाहिये कि ऐसे ट्यूबवैल की तुरन्त मरम्मत कराई जाय, हमें अपने इंजीनियरों को वहां भेजकर, मरम्मत करा कर उन्हें तुरन्त चालू कराना चाहिये ताकि उन का उपयोग हो सके।

दूसरा सुझाव—जिस तरह से सूखा या बाढ़ आने पर छूट दी जाती है—लगान या मालगुजारी में—वैसी ही छूट तुरन्त देनी चाहिये। प्रदेशीय सरकारों को यह आदेश देना चाहिये कि सिंचाई के लिये जो कर वसूल होना है उस में भी छूट दी जाय, ताकि जिन के पास साधन हैं वे लोग उस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग कर सकें।

इन दोनों सुझावों पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। धन्यवाद।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) उपाध्यक्ष जी, सारे देश पर अकाल की काली छाया है, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे प्रान्त भी हैं जिन में

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

यह छाया बहुत काली और गहरी है। देश के दो बड़े प्रान्त—बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जिन में यह परिस्थिति विषम रूप से प्रकट है। इस लिये मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जनसंख्या के आधार पर जहां यह दुख और तबाही है, उस को पहले देखें। सेन्टर से जो टीम जाये, वह ठीक से इस की जांच करे और यह भी देखें कि केन्द्र की ओर से राज्यों को जो सहायता दी जा रही है, उस का सही उपयोग हो रहा है या दुरुपयोग हो रहा है कहीं तो चावल चूहे खा जाते हैं और कहीं गेहूं ऐसे ही उड़ जाता है। जो भी सहायता दी जाय उसका सदुपयोग हो।

मैं अभी हाल में जब अपने क्षेत्र में घूम रहा था तो एक किसान ने मुझे बड़ी अच्छी बात कही—"हम लोगों को आश्चर्य है कि इन्दिरा जी के राज्य में इन्द्र भगवान क्यों नाराज है?" मैं यह चाहता हूं कि अगर इन्द्र भगवान नाराज है, प्रकृति नाराज है तो पुरुष आगे बढ़े, सरकार आगे बढ़े और दिखला दे कि इस परीक्षा की घड़ी में, संकट की घड़ी में केन्द्र सब को देख सकता है।

अब मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं—सब से पहले तो अकाल की इस घड़ी में, संकट की इस घड़ी में सरकार दो बातों का फरमान जारी करे—एक तो यह कि जो व्यापारी ऐसे समय में चोरबाजारी करेंगे, काला व्यापार करेंगे उनको अधिक से अधिक कड़ा दण्ड दिया जायगा। दूसरी बात-जो अफसर कफन में भी चोरी करें ऐसे अफसरों के खिलाफ तुरन्त उचित और कड़ी कार्यवाही की जायगी।

तीसरी बात—हाई मैनुअल शुरु होना चाहिये। इस सदन ने पिछले दिनों बंगला देश की लड़ाई के समय बहुत बड़े विश्वास का परिचय दिया था उसी तरह से पूरे देश को और इस सदन को इस बात की घोषणा करनी चाहिये कि चाहे हम मर जाएं लेकिन अमरीका से गेहूं मंगा कर जनता को नहीं देंगे।

चौथी बात—आज जो संकट की घड़ी आई है, ऐसे अवसर पर केन्द्र सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह राज्य सरकारों को विश्वास में लेकर काम चलायें और जनसंख्या के आधार पर लोगों को राहत पहुंचाये। बिहार की जनसंख्या देश की जनसंख्या का दसवां हिस्सा है। बिहार के 5 करोड़ 70 लाख आदमी आज इस संकट से ग्रस्त हैं, वहां से 10 करोड़ रुपये की मांग आई है, मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन को 10 करोड़ रुपया भेज दिया जाय, बाकी रुपया जब टीम की कोई रिपोर्ट आयेगी तब देंगे।

श्री नथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमकेढ़) : मैं यहां पर अपने चन्द सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वैसे तो पूरे देश में अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और उसमें यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि पानी बरस जायेगा तो फसल अच्छी हो जायेगी। सरकार को चाहिए कि जल्दी से जल्दी राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दे कि जहां भी जिस आर्थिक सहायता की आवश्यकता हो वह तुरन्त प्रदान की जाय और तुरन्त देहातों में काम चालू किए जायें। लोगों को सस्ता अन्न उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अधिक से अधिक संख्या में सस्ते गल्ले की दूकानें खोली जायें।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश की कुछ नदियों में बारह महीने पानी रहता है। उन नदियों पर पट्टियां बनाई जाय ताकि लिफ्ट इरीगेशन की योजनायें चालू की जा सकें। ग्रामों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सस्ते गल्ले की दूकानें खोलने के साथ साथ जो व्यापारी ब्लैक कर रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाये।

श्री नरेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतनी देर के बाद जो आपने मुझे दो मिनट का समय दिया है उसके

लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं सरकार का ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। उत्तरी बिहार की आबादी दो करोड़ है। वहां पर गत वर्ष अतिवृष्टि होने के कारण लोगों की तबाही हुई, किसानों का अन्न खलिहान में ही सड़ गया। इस साल अनावृष्टि के कारण वहां के लोगों की तबाही और अधिक बढ़ गई है। मैं सिंचाई मंत्री, डा० के० एल० राव का ध्यान अधवारा स्कीम की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। डा० के० एल० राव 5-7 वर्ष पहले सीतामढ़ी गए थे, उन्होंने अधवारा नदी को देखा था और उसके पश्चात् एक स्कीम बनवाई थी। वह स्कीम बनकर तैयार है जिसपर तीन करोड़ रुपए खर्च होंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से जल्द से जल्द बिहार को मदद मिले। उस अधवारा स्कीम के द्वारा उस इलाके की करीब 50 हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है।

साथ ही साथ मैं आपके माध्यम से डा० के० एल० राव का ध्यान बागमती सिंचाई योजना की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। उनके परिश्रम से बागमती स्कीम मंजूर हुई। उसके बनने से करीब ढाई लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई उस इलाके में होगी। उसका मंजूरी हुई लेकिन अभी उसपर जितना मुस्तैदी से काम होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं डा० के० एल० राव जल्दी से जल्दी बागमती स्कीम पर काम शुरु करें ताकि ढाई लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की जा सके।

मैं सिंचाई मन्त्री का ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। उत्तरी बिहार की स्थिति बड़ी भयावह है। उत्तरी बिहार में जो स्टेट ट्यूबवेल्स हैं उनमें बिजली की लाइन नहीं है। जहां पर लाइन भी है वहां पर किसी दिन दो घंटे और किसी दिन 4 घंटे ही बिजली मिलती है। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा अनुरोध है उत्तरी बिहार में जितने भी स्टेट ट्यूबवेल्स डाले गए हैं वहां पर जल्दी से जल्दी बिजली की लाइन पहुंचाई जाये जिससे कि वहां पर जमीन की सिंचाई की जा सके।

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की बहस से स्पष्ट हो गया कि इरीगेशन हमारे देश के लिए सबसे आवश्यक चीज है। सरकार इरीगेशन को कितना महत्व देती है इसका यह सबूत है कि हमारे इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं। यद्यपि वे इतनी मेहनत करते हैं लेकिन वे अपने सुझावों के लिए कैबिनेट में रुपया नहीं मांग सकते। मैं चाहता हूं सरकार इस ओर पूरा ध्यान दे और इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर को कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बनाया जाये ताकि वे इस कार्य को अच्छी तरह से कर सकें।

यहां पर बहुत से सुझाव दिए गए, कहा गया कि कैपिटल और क्राप इन्श्योरेंस हो, वह जरूरी है लेकिन आज की समस्या तो यह है कि सारा का सारा देश जो है वह अकाल-ग्रस्त है। आप लखनऊ की तरफ जायें, देवरिया की तरफ जायें तो देखेंगे कि सारे खेत मुर्झाये हुए हैं। भदई की फसल खत्म हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूं वहां पर फौरन रिलीफ वर्क्स खोले जायें और लोगों को काम दिया जाये। वहां पर टेस्ट वर्क्स शुरु हों। तकावी देकर, पैसा देकर मदद की जाये। वरना बहुत लोग मर जायेंगे और अगले 6 महीनों तक फसल पैदा नहीं, मिलेगा। इसलिये यह फौरन काम होने चाहिये।

श्री अम्बेश (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर इस साल अकाल की स्थिति बहुत भयंकर है। परन्तु एक अच्छी बात यह है कि हमारे पास बफर स्टाक है। मैं समझता हूं पिछले सालों की बजाय बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं दो, तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो इस मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कोई भी इस प्रकार का बयान मंत्रालय से न निकले जिस से देश के अन्दर ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हो

[श्री अम्बेश]

कि बड़ी भयानक स्थिति है। जैसे अभी निकाला गया कि इस साल अन्न कम पैदा होगा। बात तो सच है, लेकिन फिर भी नहीं कहना चाहिये क्यों कि इस का अच्छा असर नहीं होता है।

दूसरे यह कि रिलीफ वर्क के नाम से जो भी काम आप करें उस को परमानेंट बनायें। यह न हो जैसे पिछले साल कच्चे कूए बनाये नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस साल भी काम में नहीं आ सकें, अगले सालों की तो बात ही क्या कहनी।

जो भी रुपया आप बांटें ऐसा न हो कि उस का दुरुपयोग हो। सब से बड़ी परेशानी यह है कि आप का जो रुपया प्रान्तों में जाता है बंटने के लिये वह लोगों के पास 50 परसेंट भी नहीं पहुंचता है, और पहुंचता भी है तो उस का सदुपयोग नहीं होता है। सरकार इस बारे में सख्ती बरते, और जो भी सरकारी कर्मचारी, अधिकारी या पब्लिक का आदमी गलत बात करेगा उस के साथ सख्ती से काम किया जायगा यहां तक व्यापारियों के साथ हो जिस से उनकी मक्कारी रोकी जा सके। अगर आप ने इन चीजों को नियंत्रित कर दिया तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि इस संकट का मुकाबला न कर सकें।

आज देश में जानवरों की समस्या भी बड़ी भारी है, उस के लिये भी तत्काल कोई ऐसा प्रयत्न करना चाहिये जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया था राजस्थान के बारे में कि अगर जानवरों के चारे का इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ तो वहां के जानवर कहीं और चले जायेंगे। आज तो फोडर की समस्या सारे देश में है उस का भी इन्तजाम आप को करना चाहिये क्यों कि जानवर वैसे ही देश में कम होते चले जा रहे हैं। यदि उन की संख्या और कम हो गयी तो मुश्किल होगा।

श्री रामकंवर (टोंक) : मान्यवर, मैं राजस्थान के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इस वक्त जो स्थिति चल रही है वह बड़ी भयानक है। हमारे राजस्थान में कई जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां कूए के पानी से बीज नहीं उगता। अगर वर्षा हो जाती है तो बीज उग सकता है, बाद में कूए के पानी से उस फसल को पका सकते हैं। लेकिन बीज बोने के बाद उस के उगने के लिये वर्षा जरूरी है। और मान लीजिये अगर वर्षा हो भी गयी तो हमारे यहां आज यह हालत है कि लोगों को सिंचाई के लिये बिजली नहीं मिलती। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि कितनी ही जगह ऐसी हैं जहां पर बिजली की मन्जूरी हो चुकी है लेकिन झुठमूट का बैन लगा कर उन स्कीमों को बन्द किया जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पुनः उस बैन को तोड़ कर लोगों को बिजली के कनेक्शन्स दें ताकि वे खेती कर सकें।

राजस्थान में नदियों की कमी नहीं है—बनास, बाडी आदि नदियां हैं। बनास योजना हमारे यहां बहुत दिनों से चल रही थी, उस योजना के क्वार्टर भी बन चुके थे, लेकिन उस योजना को चालू नहीं किया गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान में जितनी भी योजनायें हैं उन को जल्दी से जल्दी चालू करवा दिया जाय। अगर चालू नहीं होगी तो राजस्थान से दूसरी जगहों के लिये ऊंट, भेड़ बकरी और इन्सानों की बाढ़ आ जायगी और जिस प्रान्त में वे जायेंगे वहां के लोगों के लिये मुश्किल हो जायगी। इसलिये अनाज, चारे का तुरन्त प्रबन्ध किया जाय, और साथ ही जितनी भी सिंचाई विभाग की योजनायें हैं उन को चालू किया जाय।

एक खास बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि राजस्थान में पिछले 10,15 सालों से हरिजनों की समस्या जमीन और मजदूरी की वजह से कुछ हल हुई थी। लेकिन जितनी जमीन दी गयी है वह थोड़ी मात्रा में है

और उस जमीन में पैदावार नहीं होती। फिर भी वे जमीन के इच्छुक हैं और भूखे प्यासे भी वहां पड़े हुए हैं। अतः जिस के पास कोई जमीन न हो, या थोड़ी जमीन हो उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दी जाय और उन को वहीं रोका जाय।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछली शहर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां आर्द्रा से ले कर पुष्य नक्षत्र तक ही सारे उद्यमी किसान मुख्यतः खेती करते हैं। चूंकि इस में खेती नहीं हो सकी इस लिये खरीफ की फसल पर इस का बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा है। करीब 50 प्रतिशत फसल हमारी खराब हो चुकी है। जहां पर भी नलकूप और नहरों से पानी दिया जा रहा है वहां पर तो फसल कुछ अच्छी हो सकती है। नलकूपों और नहरों से पानी देकर ही उस को कुछ बचाया जा सकता है अन्यथा खरीफ की फसल होने वाला नहीं है। इसके कारण आज इस सरकार और राज्य सरकारों पर बहुत बड़ा जिम्मेदारी आकर पड़ी है। इस अकाल का नतीजा बहुत खराब निकलेगा। रबी की फसल पर भी इस सूखे का बड़ा व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ा है। यह जो सूखा अब की सारे देश में पड़ रहा है वैसा मेरी जानकारी से कभी नहीं पड़ा है।

गल्ले का जो अकाल हो रहा है उस से महसूस करता हूं कि गल्ले की कमी नहीं होगी क्योंकि हमारे यहां उस का अच्छा स्टाक है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से चारे की कमी बहुत महसूस हो रही है। पिछली बार भी चारा ठीक से नहीं हुआ था और इस बार भी उस की परेशानी पैदा हो जायेगी। न तो घास ही है और न और कुछ है। इस लिये जहां हम गल्ला सब जगह पहुंचाने की बात सोचें वहां चारा पहुंचाने का भी सरकार को ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

आज जहां सूखा पड़ रहा है उस में सिर्फ गल्ले की ही कमी नहीं है, बल्कि वहां हैजा और चेचक की बिमारियां भी बड़े जोरों से पैदा हो गई है दवाओं की कमी हो गई है। मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि वह दवाओं का प्रबन्ध करे और इन बीमारियों को कन्ट्रोल में रक्खे। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो यह बीमारी और बढ़ने वाली है। बाढ़ में तो मलेरिया हुआ करता है, लेकिन इस बार हैजा और चेचक का प्रकोप बहुत बढ़ गया है। सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

जहां तक सिंचाई के साधनों का सम्बन्ध है बहुत से नलकूप लगाये गये हैं, लेकिन वहां बिजली नहीं पहुंचाई गई है, सिर्फ लगा दिये गये हैं लेकिन पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। नदियों में जो पुराना पानी था वह अब भी है, उस का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। चाहे निजी नलकूप हो चाहे सरकारी, वहां बिजली पहुंचाकर उन को जल्दी से जल्दी चालू किया जा सकता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार उन का ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग करे और इस तरह से सूखी हुई फसल को बचाने की कोशिश करे।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the last two and a half hours, I have been listening to the views expressed by the hon. Members on a matter which is of serious concern to us. I am sorry that in spite of the best efforts, some of the Members could not participate in this discussion and were not in a position to place the views of their constituencies

It is a fact that the country is facing a very severe drought. Last year there were drought and flood in many parts of our country as a result of which there was some fall in production in 1971-72. So far as the States are concerned, the hon. Members are aware that the drought is continuing in three States—Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The new States which have been experiencing drought are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur. These are some of the States which have been suffering from drought. In other parts of the country also, we have been affected by floods. Therefore, the present conditions is of a very serious

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

nature, and I can assure the House that so far as the Government is concerned, the Government is in possession of all the figures and is taking the necessary steps to overcome these difficulties.

I am very glad that Shri Vajpayee made a very constructive speech today and gave a few suggestions. He was kind enough to suggest that I should discuss these matters with the Members of every State separately and should come into closer contact with the State authorities so that whatever programme has to be undertaken could be implemented fully and quickly. I am prepared to meet the Members of Parliament of all the parties together, statewise and discuss with them the situation. I am asking my colleague Shri Raj Bahadur to arrange meetings from next week so that we can meet every day for about one or two hours and know the exact position of the State from which they come.

Recently my Secretary paid a visit to Bihar and it has been possible for him to ascertain the accurate state of affairs. Some action has already been taken and whatever more is required or necessary will be undertaken in the immediate future. I am also going to U.P for a day on Saturday when I shall have an opportunity of discussing this matter with the Chief Minister and the Agriculture Minister of U.P. If any Member would like to be present there at that time of discussion, I shall welcome them. I am leaving on Saturday night by train.

AN HON. MEMBER: Will you visit Andhra Pradesh, Sir?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I shall also make arrangements so that either myself or my colleague the Minister of State or my Secretary has the opportunity of going all over the country in order to ascertain the position as early as possible so that we may know the position.

We have already taken some action and I shall narrate them so that it will give the opportunity for the hon. Members to understand how we propose to tackle the serious situation. We have decided that this problem has to be met on a war basis. Certain measures have been suggested and we shall try to see that these measures are implemented by the States as early as possible.

Our two objectives in taking these measures have been: we should reduce the loss to the minimum extent possible; secondly whatever loss has occurred during kharif how we can make it up during the rabi season? These are our objectives. With these two objectives we have drawn up a programme on the basis of which we should like to talk with the State Governments and we shall see how best it can be implemented at the State level. Hon. Members are aware that whenever there is a natural calamity or flood or drought, there are certain procedures which have to be followed for the purpose of giving relief, project relief, gratuitous relief, taccavi loans etc. All these are given to the State Governments. This time, I consider necessary that apart from the ordinary routine works which will have to be done in all the States something additional, extra has to be done in order to overcome the difficulties with which we are faced. The House should have confidence not only in the Government but also in the people of our country. We have sufficient strength and capacity to overcome the difficulty with which we are faced and I think with the co-operation of all Members here and of the people in our country it will be possible for us to overcome the difficulties that we may have to face in the next few months. We want to have a massive programme of supplying pump sets for lifting water from nearby rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, etc. In Bihar, U.P. and parts of Maharashtra where it is possible, and other places also diesel and electric pumps might be used for this purpose. Secondly, bunding of streams and diverting water for irrigation in the surrounding areas can give good dividends. This is possible in large parts of Bihar, eastern U.P. and some parts of other States. Maximum effort under a crash scheme of rural employment and other schemes might be mobilised in this direction. In other States, power cuts have been applied and will be further applied. I shall try to persuade the Chief Ministers to do so as early as possible. It should be diverted for agricultural purposes. All States will be advised that electric power for tubewells and pumpsets should be made available round the clock so that maximum irrigation supplies are mobilised. If necessary, immediate restrictions might be placed on use of power for cinema

houses, other places of entertainment and for domestic consumption for diverting the power for irrigation. Wherever necessary, rigs may be used to deepen the wells for increasing the water output. All tubewells, dugwells etc. in an advanced stage of construction should be completed expeditiously to provide irrigation in the current kharif season. In States like Bihar, shallow cavity wells should be constructed on a large scale for irrigation. On canals, more outlets should be allowed for irrigation to irrigate crops in concentrated areas. Necessary allocations will have to be made for meeting the immediate requirements of cement, pipes and other steel required for pumpsets, tubewells, rigs, etc. Immediate coordination will be organised between Irrigation and Agriculture Departments so as to enable maximum use of water to save the crops from effects of droughts.

These are some of the measures which we propose to undertake. We shall further discuss the position and whatever action is necessary for meeting the present situation, that will be taken.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: What about crop insurance?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: That is a long programme and it cannot be decided immediately. I am at present concerned with the immediate programme that has to be taken to tackle the present situation.

The Agriculture Minister of Punjab came to me and asked me to spare some power from fertilisers for irrigation purposes. I have agreed and I have persuaded my colleagues to divert the power which is to be utilised for fertiliser production for irrigation purposes for a week or ten days, so that this difficulty may be overcome. He has given me the assurance that he will be in a position to save a good portion of the crop if this action is taken. Similar action will be taken in other places also. I hope hon. members will give me the latest situation in their States and keep me informed how things are going on. I propose to set up a committee which will supervise the work undertaken in various States and I hope the States will be in a position to appreciate the cooperation and help which we want to give them in this direction.

We shall see that the strictest action possible is taken against the hoarders. We are collecting the information and wherever we find that hoarders are not bringing out their stocks, action will be taken against them. I am a bit worried about UP. I was given to understand that 18 lakh tonnes of wheat will be procured during the present season. Unfortunately only 8 lakh tonnes could be procured. I shall discuss this matter with the Chief Minister and the concerned authorities. There should be some reason for this which should be found out.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Last year there were complaints in Parliament that there was no sale in the market and they are lying with the people. Then can you not seize those hoarded stocks?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: After discussion with the Chief Ministers whatever action is necessary will be taken in this direction.

Some of the hon. Members criticised the government and said that they did not take any action during the past few years for the purpose of improving irrigation in this country. In this connection, may I say that as against a total irrigated area of 30.8 million hectares in 1965-66, the corresponding figure for the year 1971-72 is 42.2 million hectares? In the case of minor irrigation in 1965-66 the total area was 16.5 million hectares and in 1971-72 it increased to 22.6 million hectares. In the case of electrical pump sets, while the number in 1965-66 was 5.13 lakhs it rose to 19 lakhs in 1971-72. The total number of diesel pump sets, which was 4.7 lakhs in 1965-66 rose to 8.3 lakhs in 1968-69. It will be apparent from these figures that action has been taken in this regard by the government and whatever is possible has been done. I entirely agree that much remains to be done. We shall see that what remains to be done is completed as early as possible.

There are certain areas in our country which are called drought-prone areas. Hon. Members wanted to know what action has been taken to overcome the annual difficulties in those areas. We have taken up programmes of work in 54 drought-prone areas. That has been taken as a pilot project during the present plan period. We shall extend this in the next plan period so that the drought-prone areas are covered not only in these 54 districts but practically all over the country. But that will have to be done step by step.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: What is the progress of work in these 54 districts ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The work was started only recently. I have been getting reports of work done in those areas. We shall see how we can expedite the implementation of the work there.

Shri Basu referred to starvation deaths and placed on the Table a list of names of persons who have died of starvation. I shall make enquiries, so far as that list is concerned. But I may inform the House that no State Government has informed me of any starvation deaths. Whenever such allegations are made, or information is brought to my notice either in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, we always make enquiries from the State Governments. We always get the report that death has occurred not because of starvation but because of other causes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about austerity and not spending on non-priority items ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As hon. Members are aware, there is already a rule under which more than 100 guests cannot be entertained in any party or feast, in many cases not more than 50. This has to be implemented rigorously. Perhaps the number can be further reduced so that we can have still more austerity for the next few months. I had a talk with the Prime Minister just now and she said that this is a very good idea and that we must support the views of the House in bringing about austerity by taking up as many measures as possible. We will enforce austerity in as many things as possible within the next few days.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the problem of fodder ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as fodder is concerned, there are two aspects. First of all, we have to find fodder and, secondly, we have to move it from one place to another. I am taking up the matter with the railway authorities so that they may help us in the movement of fodder from one place to another.

So far as the stocks are concerned, we have sufficient stocks to tide over the difficulty. The only difficulty may be that even within a State, there may be stock in one place but the stock may not be available in an area which has come under scarcity conditions. We shall take up the matter with the State Governments to see how these stocks can be spread all over the State so that there may not be any difficulty in any part of the State. For that purpose also, internal movement will have to be improved upon.

About the movement of stocks from one State to another, I may inform the House that we recently took up the matter. While every month we were moving about 4 lakh tonnes of foodgrains from one place to another, the movement has increased to about 4,60,000 tonnes during the last month. We hope, with further effort and by taking up the matter with the railway authorities, it may be possible for us to increase further the movement of foodgrains to meet the situation.

The situation is not so grave as has been painted by some of the hon. Members and, I hope, that the scare which has been created by some of the speeches made here will not be taken seriously by the people outside which would further worsen the situation. I say, we are fully seized of the problem and whatever action is called for will be taken by us. I have full faith in my country and my people. We have the capacity and strength to overcome the difficulties with which we are faced today. I hope, even if the rains do not come, we shall be able to overcome them.

20-52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 4, 1972/Sravana 13, 1894 (Saka).

GIPN—S4—6 L.S.S./72—4-10-72—1010.